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THE
ROSE GARDEN
BY

W. PAUL

THIRD EDITION

THE
ROSE GARDEN.

IN TWO DIVISIONS.

DIVISION I.

EMBRACING THE HISTORY OF THE ROSE, THE FORMATION OF THE ROSARIUM,
AND A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE VARIOUS PRACTICES ADOPTED IN
THE SUCCESSFUL CULTIVATION OF THIS POPULAR FLOWER:
ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

DIVISION II.

CONTAINING AN ARRANGEMENT, IN NATURAL GROUPS, OF THE MOST
ESTEEMED VARIETIES OF ROSES RECOGNISED AND CULTIVATED IN
THE VARIOUS ROSE GARDENS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN; WITH
FULL DESCRIPTIONS AND REMARKS ON THEIR ORIGIN
AND MODE OF CULTURE.

Ἡ Σαπφὼ τοῦ ῥόδου ἐρᾷ, καὶ στεφανοῖ αὐτὸ ἀεὶ τινι ἐγκωμίῃ· τὰς καλὰς τῶν
παρθένων ἐκείνῃ ὁμοιοῦσα.

SAPPHO WAS ENAMOUR'D OF THE ROSE, AND BESTOWS UPON IT ALWAYS SOME DISTINGUISHED
PRAISE: SHE LIKENS IT TO THE MOST BEAUTIFUL OF MAIDENS.—*Philostratus, Ep. 73.*

BY
WILLIAM PAUL, F.R.H.S.

THIRD EDITION.

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18 EXETER STREET, STRAND, W.C.

TO THE

ROSE AMATEURS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

THIS WORK

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY

THEIR HUMBLE SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

IN submitting the present work to the public, it is thought desirable to state that it contains an exposition of the principles followed in these Nurseries, where the ROSE has been extensively and successfully cultivated, under the Author's superintendence, for many years. A chief inducement to its publication was the writer's desire to improve a favourite flower. It had long appeared to him that a work entering into the detail of Rose-culture, elucidating the various practices by means of Wood Engravings, and furnishing Coloured Plates of some of the choicest kinds, was a desideratum; and that the non-existence of such a work proved a formidable barrier to the agreeable and satisfactory prosecution of this branch of Floriculture.

Holding these views, it was his wish to publish, in a form and at a price which would place the work within reach of the humblest cultivator; but the great expense attending the production of Coloured Plates in a highly-finished style, and the knowledge that the circulation of a class-work must necessarily be limited, pointed out the impracticability of pursuing such a course, and the idea was ultimately, though with reluctance, abandoned.

The publication did not, however, appear unadvisable, because it could not be made more generally accessible. On the contrary, it was evident, from conversation with numerous Amateurs and professional Florists, who from time to time visited the Nurseries, that it was greatly required. It was argued that there were more lovers of flowers seeking amusement in the culture of the ROSE at the present time than at any previous period; that the most difficult and important

branches of cultivation were nowhere fully and clearly treated of; and that although other favourites had figured liberally in the Floricultural periodicals of the day, this had remained almost unnoticed, no series of Coloured Drawings having appeared later than 1820, since which period the Rose had undergone a thorough change. Into the causes of this it is needless to inquire. Suffice it to say, that the neglect could not have originated in an indifference to the merits or a supposed unpopularity of the flower. We can scarcely enter any garden, however humble, which does not contain a Rose-tree; and many of the noted establishments in England have, like in Rome of old, places set apart expressly for their cultivation. And it is not a slavish obedience to fashion that has led to this. Although cherished alike by peer and peasant, the popularity of the ROSE rests on a surer foundation—its intrinsic merit. What other genus of plants embraces so great a variety of character, or gives forth such a number of delicious blossoms for so long a period? Moreover, it is easy of culture; suited to a great variety of soils; lives and blooms even when neglected; yet yields an abundant return for whatever labour may be bestowed upon it.

The "ROSE GARDEN" is arranged in Two Divisions. The First includes Chapters on the History of the Rose, the Formation of the Rosarium, and the various practices of Cultivation. The Chapters on Hybridizing and raising Seedlings are, it is believed, altogether new, and likely to prove interesting and useful at this particular era in Rose-culture. The Second Division embraces a natural arrangement of all the approved Roses known, with full descriptions of their colours, sizes, forms, degrees of fulness, habit, rates of growth, and purposes for which best suited. The descriptions are chiefly the result of close personal observation, having been taken from living specimens at a great cost of time and labour; which will be granted readily, when it is stated that above 2,000 varieties are described. Nevertheless, it was judged desirable to pursue this course, in order to attain to that accuracy in the descriptive part of the

work which should render it a safe and efficient guide in selecting varieties.

The execution of the Coloured Drawings has been entrusted to eminent artists, whose design has been, not to fabricate a pleasing flower, but to produce exact representations of Nature. This feature of the work presents the cultivator with *Roses at all seasons*;—alike when the blasts of Autumn scatter his favourites without doors to the winds of heaven, and the rigours of Winter surround them with the garb of death.

Before concluding, the writer would acknowledge his obligations to numerous correspondents for suggestions received from time to time during the period of publication. Such letters as contained hints on cultivation he has inserted in the Appendix as advertised; and regrets that want of space should have compelled him to curtail some interesting communications. The article on the “Botany of the Rose,” contained in the Appendix, will, he thinks, prove particularly interesting, and should be read by all who feel inclined to enter upon the pleasing task of raising Seedlings.

PAUL'S NURSERIES, WALTHAM CROSS, N.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

A SECOND Edition of the "ROSE GARDEN" being called for, the Author is enabled to realise his wish of publishing it in a form and at a price which will place the work within reach of the humblest cultivator.

To accomplish this aim, it was found necessary to omit the Coloured Plates; a point deemed of little importance, as a series of new Plates, representations of more modern varieties, is in course of publication in the Author's "ROSE ANNUAL."*

The present Edition of the "ROSE GARDEN" has been carefully revised, and in part re-written. There is, indeed, a great change in the descriptive part of the work. Many of the varieties described, and even recommended at the time the First Edition was published, are now withdrawn, because surpassed in excellence by more modern varieties.

It was at first the intention to insert in the present Edition only such kinds as could be recommended; and this principle will be adhered to in the issue of the YEARLY CATALOGUE. But in a work like the present, it was thought likely to prove of some service to lovers of the ROSE, to include the many questionable varieties floating about, if only to fix their position.

The original edition of the "ROSE GARDEN" has been translated into Danish,† and the Author's consent was asked and granted to the publication of editions in German and French also; but as he has never met with the work in either of the latter languages, he does not know if the translators' intentions have been carried out.

PAUL'S NURSERIES, WALTHAM CROSS, N.

March, 1868.

* "The Rose Annual," by William Paul, F.R.H.S.; 8vo., 4 Coloured Plates; Kent and Co., Paternoster Row.

† "Rosengartneren," &c. En Oversættelse af Pauls "Rosegarden" afpasset efter danske Forholde ved Bentzen og Skoldager, Kjöbenhavn, 1855.

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DIVISION I.



EMBRACING THE HISTORY OF THE ROSE,
THE FORMATION OF THE ROSARIUM,
AND A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE VARIOUS PRACTICES ADOPTED IN THE
SUCCESSFUL CULTIVATION OF THIS POPULAR FLOWER:
THE SUBJECT ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

CHAPTER I.

THE HISTORY OF THE ROSE.

THE ROSE, which is the leading flower of the day, the acknowledged favourite of the two greatest nations in the world, is to be found, in a wild state, very generally spread over the earth's surface.

As if too beautiful to be excluded from the natural Flora of any one of the ancient divisions of the world, it graces alike various countries of Asia, Africa, and North America, and extends over the whole of Europe, where, blooming in its native wildness and simplicity, it is universally prized and admired.

But although the geographical distribution of the various species makes the Rose an inhabitant of nearly the whole of the Northern Hemisphere, some species are far less plentiful than others, or, if plentiful in certain localities, have a less extended range. Here is one, confined to some particular and favoured spots; here another, not content with ranging one quarter of the globe;—the *ROSA CANINA*, for instance, the one most commonly seen adorning our wilds and hedgerows, is found also in Africa and Asia.

It is a remarkable fact, that Australia has naturally no Roses, and none have yet been found wild very near to, or south of, the Equator. It is in the temperate regions of Asia, and throughout Europe generally, that those species abound from which nearly the whole of the present garden varieties have sprung. But if we extend our view, we find some growing on the mountains of North America, whose tops are covered with eternal snow; and others in the dreary wilds of Greenland, Kamtschatka, and Iceland; while in Siberia there are several interesting species. On the other hand, if we turn to warmer climates, we discover that Mexico, Abyssinia, China, Persia, India, and Egypt have their Roses; and even on the outskirts of the mighty Sahara one species is found, gladdening the approaches to the desert with its clusters of white flowers, though often

—Born to bluish unseen,
And waste their sweetness on the desert air.

Who were the first people to bring this flower from its natural habitats, to be a dweller in cultivated grounds, must ever remain a matter of conjecture. Doubtless it attracted the notice of the virtuoso in plants at a very early date; probably when they were merely valued as objects of natural history, or for their

medicinal properties. We may follow in imagination the busy doings of the plant-collector in the earliest times ; we may fancy him gathering, and fixing in one spot, the beautiful productions scattered around him ; and it is natural to suppose that the most beautiful, or most useful, would be first collected. This surely would give an early date to the civilization of the Queen of Flowers. And doubtless the Rose has a claim to our regard as well for its antiquity, as for its beauty, variety, and fragrance. The famous gardens of Babylon, which are supposed to have existed 2,000 years before the Christian era, would probably number it among its treasures. This, of course, can be but conjecture ; though the probability is increased when we consider that the neighbouring country, Persia, has ever been famous for the Roses it naturally produces. In the Sacred Scriptures we read of "him who was to make the wilderness be glad, and the desert to blossom as the Rose": we read also of "the Rose of Sharon," and "the Rose of Jericho."

It has been questioned whether the flowers met with in translations of the ancient writers are identical with those known under like names in the present day. Indeed, what is commonly known as the Rose of Jericho, is a little cruciferous plant, with white flowers, very different from our Roses. I do not feel disposed to enter into this question ; indeed it would be out of place to do so here : but I would remark, in passing, that the non-existence of the wild forms in those countries, at the present time, is not conclusive evidence to me that they never flourished there ; or even were it so, the productions of other countries might have been introduced, to administer to the comforts and enjoyments of those who employed them alike in the ceremonies of their fêtes and in the splendid imagery of their writings.

In the Book of Wisdom (chap. ii., ver. 7, 8) the following passage occurs :—"Let us fill ourselves with costly wine and ointment, and let no flower of the spring pass by us. Let us crown ourselves with Rose-buds before they be withered." Hence it is apparent that the practices so common with the Greeks and Romans of crowning themselves with flowers at their Bacchanalian feasts, and on various other occasions, were resorted to in these early times, and most probably were borrowed from the Jews. Again, in the Book of Ecclesiasticus (chap. xxxix., ver. 13) we find the following passage :—"Hearken unto me, ye holy children, and bud forth as a Rose growing by the brook of the field." Homer, the most ancient of all the profane writers, uses the Rose figuratively, both in the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* ; and above 2,000 years have rolled away since Sappho christened it the "Queen of Flowers." Philostratus (Epistle 73), writing of this lyric poet, says, "Sappho was enamoured of the Rose, and bestows upon it always some distinguished praise: she likens it to the most beautiful of maidens." Such was the Rose then, and it still maintains as distinguished a position.

It were scarcely necessary to search the Greek authors for quotations to show in what esteem that people held our flower. Ancient history, by which their customs are handed down to us, bears sufficient evidence of its popularity. The

Rose, with other flowers, was used by them in times of public rejoicings, in their religious ceremonies, and the youth of both sexes wore them in the fêtes. They consecrated it to Venus, Cupid, Aurora, and also to Harpocrates, the God of Silence. If it was dedicated to Venus as an emblem of beauty, and to Cupid as an emblem of love, we may conjecture wherefore it was also dedicated to the goddess of the morning: it was the symbol of youth. But, beyond this, the Greeks doubtless were alive to the fact that the Rose is most beautiful at sunrise: then, newly expanded by the breath of morn, there is visible all that freshness, in which consists so much of its peculiar beauty, and which soon vanishes before the radiance of a summer's sun. From its being consecrated to Harpocrates, the God of Silence, probably arose that custom practised in the north of Europe, but now almost fallen into desuetude, of suspending a Rose from the ceiling at convivial or other meetings, to signify that what transpired was of a confidential nature. "The White Rose has long been considered as sacred to silence: over whatever company it was suspended, no secrets were ever revealed, for it hung only above the festal board of sworn friendship. No matter how deep they might drink, or how long the wine-cup might circulate round the table, so long as the White Rose hung over their heads every secret was considered inviolable;—no matter how trivial, or how important the trust, beneath that flower it was never betrayed; for around it was written the sentence—

He who doth secrets reveal
Beneath my roof shall never live.

What faith and what confidence must there have been between man and man in the olden time, when only the presence of a flower was needed to prevent the maligning whisper—to freeze up slander's hateful slime—and destroy that venom which, when once circulated, proves so fatal to human happiness!"—(*The Poetical Language of Flowers*, by Thomas Miller; Bogue, London.)

Sappho having named the Rose the "Queen of Flowers," other of the Greek writers would naturally consider it a subject worthy of their attention. This was eminently the case. Theocritus, on account of its transitoriness, compares it to the course of human life. The gay Anacreon alludes to it in several of his Odes, calling it "the most beautiful of flowers," "the delight of the gods," "the favourite of the muses"; and says its leaves are full of charms. He speaks of it still more definitively as useful in diseases. The Rose is made the particular subject of his Fifty-third Ode, wherein the poet considers it sacred, and accounts for its origin in a marvellous manner.

While Spring with lavish flow'rets glows,
From the gay wreath I'll pluck the Rose,
The queen of fragrance will display.
Oh! pour, my friend, th' accordant lay.
Dear to earth thy smiling bloom!
Dear to heav'n thy rich perfume!
Sacred to the sportive hour,
When the loves, from flower to flower,

Blithely trip ; the Graces fair
 Bind thy treasures to their hair ;
 By the Paphian queen caross'd,
 Seated on her snowy breast.

Nymphs, who haunt th' embow'ring shades,
 Poesy's enchanting maids,
 Woo thee, Rose ; thy charms inspire
 All the raptures of the lyre.
 Cull we straight th' inviting Rose ;
 Shielded by the thorn it grows.
 Cull the Rose : what boots the smart ?
 Boundless sweets regale the heart.

Pluck it not : the flow'ry gem
 Unwilling quits its parent stem.
 Round the feast of fragrance rove ;
 But gently touch the Rose of love.
 'Mid the sons of Comus spread,
 Blooms the Rose's living red ;
 Chaplet for the thirsty soul,
 Well it crowns the purple bowl.

Hark, the bard ! his numbers pour
 Incense to the sacred flower.
 The rosy-fingered beam of light
 Undraws the curtain of the night.
 Health's blushing Rose the virgin streaks,
 And paints the down of Venus' cheeks.

Lovely Rose ! thy genial power
 Sweetly soothes the sickly hour ;
 O'er the grave thy fragrance shed ;
 We sink in quiet to the dead.
 When the envious hand of Time
 Nips the honours of thy prime,
 Fresh in youth thy odours bear
 Richness to the ambient air.

Say from whence the Rose divine
 Bids th' unrivalled lustre shine ?
 From the liquid caves of night,
 When Cytherea waked to light,—
 Waked from her Neptunian birth,
 To fill with love the circling earth :
 From the forehead of her sire,
 When Pallas sprang with martial fire,
 Nature gave the Queen of Flowers,
 Coeval sister of the Powers.

When th' immortals' frolic souls
 Glow'd with Nectar's copious bowls,
 By chance, upon a blooming thorn,
 Such as the heavenly seats adorn,

Prolific fell the ethereal dew ;—
 Consecrated Roses grew.
 The topers hail'd the plant divine ;
 And gave it "To the god of wine !"

[ANACREON, Ode 53. Translated by GREEN.

Other Greek writers attribute to the Rose a different origin. Bion, in the Epitaph of Adonis, tells us it arose from the blood of this lovely youth, who was destroyed by a wild boar :—

Ah ! wretched Queen, the lovely youth is fled
 She mourns, unceasing mourns Adonis dead ;
 What grief too lavish for a name so dear ?
 For every drop of blood she gives a tear :
 Two blooming flowers the genial streams disclose,—
 The tear, Anemone ; the blood, a Rose.

Others, again, of the ancient writers, granting the existence of the white Rose, say that the colour was changed to red by being stained with the blood of Venus, whose feet were lacerated by its thorns in her endeavours to save Adonis. Our own Spenser makes a beautiful allusion to this fancy in the *Daphnaida* :—

White as the native Rose before the change
 Which Venus' blood did on her leaves impress.

But of the English poets hereafter.

It appears that the Greeks also cultivated this flower with the view of extracting the perfume from its petals. And Theophrastus, who lived about 300 years before the Christian era, tells us it was common to set fire to the Rose-trees in Greece ; and that unless this practice was resorted to, they would not produce any flowers. Is the writer in earnest ? If so, this does not say much for the knowledge they possessed of the art of culture in those days. But although flowers were so much used on special occasions, it is generally admitted that gardening, considered as an art, was neglected by the Greeks.

If the Greeks considered the Rose worthy of adoration, the Romans were by no means less lavish in the praises they bestowed on it. They regarded it with that veneration and enthusiasm which the high encomiums passed on it by a people they so much admired might be supposed to give rise to. It has been said by some writers that the Romans acquired their taste for these flowers from the Egyptians, who, during the early ages of the Republic, sent quantities of them to Rome every year. But it appears to me more probable that the taste was acquired from the Greeks, although the Egyptians might have administered to and further developed it. Virgil, the "the prince of Latin poets," makes frequent mention of the Rose in his writings. In the opening of the Fifth Pastoral he contrasts the pale sallow to the blushing Rose :—

Puniceis humilis quantum saluina rosetis ;
Judicio nostro tantum tibi cedit Amyntas.—[*Ecloga* 5, ver. 17, 18.

In the *Georgics* he speaks of "Pæstum Roses with their double spring":—

Forsitan et, pingues hortos quæ cura colendi
Ornaret, canerom, biferique resaria Pæsti.—[*Georg.* lib. iv., ver. 118, 119.]

In reference to the latter quotation, Botanists who have visited Pæstum have not been able to meet with Roses flowering in autumn; and some people have pronounced them creations of the poet's fancy. Be this as it may, it might be accounted for, I think, by presuming the adoption of a particular mode of culture. The culture of Roses was a trade at Pæstum; and might not the cultivators have forced the plants, to induce them to flower early in the spring? After this, they might rest them for a period; and then, by pruning and watering, backed by the influences of their climate, induce a new growth, and consequently a second development of flowers. I can quite conceive of the practicability of this, although no one who cared for the ultimate weal of his plants might be disposed to practise it. Or again, is it not probable that some of the Roses raised from seed were of this nature, though lost during the barbarous ages which succeeded the downfall of Rome?

Cicero, Ovid, and Martial speak of Roses; and Pliny, who wrote on Gardening towards the close of the first century, devotes some considerable space to them. He mentions those of Carthage, and others of Miletus (supposed to be *R. GALLICA*). He tells us they used to obtain Roses before the natural season, by watering the plants with warm water so soon as the buds were visible. Whether such was the plan pursued by the Roman gardeners we are at perfect liberty to doubt, although it is certain they had, under the reign of Domitian, abundance of Roses in winter. Martial, the famous epigrammatic poet, ridicules the Egyptians for sending them Roses when they had already plenty, and asks them to send corn instead. Dr. Deslongchamps relates, on the authority of Seneca, that the Roman gardeners had at this time found out the means of constructing hot-houses, which they heated with tubes filled with hot water, and thus induced Roses and Lilies to flower in December.—(*La Rose*, &c., par Dr. Deslongchamps.)

On the authority of Horace, it appears that Roses were grown in beds; and Columella mentions a place being reserved expressly for the production of late Roses.

With regard to the culture of this flower in those times, M. Boitard says, "The cultivation of flowers, and particularly of Roses, was carried on upon a grand scale, both at Pæstum and in the environs of Rome. The sale of the flowers was ordinarily in the hands of the prettiest girls of the place; and the Latin Poets have immortalized the names of several of these charming flower-girls, and have even deified some of them. The divinity of Flora, the goddess of flowers, has no other origin.—(*Manuel Complet de l'Amateur des Roses*, &c., par M. Boitard; Paris, 1836.)

If there is any one period in the world's history when flowers engrossed too much the attention of a nation, it was under the reigns of Augustus and sub-

sequent Emperors of Rome. The love of flowers was then carried to excess ; and the Rose seemed to bear away the palm from all. It was customary for the wealthy inhabitants to take their meals resting on Rose-leaves,—a practice which Cicero loudly condemns. Roses were scattered upon the beds and floors of the chambers of their guests. At their festivals they put the flowers in their cups of wine. In times of public rejoicing the streets were strewn with flowers, and the statues of their deities were adorned with crowns and garlands of Roses. Cleopatra, in a feast given to Marc Antony, is said to have expended a talent in their purchase ; and the room of entertainment was strewn with them to a considerable depth. Suetonius, the Latin historian, relates of the Emperor Nero that he spent four millions of sesterces, amounting to more than £30,000, in procuring roses for one feast. Alas, that these gems of earth should have been so perverted from their just use ! Here, instead of opening up a source of pure and intellectual enjoyment, we see them debased, and administering to the lust of a luxurious people.

It was customary with both Greeks and Romans to bring in flowers, Roses especially, at their Bacchanalian feasts, placing them on the tables, and ornamenting their persons with them, believing they preserved them from the intoxicating influences of wine.*

From the fall of the Roman Empire there exists a chasm in the history of gardening which cannot be filled up. The world, sunk in a state of barbarism, had neither inclination for, nor opportunity of, enjoying pursuits of this kind ; and Roses share in the general oblivion. As, however, mankind emerged from this state—as wars became less frequent, and men felt the blessings of peace—they found time to attend to the comforts and enjoyments of life. Charlemagne, who flourished in the beginning of the ninth century, enumerates the Rose, among other flowers, and shows his fondness of it by desiring it to be grown in his garden.

The Rose was the favourite flower with the Moors of Spain, and they paid considerable attention to its cultivation. They sowed the seeds ; and it has been said they had blue Roses, which were obtained by watering the plants with indigo-water. That they had such cannot for a moment be supposed ; and the means by which it has been said they obtained them are still more questionable. Nevertheless, a French writer (Marquis D'Orbessan, *Essai sur les Roses*) states that he saw them. I have heard persons, unacquainted with Floriculture, maintain that they have seen pure yellow Moss Roses ! a deception probably practised on them by some charlatan, or witty friend. Is it impossible that the same thing might happen with the Marquis D'Orbessan ?

Pierre de Crescent, an Italian, who wrote early in the fourteenth century, mentions the Rose, and many poets of Italy have sung its praises. It has also, for some ages, been a custom of the Roman-Catholic Church for the Pope to consecrate a golden Rose, and send it to the monarch of some State, as a token of his

* It is said that the Esquimaux and the Georgians, in the present day, decorate their hair with the flowers of the wild kinds which adorn their respective countries.

particular esteem. Two of our kings received this mark of distinction—Henry VI. and Henry VIII. “They made,” says M. Boitard, “the delicate and ephemeral Rose emblematic of the frailty of the body, and the short duration of human life; while the precious and unalterable metal in which it was modelled alluded to the immortality of the soul.”

It is now customary throughout Italy, as it was in ancient Rome, to use flowers in times of feasting, and in the ceremonies of religion; and the Rose is an especial favourite.

But let us glance hastily to the land of the East—Persia. The Poets of that country idolize this flower, placing it, in song, in company with the nightingales. That it holds a high rank there may be gathered from the following fable:—“One day,” says Saadi, “I saw a tuft of grass which surrounded a Rose-tree. What! cried I, is this vile plant, born to be trodden under foot, come to dwell in company with Roses? I stooped to pluck it out, when it modestly said to me, Spare me, I pray thee: I am not a Rose, it is true, yet by the perfume which I exhale you may perceive at least that I have dwelt with Roses.”—(*Manuel Complet de l'Amateur des Roses*, par M. Boitard; Paris, 1836.)

In Persia, in Turkey, and throughout the East generally, Roses are grown in considerable quantities, for the manufacture of Rose-water, and the famed Attar of Roses, which has been sold for six times its weight in gold. The Musk Rose is, I believe, the variety cultivated. The Attar, or Otto, of Roses is manufactured chiefly at Ghazeepore, in Bengal; but it is also prepared in Persia, in all parts of India, Upper Egypt, and in Tunis. In the Bengal Dispensatory there (*The Bengal Dispensatory*, by W. B. O'Shaughnessy, M.D., Calcutta, 1842) is a paper, drawn up by Dr. Jackson, on the Cultivation of Roses, and the Manufacture of Rose-water and Attar of Roses.

“Around the station of Ghazeepore,” says this author, “there are about 300 beegahs, or about 150 acres, of ground laid out in small detached fields as Rose Gardens, most carefully protected on all sides by high mud-walls and prickly-pear fences, to keep out the cattle. These lands, which belong to Zemindars, are planted with Rose-trees, and are annually let out at so much per beegah* for the ground, and so much additional for the Rose-plants;—generally five rupees per beegah, and twenty-five rupees for the Rose-trees, of which there are 1,000 in each beegah. The additional expense for cultivation would be about rupees 8. 8; so that for rupees 38. 8, you have, for the season, one beegah of 1,000 Rose-trees.

“If the season is good, this beegah of 1,000 Rose-trees should yield one lac of Roses. Purchases of Roses are always made at so much per lac. The price of course varies according to the year, and will average from 40 to 70 rupees.

“The Rose-trees come into flower at the beginning of March, and continue so through April.

“In the morning early the flowers are plucked by numbers of men, women, and children, and are conveyed in large bags to the several contracting parties for distillation. The cultivators themselves very rarely manufacture.

* A beegah is half an acre.

"There is such a variety of Rose-water manufactured, and so much that bears the name which is nothing more than a mixture of sandal-oil, that it is impossible to lay down the plan which is adopted. The best Rose-water, however, may be computed as bearing the proportion of 1,000 Roses to a seer* of water; this, perhaps, may be considered as the best procurable. From 1,000 Roses most generally a seer and a half of Rose-water is distilled; and perhaps from this even the Attar has been removed.

"To procure the Attar, the Roses are put into the still, and the water passes over gradually, as in the Rose-water process. After the whole has come over, the Rose-water is placed in a large metal basin, which is covered with wetted muslin, tied over to prevent insects or dust getting into it: this vessel is let into the ground about two feet, which has been previously wetted with water, and it is allowed to remain quiet during the whole night. The Attar is always made at the beginning of the season, when the nights are cool; in the morning, early, the little film of Attar, which is formed upon the surface of the Rose-water during the night, is removed by means of a feather, and it is then carefully placed in a small phial; and day after day, as the collection is made, it is placed for a short period in the sun; and after a sufficient quantity has been procured, it is poured off clear, and of the colour of amber, into small phials. Pure Attar, when it has been removed only three or four days, has a pale greenish hue; by keeping, it soon loses this, and in a few weeks' time becomes of a pale yellow.

"From one lac of Roses it is generally calculated that 180 grains, or one tolah,† of Attar can be procured; more than this can be obtained if the Roses are full sized, and the nights cold to allow of the congelation.

"The Attar purchased in the bazaar is generally adulterated, mixed with sandal-oil or sweet-oil. Not even the richest native will give the price at which the purest Attar alone can be obtained; and the purest attar that is made is sold to Europeans. During the past year it has been selling from 80 to 90 rupees the tolah: the year before it might have been purchased for 50 rupees.

"At the commencement of the Rose season, people from all parts come to make their purchases, and very large quantities are prepared and sold. There are about thirty-six places in Ghazeepore where Rose-water is distilled.

"The chief use the natives appear to make of the Rose-water is at the period of their festivals and weddings. It is then distributed largely to the guests as they arrive, and sprinkled with profusion in the apartments.

"I should consider that the value of the Roses sold for the manufacture of Rose-water may be estimated at 15,000 rupees a year, and from this to 20,000; and from the usual price asked for the Rose-water, and for which it is sold, I should consider there is a profit of 40,000 rupees. The natives are very fond of using the Rose-water as medicine, or as a vehicle for other mixtures; and they consume a good deal of the petals for the Conserve of Roses."

But Roses are grown for the purpose of manufacturing Rose-water in other

* A seer is two pounds troy.

† A tolah is seven pennyweights.

countries beside Persia and Turkey. At Provins, a town forty-seven miles S.E. of Paris, which has long been celebrated for its Conserve of Roses, the French Rose has been cultivated; and in the environs of Paris, the Damask, and other kinds. In some parts of Surrey and Kent, in our own country, they are grown in considerable quantities—the Provence, Damask, and French kinds, indiscriminately. In the process of distillation, six pounds of Rose-leaves are said to be enough to make a gallon of Rose-water; but much depends on the stage in which the flowers are gathered, the best stage being just before full-blown.

The Rose has been valued in medicine from the remotest times: it was so in the time of Hippocrates; and the Romans believed the root to be efficacious in cases of hydrophobia: hence probably the term ‘DOG-ROSE.’ Many writers have attributed to it virtues which it does not possess, though it is still used in medicine, and valued for its tonic and astringent properties. The hips of the Dog-Rose, when reduced to pulp, are also used in pharmacy, to give consistence to pills and electuaries.

But to return more immediately to the history of the Rose. This flower, having been considered as the emblem of innocence and purity from remote times, seems so far to have influenced the early Christian writers as to induce them to place it in Paradise. It is well known, also, that the seal of the celebrated Luther was a Rose.

In Hungary our flower is held in great esteem. I am informed by a friend who has resided in that country, that it is customary with ladies of rank and fashion to take bouquets of Roses and go into the woods to bud the wild kinds which they may encounter in their rambles. It must be an agreeable and exhilarating task to go in search of Roses during the flowering season; for I am assured it is no uncommon thing to meet with the finest varieties blooming in the most unfrequented places.

In Holland the Rose seems to have made but little way, although that country possessed the richest collections in Europe down to 1815, and it was from that country the most beautiful of the tribe—the Moss Rose—was first introduced to England, from whence it found its way to France. The transactions which took place in Holland during the Florimania associate no unpleasant ideas with our flower. The Rose was without the pale. The Tulip, the Hyacinth, the Ranunculus, the Anemone—these, with a few of minor importance, were the pride of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: these were the flowers of Holland; and the enthusiasm with which they were cultivated there had rendered them popular in other European countries. Thus the Rose lay neglected. Its capabilities of improvement were not thought of, or unknown. The unlocking of its treasures was reserved for more recent times. The skilful and persevering individuals, to whose labours we are indebted for the choicest ornaments of the Rose Garden, still live to admire the productions of their genius, and to witness their favourite flower reigning without a rival in the Floral world.

Let us turn to France, a country naturally rich in Roses. Mizault, who wrote the first book in France specially devoted to Horticulture (1535), mentions

four species only, and Olivier de Serres, writing in 1600, does not recognize a larger number. La Quintinie in 1680 enumerates twelve different kinds. According to Decandolle, she has no less than nineteen species growing spontaneously in her hedges, woods, and wilds. The chief among them is the *ROSA GALLICA*, or French Rose, which has produced some of the most brilliant and regularly-formed flowers of the genus.* France is rich in Rose-lore, scientific, practical, and poetical. Of the former branches, Guillemeau, Boitard, Leleur, Vibert, Thorry, Deslongchamps, and Forney are the most distinguished writers.

The country abounding in Roses, we should expect its poets would not fail to notice them; and perhaps in no other language have so many beautiful comparisons been instituted, or so many verses written in their praise. Delille exclaims, "Mais qui peut refuser un hommage à la Rose?" (Who can refuse homage to the Rose?) And Bernard, Malherbe, Saint Victor, Roger, Leonard, and others too numerous to mention, have made it the subject of the most delightful strains.

Rapin, a French writer of the seventeenth century, gives a pleasing and ingenious tale, which I shall venture to insert.

"Rhodanthe, Queen of Corinth, having enamoured several princes with her beauty, and having disdained their proffers of homage, three of them, furious to see themselves despised, besieged her in the temple of Diana, where she had taken refuge, followed by all the people, who, dazzled by her extraordinary beauty, made her assume the place of the statue of the goddess. Apollo, enraged by the indignity offered to his sister, changed Rhodanthe into a tree which bore the Rose. Under this new form Rhodanthe is always queen, for she became the most beautiful of flowers. Her subjects, pressed around her, seem still to defend her, metamorphosed, as they are, into prickly thorns. The three princes were changed; the one into a butterfly, and the two others into winged insects, which constant in their love, flutter without ceasing around their cherished flower." (*La Rose*, &c., par Dr. Deslongchamps.)

There exists at the present day, in the village of Salency in France, a custom which is of very ancient date. As early as the sixth century the Bishop of Noyon offered a prize of a crown of Roses, to be given yearly to the maid of the village who should have earned the greatest reputation for modesty and virtue. The villagers have the power of appointing her who shall receive it; and it is awarded with much ceremony and rejoicing.

It is the opinion of some of the French authors on this flower, that Roses were cultivated far more extensively in France in former times than at present; which they arrive at from the statements made, by early authors, of the great quantities which were used on particular occasions. I have sometimes thought it a matter of surprise that the Rose should have taken the precedence of all other flowers in France at an earlier period than in this country, especially when we consider it is our national emblem, and that to the enterprise of English

* The French Rose crossed with the Chinese Rose produced the Hybrid Chinese; the latter again, crossed with the Bourbon and Damask, produced the Hybrid Perpetual.

collectors Europe stands indebted for many species which were sent from this country to France and elsewhere. It was so with the Tea-scented, the Chinese Rose, the *Banksia*, the *Microphylla*, the *Macartney*, the *Multiflora*, &c., some of which were from 16 to 20 years in England before they found their way to France.

But it was fashion paved the way for the general reception of the Rose in that country. At the commencement of the present century, the Empress Josephine acknowledged it as her favourite, and caused varieties to be collected throughout Europe, and brought to her garden at Malmaison. The late Mr. Kennedy was provided with a passport to go and come as he pleased during the war, in order that he might superintend the formation of that garden. The patronage of the Empress gave an impetus to Rose-culture. Establishments were soon formed solely for the purpose, among the earliest of which were those of M. Descomet and M. Vibert, and the taste spread throughout Europe. It has been said that the collection of the former at St. Denis was destroyed by the English troops in 1815, but I believe they were sold to M. Vibert, and removed to Chenevières-sur-Marne, on the approach of the allied troops.

Monsieur Vibert, of whom we have just spoken, was one of the most celebrated cultivators among the French. He founded his establishment in the vicinity of Paris in 1815, at which time the only Moss Rose known in France was the Red, or common one. He removed, a few years since, to Angers, where the climate is more favourable for the pursuance of that science to which he was entirely devoted. To him we owe the existence of those old favourites, *Aimée Vibert*, *Cynthia*, *D'Aguesseau*, *Julie d'Etangés*, *Blanchefleur*, *La Ville de Londres*, *Madeleine*, *Gloire des Mousseuses*, *Jacques Laffite*, *General Brea*, *Ornement des Jardins*, *Pius IX.*, and a host of striped and spotted Roses. It is worthy of remark, that the latter, though much admired and cultivated in France, have never gained any great popularity here.

M. Laffay, another distinguished cultivator, owns a list of names no less worthy. Who, even among modern Rose cultivators, is not familiar with *Archduc Charles*, *Fabvier*, *Brennus*, *William Jesse*, *Madame Laffay*, *Coup d'Hébé*, *La Reine*, and *Duchess of Sutherland*; these and others, of nearly equal merit, were raised in his garden. His residence at Bellevue, near Paris, where these Roses were raised, was a most enviable one: he lived surrounded with Roses and Chestnut-trees; and his garden, although not extensive, commanded a wide and most agreeable prospect. The soil was a stiff—I had almost said rank—clay, and never appeared to have had much labour bestowed on its amelioration.

Both M. Vibert and M. Laffay were engaged in the cultivation of Roses for many years; and their enterprise and industry brought them a full reward. Having realized a comfortable independency, and attained to the highest eminence in their profession, they seem content to recline beneath the laurels they have so peacefully won.* In the Preface to his Catalogue, published towards the close of

* Since the publication of the first edition of this work, both M. Vibert and M. Laffay have retired from the profession. M. Laffay is, I believe, still alive, but M. Vibert has been dead some years.

1846, M. Vibert writes to this effect:—"My establishment, which I founded in 1815, and where Roses only are cultivated for sale, is the first of the kind which had existence in France. Thirty-five years' practice in this branch of Horticulture, with numerous and reiterated experiments made in every mode of cultivation; a long habit of seeing, studying, and of comparing the productions of this beautiful genus;—such are, at the least, the claims I have to public confidence. But I know all the obligations under which I remain, from the long and sustained kindness with which amateurs and the members of the profession have honoured me; and it is in reply to the honourable proofs of concern which have been so often addressed to me, that I am resolved not entirely to renounce my profession. To cover the expense of my garden, and to use my time sparingly, is the end which I propose to myself. Without seeking to extend my connections, I shall receive willingly orders from persons sufficiently reasonable to value what time and care it costs in the present day to obtain novelties really decided. I shall always continue the cultivation of my seedlings; I shall never renounce them; I shall rather increase them; and shall propagate but few others."

M. Laffay wrote to me in the autumn of 1847: "*C'est mon intention de cesser le commerce. Mon projet était de quitter cet automne, et de m'installer dans le sud de la France, sous le climat des Orangers et Palmiers; mais mon Père, qui est très-âgé, ne veut pas que nous le quittions cet hiver, ce qui dérange un peu nos projets d'émigration, qui ne sont que retardés. Aussi il est bien possible que je vous offre encore quelques bonnes Roses, surtout des Mousseuses Hybrides, car je me dispose à faire un semis de plusieurs milles graines de ces variétés. Ainsi je présume que ma Pépinière sera encore bonne à visiter quelques années. Je suis persuadé qu'à l'avenir nous verrons de bien belles Roses, qui effaceront toutes celles que nous admirons maintenant. Les Mousseuses joueront bientôt un grand rôle dans l'Horticulture.*"

"It is my intention to cease cultivating the Rose, in a commercial sense. My project was to do so this autumn, and to instal myself in the south of France, in the land of orange and palm trees; but my father, who is very aged, wished that we should not quit Paris this winter, which deranges a little our plans of emigration, although they are only retarded. But it is very possible that I may yet offer you some good Roses, especially of the Hybrid Moss, for I intend to make a sowing of several thousands of seeds of these varieties. Thus I presume that my seed-plot will be worth visiting for some years to come. I am persuaded that in future we shall see many beautiful Roses, which will efface all those that we admire now. The Mosses will soon play a grand part in Horticulture."

It is somewhat remarkable, that while M. Vibert's operations have produced chiefly French and Provence, and, of late years, a few varieties of Moss and Hybrid Perpetual Roses, the results of M. Laffay's labour have been chiefly visible among the Hybrid Chinese and Hybrid Perpetuals. We can only account for this by supposing each cultivator to have had his favourite group, which he strove to improve. I should think one-half of the Hybrid Perpetual Roses known up to the year 1850 originated with M. Laffay; he may indeed be said to have originated this group, one of the earliest of which was the *Princesse Hélène*.

The trade of cultivating Roses in France is in the hands of many individuals; and to visit that country with the view of forming a collection is (I speak from experience) a laborious undertaking. As far as my powers of observation serve me, I should think the establishments where they are grown for sale, in the neighbourhood of Paris, vary in extent from one to five acres; and there are others, situate in various parts of France, nearly all of like extent. It is thus that English amateurs, who may chance to visit any of them, are usually disappointed, owing to the contrast of their Rose Gardens with those of England, which are much more extensive. The most splendid collection in France is that in the Jardin du Luxembourg at Paris, formerly under the superintendence of Monsieur Hardy. Most of the plants there are of some age, and flower profusely in the season. They are seen from the public promenades. It is true they look rather drawn; but when we consider their proximity to the heart of the city, it is surprising that they flourish so well.*

M. Hardy is no stranger in the Rose world; one of his varieties alone (Madame Hardy) would have sufficed to render his name popular; but he has been fortunate enough to raise many others of first-rate properties, some bearing the after appellation of "Du Luxembourg." And how could it be otherwise, when he has devoted so many years to the cultivation of this flower, and raised so many thousands of seedlings? He never practised selling his Roses, but exchanged with his friends for other plants. He retired from the superintendence of these gardens some twelve years ago, and was succeeded by Monsieur Rivière, under whose charge the few remaining Roses now are.

The Rose amateurs of France, who are exceedingly numerous, are enthusiastic in the cultivation of their favourite. So soon as they hear of any new variety, possessed of merit, they cease not to importune the raiser till he places it within their reach.

While admitting France to have been more prolific than England in the production of new Roses, it is yet worthy of remark that *the English cultivators produce far sounder plants* than the French. Although I may be ranked among the former, I state this boldly; not from prejudice, nor from interest, but from a thorough conviction of its truth. If proof be needed, it may be found in the large exports of the *French varieties, of English growth, to America and elsewhere*. It may not be generally known that some few of the finest and most esteemed Roses in France do not succeed well in this country. On the other hand, many kinds are developed in far greater perfection here than there. The flowers of

* Every one who has visited Paris will not fail to have remarked the clean appearance of the buildings, compared with those of London, which is due to the burning of wood instead of coal. It is the extensive use of the latter which exerts so injurious an influence on vegetation in or near London. I recollect, upon one occasion, seeing a Honeysuckle and a Rose growing up a house in a street in Paris, the name of which I do not remember, but it was not far from the Hôtel de la Monnaie. Both looked flourishing; and the Rose, which was of the *Sempervirens* kind, was in bloom. Independent of its appearing to thrive there, a second cause for surprise was the fact of its remaining untouched, which it apparently had done for a length of time, and did, to my knowledge, for five or six days, although within reach of every passer-by.

Roses generally cannot bear the scorching of a French summer's sun ; it is during our cloudy days, or when refreshed with a soft shower or a fall of dew, that the buds expand in fullest beauty.

I cannot help mentioning the jealousies which exist among some of the "Cultivateurs de Rosiers" in France. I once visited the gardens of a noted grower, in company with a grower of less celebrity. I was surprised to see so little in these grounds, and to find the owner careless as to showing what he possessed. Although exceedingly polite and talkative on other subjects, he was disinclined to speak on Roses. The mystery was cleared up by a letter received soon afterwards. In it were words to this effect : "If you visit my establishment again, which I beg of you to do, pray do not bring any French Rose-growers with you, for I cannot show them my rarities and beauties." This opened my eyes ; I concluded I had not seen "the lions ;" and an after visit proved this to be the case.

But let us trace the history of the Rose in our own land. It is again matter of surprise to me that the Rose should not have been more extensively cultivated in England at an earlier date, when it is considered that it must have been brought prominently before the eyes of our forefathers in the wars of the Houses of York and Lancashire ; or, as they are often termed, the Wars of the Roses. But perhaps this was the very cause of its unpopularity. It might have been the remembrance of those sanguinary struggles which, casting a halo around this emblem of innocence and purity, made our forefathers shrink instinctively from cherishing a flower that recalled to mind scenes or tales of carnage and of woe—whose leaves were once saturated with the blood of England's bravest sons.

It may not be considered out of place to give an account here of the origin of the Red Rose in the arms of the House of Lancaster. About 1277, Guillaume Pentecôte, Mayor of Provins, was assassinated in a tumult ; and the King of France sent Count Egmond, son of the King of England, and who had assumed the title of Comte de Champagne, to that city to avenge his death. After staying some time there, he returned to England, and took for his device the Red Rose, which Thibaut, Comte de Brie, and De Champagne, had brought from Syria some years before, on his return from the Crusades. This Count Egmond was the head of the House of Lancaster, which preserved this flower in their arms.—(*L'Ancien Provins*, par Opoix.)

The Damask Rose being the wild kind of Syria, it would hence appear that it was *this* gave rise to the Red Rose of the Lancastrians, and not the French Rose, as asserted by some. The White Rose was probably assumed by the Yorkists in contradistinction to the other.

Chaucer, our first great English author, who wrote in the middle and toward the close of the fourteenth century, alludes in his early pieces to the poetical worship of the Rose and the Daisy. And others of our early poets were not unmindful of its charms. Harrington speaks of "cheeks that shamed the Rose ;" Marlowe, of "beds of Roses," &c.

Spenser, whose genius sheds a brilliancy over the age in which he lived, makes frequent mention of it. Every one is familiar with his fable of the Oak and the Brier, contained in the Shepherd's Calendar. Of the latter he says :—

It was embellished with blossoms fair,
And thereto aye wanted to repair
The shepherd's daughters, to gather flowers
To paint their girlands with his colours.

The poet makes the "bragging Brere" vaunt his own praises, to the disparagement of his neighbour the "goodly Oak."

Seest how fresh my flowers been spread,
Dyed in lily white and crimson red ?
The mouldy moss which thee accloyeth
My cinnamon smell too much annoyeth.—[*Shepherd's Calendar*, Eclogue 2.

Again, in the "Shepherd's Calendar" (Eclogue 4) we meet with the following :—

See where she sits upon the grassy green,
(O seemly sight !)
Yclad in scarlet, like a maiden queen,
And ermines white ;
Upon her head a crimson coronet,
With *damask Roses* and daffodillies set ;
Bay leaves between,
And primroses green,
Embellish the sweet violet.

In the next verse he speaks of

The red Rose meddled with the white yfere.

In the "Fairy Queen," especially in the Second Book, he makes several allusions to it, and also in the Epithalamion.

Shakspeare often introduces the Rose in his writings. In the following passage he compares the extinction of life to the plucking of a Rose :—

When I have plucked thy Rose,
I cannot give it vital growth again :
It needs must wither :
I'll smell it on the tree.—[*Othello*, Act 5.

In one of his Sonnets, the comparisons of the greatest English poet are obviously so much to the advantage of our favourite, that I cannot help inserting it :—

O how much more doth beauty beauteous seem
By that sweet ornament which truth doth give !
The Rose looks fair, but fairer we it deem
For that sweet odour which doth in it live.

The canker blooms have full as deep a dye
 As the perfumed tincture of the Roses ;
 Hang on such thorns, and play as wantonly,
 When summer's breath their masked buds discloses ;
 But, for their virtue only is their show,
 They live unwooded, and unrespected fade ;—
 Die to themselves. Sweet Roses do not so ;
 Of their sweet deaths are sweetest odours made.
 And so of you, beauteous and lovely youth,
 When that shall fade, my verse distils your truth.

I have made the above quotations to show that the Rose was not unregarded by the early English poets ; but were I to pursue this plan of quoting all the agreeable things which our poets have written of it, that matter would occupy the whole volume ; for who among them has not heaped upon it the riches of his fancy ?

In every love-song Roses bloom.

From the allusion of Chaucer, it is evident the Rose was a favourite flower, at least among the poets in England, some centuries since ; and this I should have thought a sufficient passport to public favour. That they did not owe their love and respect for this flower to the existence of superior garden varieties, or to an interest displayed in their cultivation by their countrymen, will, I think, soon be sufficiently evident. But the wild forms of Roses are beautiful ; and they probably gave rise to these effusions. Or the poets might owe their veneration for them to the writings of the ancients, with which they were familiar. But we must quit the land of poetry.

Lobel, who had a garden at Hackney, and who was appointed Royal Botanist by James the First, published, towards the close of the sixteenth century, a work entitled "*Plantarum seu Stirpium Icones*." In this work he describes ten species of roses.

"In 1622, Sir Henry Wotton sent from Venice, to the Earl of Holderness, a double yellow Rose of no ordinary nature, which was expected to flower every month from May till almost Christmas, unless change of climate should change its properties." (Johnson's "*History of Gardening*.") This most probably was the old double yellow Rose, so notorious for refusing to unfold its blossoms in our less propitious climate. With regard to its *flowering from May till Christmas* !—this no doubt was an embellishment, to which an enthusiastic collector may be readily excused for giving ear.

Parkinson, an early English writer on Gardening and Botany, in his "*Paradisus*," published in 1629, speaks of the "white, the red, and the damask," as the most ancient in England. He enumerates twenty-four varieties ; and speaks of others, but does not specify their names. He treats, in a separate chapter, of the propagation of Roses by budding and by seed. The red Rose of which he here speaks was no doubt the Cabbage, or Damask ; and the white one, an old variety of *ROSA ALBA*. In how many old English gardens do we find trees of

the apple-bearing Rose still occupying a conspicuous position, and whose ancient appearance denotes them to have withstood the changes of many a by-gone year. Sometimes, indeed, the scathing hand of time has severely marked them, and they are hastening to decay.*

There is now before me a work published on Gardening in 1654, entitled "The Countryman's Recreation, or the Art of Planting, Graffing, and Gardening: in Three Books." In a work with such a title we might expect to find a variety of flowers treated of. But no: fruit-trees seem then to have been the chief ornament of country gardens: the *utile* was preferred to the *dulce*: in truth, the attention of our forefathers seems to have been *chiefly* directed towards the "making of good cyder," and the "keeping of plummes"! In the above-mentioned work there is but one flower named, and that is the Rose! Here is the article as it appears in the original:—

"TO GRAFFE A ROSE ON THE HOLLY.—For to graffe the Rose, that his leaves shall keep all the year green, some do take and cleave the holly, and do graffe in a red or white Rose-bud; and then put clay or mosse to him, and let him grow. And some put the Rose-bud into a slit of the bark, and so put clay and mosse, and bind him featly therein, and let him grow, and he shall carry his leaf all the year."

This is a recipe for obtaining evergreen Roses? *Satis superque*. Must we infer that practical men in those days held tenets such as these, or that they were merely the effusions of the brain of some would-be *savant* in horticultural matters? As gardening was then a practical art, we cannot suppose the former to have been the case, since the very first experiment would throw a doubt on such a proposition, which the failure of every subsequent attempt would confirm; and thus the most credulous would soon be undeceived. The latter would certainly seem the juster inference. Without wishing to be too severe against the early writers on Horticulture, we certainly were not aware that the sun of Horticultural science had reached the meridian so long since as 1654, and feel some concern, as well as humiliation, that nearly two centuries should elapse without our profiting by so wonderful a discovery! We cannot forbear quoting certain lines of Virgil, met with in our school-days, and to which, perhaps, the above writer was indebted for his idea:—

Inseritur vero et fœtu nucis arbutus horrida;
Et steriles platani malos gossere valentes:
Castaneæ fagus ornusque incanuit albo
Flores piri, glandemque suæ fregere sub ulmis.—[*Georg.* lib. ii. ver. 69-72.†

* I recollect meeting with two or three of this description in the gardens of Bruce Castle, Tottenham, a short time since; they were of prodigious height and size, resembling apple-trees more than Roses. But alas! they are no longer there.

† The thin-leaved arbutus hazel-graffs receives,
And planes huge apples bear, that bore but leaves.
Thus mastful beech the bristly chestnut bears,
And the wild ash is white with blooming pears,
And greedy swine from grafted elms are fed
With falling acorns that on oaks are bred.—[*DRYDEN'S Virgil.*

Such are the workings of the imagination, that the black Roses produced by grafting on black-currant bushes, the blue Roses of the Moors, and the oft-talked-of yellow Moss, are already before our eyes! Could we but retain them there! But, alas! this were impossible. Creatures of the imagination, a moment's sober reflection dissipates you in thin air!

But to be serious. As late as 1762, Linnæus appears to have acknowledged only fourteen species. In an edition of "Miller's Gardeners' Dictionary," published in 1768, thirty-one species are described. It was only at the close of the last century, and the dawning of the present, that the garden varieties of Roses were really recognised and esteemed. In 1789 the Chinese Rose was introduced; and in 1810 China furnished us with the Tea-scented also. At this period nearly all the varieties known bloomed in summer only: there were few autumnal Roses. In 1812 came forth that exquisite variety, the "Rose du Roi," or Crimson Perpetual, which was raised in the Royal Gardens of St. Cloud, then under the care of Le Comte Leleux.

In 1799 Miss Lawrence published "A Collection of Roses from Nature," which contained ninety coloured plates, including many of the most beautiful species and varieties then known. In 1820 the "Rosarum Monographia," by J. Lindley, appeared; in which seventy-eight species, besides sub-species, are described, and thirteen of them figured. This work is of a scientific character, and the system there adopted has been followed, more or less, by many subsequent writers on the botany of the Rose. About this time the types of the Bourbon and Noisette Roses appeared, and in a very short period the varieties were increased and improved beyond what the most sanguine could have anticipated. Loudon, in the "Encyclopædia of Gardening," published in 1822, says, "The lists of the London and Paris Nurserymen contain upwards of 350 names." "New varieties are raised in France and Italy annually. L. Villarsii, Royal Gardener at Monza, has raised upwards of fifty varieties of ROSA INDICA, not one of which has, as far as we know, reached this country. Some of them are quite black! others shaped like a Ranunculus; and many of them are highly odoriferous." With regard to those *quite black*, as none of them have *yet* reached this country, it may be presumed the writer made this statement on the authority of the Continental growers, whose vivid imaginations often lead them to portray in too glowing colours any new production. In 1837 Mr. Rivers published "The Rose Amateurs' Guide," which has passed through several editions. In 1838 appeared "The Rose Fanciers' Manual," by Mrs. Gore, and in 1848 the first edition of this book, "The Rose Garden," by William Paul. In 1853 our Rose literature was enriched by Mr. Curtis' "Beauties of the Rose," and in 1857 by Mr. Cranston's "Cultural Directions for the Rose." Later on (1864), Mr. Shirley Hibberd brought out "The Rose Book," and still more recently has appeared "A Book about Roses," by the Rev. S. Reynolds Hole.

It may be thought reasonable that I should allude to the Nurseries here, which have been so long famous for Roses. They gained considerable renown in the

time of my father, the late Mr. A. Paul, from the continual flowering of a plant of the old double yellow Rose (*R. SULPHUREA*), which had become established on a west wall about the close of the last century. Flowers from which to draw were sought from various parts of the country. The plants produced them with such regularity, and in such gay profusion, that an amateur eventually purchased it to transplant to his seat in Yorkshire; and he did this with considerable success, for, although of great size, it flourished, and continued to flower well.*

In Sweet's "*Hortus Britannicus*," published in 1827, there are 107 species given and 1,059 varieties; the greater portion of the latter being French or Gallica Roses.

In 1829, M. Desportes and M. Prevost each published in France a Catalogue of Roses. In the catalogue of the former cultivator above 2,000 varieties are described. These catalogues, with others which appeared in England and France, both before and after this time, were calculated to infuse fresh ardour into the minds of the improvers of this charming race of plants, and at the same time to spread a taste for its cultivation.

The Rose amateurs of England are so numerous in the present day, that it were almost impossible to enumerate even those who possess collections of great merit. A few, however, occur to me, which have especial claims to notice as being the earliest of any extent.

At Dane End, near Munden, in Hertfordshire, the seat of H. E. Surtees, Esq., was formed one of the earliest and best collections; and to which this county is no doubt indebted, in some degree, for the celebrity she enjoys for Roses.

Mr. Sabine formed a collection of the species, some years back, at North Mims, Herts.; and a vast number of species were once growing in the Gardens of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick.

About thirty-five years ago, Mrs. Gaussen formed a Rosarium at Brookmans, in Hertfordshire, which contained many varieties. The form of the ground it occupied was an oblong, walled in, the walls covered with climbing Roses and other plants. There was a variety of beds, formed and planted with much taste: in the centre stood a temple covered with climbing Roses. The whole was blinded from distant view by a wide laurel bank; and the surprise created on suddenly entering was most agreeable, and the effect magical. "Here," says an eminent cultivator with whom I was in conversation the other day, "I first saw the Rose *Ruga*, which was then recently introduced; and I remarked to Mr. Murdoch, who was gardener there, that it was a hybrid of the Tea-scented. It was beautifully in bloom, and struck me at the time as a gem of the first water. I had not at this time met with any of the *Sempervirens* Roses; the first of which, the *ALBA PLENA*, I saw in flower soon afterwards, on a wall at Dropmore, the seat of Lady Grenville."

* Those who are fond of statistics may be interested to know that the sale of Roses from this establishment exceeds 100,000 yearly, and that considerably over 1,000,000 plants have crossed the threshold of these nurseries during the last ten years.

The next collection which demands our notice is that at Broxbournebury, the seat of H. Smith Bosanquet, Esq., where there are at the present time a great number of very fine specimens.*

In addition to the above, there are superior collections of Roses at the following places :—Poles, near Ware, the seat of Robert Hanbury, Esq. ; Youngsbury, near Ware, the seat of Mrs. Puller ; Bayfordbury, near Hertford, the seat of W. R. Baker, Esq. ; and Danesbury, near Welwyn, the seat of W. J. Blake, Esq.

It might have been foretold, that the rare beauties the gardens above mentioned contained—whether viewed on the plants, arrayed in the simple loveliness of nature, or when dressed for the tables of the Floral fêtes—would captivate all lovers of flowers, and spread a taste for their cultivation. And such was really the case. They became known and their worth appreciated. Florists and amateurs vied with each other in the cultivation of their favourite, each desirous of producing it in the most perfect state. Its characters were thus fairly developed ; improvement followed on improvement ; and it soon became universally popular. And why ? Shall Anacreon answer ? *Ῥόδον ὡς φίλιστον ἄνθον* : “ The Rose is the most beautiful of flowers.”

* The greater part of this, once the finest collection in England, was destroyed by the severe winter of 1860-61, and has not yet been thoroughly restored.

CHAPTER II.

ON LOCALITY AND SOILS ; AND THE IMPROVEMENT OR ADAPTATION OF SOILS FOR ROSE-CULTURE.

IF we were called upon to select a spot as best suited for the cultivation of Roses, we should seek one at a distance from large towns, that we might secure the advantages of a pure air. It should lie open to the south, and be so far removed from trees of every description, that their roots could not reach the soil of our Rose-beds, or their tops overpower us with shade, and prevent a free circulation of air. If, in addition to this, we could choose our soil, that preferred would be a strong loam ; if rich, so much the better ; if poor, we would enrich it by the addition of manures. It is generally known that the Dog-Rose delights in a stiff, holding soil ; and it is on the Dog-Rose the choice garden varieties are usually budded. We do not intend by this to recommend soils commonly termed clayey, for in such there is often too great a deficiency of vegetable substances ; lighter soils, too, are found better suited for such kinds as thrive best grown on their own roots ; but this may be managed by the addition of a little light turfy loam, peat, or leaf-mould, at the time of planting. An open, airy, situation, and a stiff loamy soil, are, we say, what we should prefer, were our choice of locality and soil unlimited. With these at our command, we should expect to carry Rose-culture to perfection. "But," says the amateur, "all gardens must have Roses, and how few are there thus favourably circumstanced ! Many are close to large towns, where the air is rendered impure by the clouds of smoke constantly streaming into them. Others are of small size, and are often hemmed in by trees on all sides ; on this with a neighbour's favourite chestnuts ; on that with a group of sombre-looking firs ; and on another with a row of towering elms. And although we may think it not right that our less majestic denizens should suffer at their hands, we have no help for it. They have their pets, as we have ours. They find as much pleasure in the blossoms of their chestnuts, in the agreeable shade of their elms during the sultry months of summer, or by the privacy afforded them by the impenetrable darkness of their fir-trees, as we do in the perfect form and varied tints of our Roses. We cannot rid ourselves of their shade. We have no right, indeed, to wish to do so. But we might not hesitate to dock their roots, should they, in their peregrinations, enter our domain to gormandize on the provision made for our favourites. This, we think, would be

justifiable. We are acting in self-defence. They are robbers, and deserve punishment, although it must not be such as to do them permanent injury. Then, again, as to soils: some are sandy; others are clayey, wet, cold, and altogether uncongenial to vegetation. In a word, we cannot always suit our gardens to your Roses: your Roses must therefore be brought to suit our gardens."

Those who are free from all these annoyances may think themselves fortunate. The number of complaints of this kind received from amateurs possessing small gardens, which they make their chief source of relaxation and amusement, satisfy us they are great. It must be admitted, that localities are often unfavourable, and hardly capable of improvement. With this, then, we must endure, and seek the remedy in the choice of varieties; selecting such as our own experience, or that of our friends, points out as succeeding best under such circumstances. It is well known that some kinds will grow and flourish where others will scarcely exist. Were this fact taken advantage of by those who plant in unfavourable situations, or unkindly soils, doubtless less failures in Rose-culture would ensue. But it may be said,—Some of the most delicate in habit are the most beautiful of Roses, and how can we dispense with such? That the varieties possessed of the most bewitching forms and tints are most difficult of culture is, to a certain extent, true; but we opine that a Rose, which will flourish and blossom in a doubtful situation, or in an unfriendly soil, is greatly to be preferred for such, to one which would only exist there as an unhealthy plant, though the latter were naturally its superior in point of beauty. I have known instances in which varieties of the most delicate growth have been selected, time after time, to occupy the most unfavourable situations; and this against all remonstrance, and the knowledge of the cultivator, *bought by experience*, that they will not succeed. Varieties are often chosen and planted, without paying sufficient attention to their aptitude for the purpose or position they are wanted for. They are chosen because admired most—because they are *the most beautiful*. Now, what are the consequences? That which should yield pleasure, produces, by constant failure, indifference or disgust, and their culture is abandoned. This is to be lamented; for if circumstances are unfavourable for the cultivation of particular varieties, others, that are likely to succeed, should be chosen. And the amateur need not be altogether without his favourite kinds. If unsuited for out-of-door culture in some places, they may be grown to perfection in pots, under glass. In this manner, with due care, they always succeed well; and, by the increased beauty of their foliage and flowers, fully compensate for the additional attention paid to them. I here allude only to such as are very susceptible of frost, or of weak and delicate growth, confining the suggestion to no one group in particular, nor excluding varieties of such character from any group. If an illustration be needed, we may instance *Marquise de Mortemarte* and *Black Prince* (Hybrid Perpetuals), *Madame Margottin*, *Maréchal Niel*, and several others of the Tea-scented. These, and the like, will not thrive in unfavourable situations or unkindly soils. And whatever the situation may be, they assume a decidedly improved appearance when grown in a frame or greenhouse. An unfavourable locality or soil should

never deter the lover of Roses from entering on their cultivation ; for such is the diversity of character of the varieties belonging to the genus, that some may be found suited to, or capable of flourishing in, the least desirable localities ; and the soil may be improved, or dug out, and the beds refilled with prepared soil. For the encouragement of those whose situation may be decidedly unfavourable, it may be stated, that thousands of Roses grown at this establishment are sent annually into the neighbourhood of London and the large manufacturing towns in England and Scotland. And it is pleasing to see, in their perfect production there, how far the art of culture can be brought to triumph over circumstances. In such situations, the practice which seems to have been attended with the most marked success, is that of syringing the plants frequently with clean water, which frees the leaves of the impurities which settle upon them. Thus, it will be seen, none need despair of securing a moderate share of success in, and of realizing the pleasures afforded by, the cultivation of this richly-varied flower.

We have said that soils are capable of improvement, and may suppose that every one has his garden under his own control, so far as improvement goes. To this point let us now direct attention.

In the first place, if our soil be wet, it should be drained. Roses will never flourish in a soil naturally wet. As few plants will, if a garden be of this nature, it would seem desirable, before attending to other improvements, to drain it wholly and thoroughly.

Let us suppose we have a piece of clayey undrained land, which is the best our limits contain, and on which we are about to form a Rosarium. We defer planting the Roses till spring, availing ourselves of the autumn and winter for the amelioration of the soil ; unless, indeed, there has been an opportunity of working it during the previous winter and summer, when autumn planting is preferable. There is not, however, always an opportunity of doing this ; and we will suppose it taken in hand in October, just after a crop has been removed from it. Our first object is to secure a perfect drainage. This may be done by digging drains three feet deep, at about ten yards apart, and laying draining-tiles in at the bottom. In digging the trenches, they may be cut sloping from eighteen inches at top to two inches at the bottom. We must find out the lowest ground, and secure a gentle fall from the higher ground, that the water may run away freely.

If we do not choose to lay drain-tiles in the trenches, bushes may be put there, or stones, brick-bats, clinkers from the furnaces, broken into moderate-sized pieces, or any description of rubble. These will accomplish the same end, if laid sufficiently deep, though not so perfectly, as the soil will find its way amongst them in course of time, and choke up the passages through which the water should find egress. Having laid the soil dry, the next object should be to expose it, as much as possible, to the fertilizing influences of the sun and air. To accomplish this, the ground should be dug one spit deep, or more ; but instead of laying it level at the surface, let it be thrown up in ridges in the roughest manner possi-

ble. In this state it may lie till near the end of winter, fully exposed to the action of sun, air, rain, and frost. The surface of the ridges will gradually crumble down, and the soil become pulverized. Now for the next step. What description of soils or manures can be brought to bear upon it with the greatest prospect of improvement? Chalk, lime, peat, sand, and burnt earth will improve it; and stable manure, with any decayed vegetable substances, the refuse of the garden, may be added to advantage. And now is the time to apply these. First level the ground, and lay on the top a good dressing of any of the above soils that may be accessible, or thought most suitable. Having done this, in the next place trench the ground two spits deep, well mixing these foreign matters with the staple in the operation. The ground is laid level this time, and when finished, the places where the Roses are to be planted should be marked out, and the holes dug, the earth taken out being laid up in ridges round their sides. The holes should remain open till the time of planting, that the soil, placed in immediate contact with the roots, may become further mellowed. From the end of February till the end of March is a good time for spring planting, choosing an opportunity when the ground works well.

But some gardens are so situated that it is not easy to drain them. A make-shift system may be adopted in such cases. The soil may be thrown out of the walks in the immediate vicinity of the plants, to a good depth; and loose stones, or rubble of any description, be placed at the bottom, covering with bushes, over which the soil may be restored. Among the substances mentioned above as calculated to improve wet or clayey soils is burnt earth. Of its value in the improvement of such for Rose-culture I have been an eye-witness; and in a letter to the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of 1844 (p. 67), I gave an account of the results of its application to some Dwarf Roses.* Subsequent experiments have increased my faith in it: and as the burning of earth is considered by many to be a difficult process, I shall give a succinct account of the plan pursued here.

Earth may be burnt at any season of the year. It has been the custom here, for some years, on the decline of spring, when the operations of pruning, grafting, &c., are ended, instead of suffering the rough branches to lie about, presenting an untidy appearance, to collect them in a heap. A wall of turf, about three feet high, of a semi-circular form, is then built round them. The branches are set on fire, and when about half burnt down, seed-weeds, and such rubbish as collects in every garden and will not readily decompose, are thrown on the top, and earth is gradually cast up as the fire breaks through.

During the first two or three days great care is requisite to keep the pile on fire. Here is the point where many fail. They allow the flame to break through and expend itself before the heap is thoroughly kindled. Constant watching is necessary at this juncture. As the fire breaks through, the heap should be opened and a layer of bushes and weeds should be added, and then a layer of earth. Follow up this plan, and the fire will spread through the whole heap;

* Published also in "*Lindley's Theory of Horticulture*," second edition, p. 566.

and any amount of earth may be burnt, by continually adding to those places where the fire appears the strongest. The soil burnt here is the stiffest loam that can be found within our limits, and which is of rather a clayey nature; also turf from the sides of ditches and roads, in itself naturally sour and full of rank weeds.

Burnt earth has been found beneficial in every instance where applied. In black garden-mould, rather wet, in which peach-trees were disposed to sucker and canker, despite of the use of various manures, two or three annual dressings of it appears so to have altered the nature of the soil, that they now grow clean, vigorous, and healthy, are free from suckers, and produce roots completely matted with fibre. The like success has attended its application to various other trees.

But to our Roses. In the summer of 1842, six beds of Tea-scented Roses were manured with the following substances:—1, bone-dust; 2, burnt earth; 3, nitrate of soda; 4, guano; 5, pigeon-dung; and, 6, stable manure, thoroughly decomposed. The soil in which they grew was an alluvial loam. The adjacent fields, which are of the same nature, grow large crops of wheat and potatoes. The particles of the soil run together after rain, presenting a smooth cemented surface; the soil, in dry weather, becoming hard and harsh. But for the results. The guano produced the earliest visible effects, causing a vigorous growth, which continued till late in the season; the foliage was large, and of the darkest green, but the flowers on this bed were not very abundant; the shoots did not ripen well, and were consequently much injured by frost during the succeeding winter. The bed manured with burnt earth next forced itself into notice; the plants kept up a steadier rate of growth, producing an abundance of clean, well-formed blossoms; the wood ripened well, and sustained little or no injury from the winter's frost. The results attendant on the use of the other manures were not remarkable: they had acted as gentle stimulants; the nitrate of soda and bone-dust least visibly so, although they were applied in the quantities usually recommended by the vendors.

The beds of Roses were all planted at the same date, and in the same soil; and there was no undue advantage given to any one kind of manure. The fertilizing influences of the burnt earth were no doubt due partly to its drying and opening the soil, thus rendering it more permeable to air; and partly to the power it is said to possess of fixing the ammonia conveyed to the soil by rain. But further, earth is reduced, by burning, to its inorganic constituents, and thus becomes a concentrated inorganic manure, from which many soils benefit largely; and the ashes of the wood, and other substances used in burning, although of small amount, would add to its value under this point of view. A portion of the earth comes from the heap red and hard, and a portion black or dark brown. The latter, which may be more correctly called charred earth, is highly beneficial to most soils. I think charred earth the best manure that can be applied to Roses in wet or adhesive soils, and would advise all who cultivate such to use it.

Peat soils, although not of the best kind for Roses, are found to grow them tolerably well. For the improvement of such, if wet, the first effort should be to drain them. After this, stiff loam, or pulverized clay and burnt earth, may be brought upon the surface, digging two spits deep, and well mixing the foreign substances with the natural soil, as advised in the improvement of clay soils.

The worst soils for Roses are those of a sandy or gravelly nature. In such they often suffer fearfully from the drought of summer, scorching up and dying. Soils of this kind are sometimes bad beyond remedy. The best plan to pursue under such circumstances is, to remove the soil to the depth of about twenty inches, as the beds are marked out, and fill up again with prepared soil. Two-thirds loam—the turf from a pasture, if attainable—and one-third decomposed stable manure, will make a good mixture. If a strong loam is within reach, choose such in preference to others; and if thought too adhesive, a little burnt earth or sand may be mixed with it. A good kind of manure for mixing with the loam is the remains of a hot-bed, which have lain by for a year and become decomposed.

Opoix, a French apothecary, whom we have previously quoted, attributes the superiority of the Roses grown for medicinal purposes, in the neighbourhood of Provins, to peculiar properties of the soil, which contains iron in considerable quantity. We are told that the selection of inorganic manures for plants may be fixed upon by an examination of the composition of their ashes.* We know, by the research of chemists, that the petals of the *ROSA GALLICA* contain oxide of iron; and I have long thought that the iron which abounds in the soil of one of the nurseries here is an ingredient of importance in the culture of Roses. I would not say that it is indispensable, but beneficial; and am almost confident that it heightens the colour of the flowers. On turning up the soil, its ferruginous nature is in places distinctly seen. In an undrained field adjoining the Nursery the water frequently collects on the surface in the form of a thick brown liquid, like so much rust, which is covered here and there with a film, on which the sky is distinctly mirrored. When the soil in this nursery is hoed or forked, the rapid increase of growth of vegetation is striking beyond measure. This practice is known to promote growth in all soils; but the extent to which it does so here is, I think, due to the oxygen of the air changing the iron contained in the soil from a substance pernicious to vegetable life into one favourable to its development.

We have hitherto been speaking of the improvement of soils preparatory to the formation of the Rosarium, or beds of Roses. But it is often desirable to improve the soil in beds already formed, and which probably have existed for a number of years. This is usually done by the addition of animal or vegetable manures, which are very good so far as they go, but are not in every case *all* that is required. Roses increase in bulk every year, and draw inorganic as well as organic matter from the soil. Although a portion of this may be returned by the fall of the leaf in autumn, and by the manures employed, yet a great deal is

* Liebig.

deposited in the branches and stem ; and when we consider what a quantity of branches we cut from some roses, and carry away every pruning-season, it will appear reasonable that we may, in the course of years, impoverish the soil as regards its inorganic constituents, and yet leave it rich in vegetable matter. Thus, we think, every two or three years a dressing of chalk, lime, soot, or like substances, would prove highly beneficial to the beds of the Rosarium.

But let it be remembered, that if the soil is wet manures are of little value ; often, indeed, they sour in the soil, and are worse than useless. In all such cases, then, the first effort must be to lay the soil dry. After this, add such manures as the character of the soil may point out as likely to prove most beneficial. Animal and vegetable manures of all kinds may be used, but not in a fresh state ; they should be well decayed ; for Roses, though delighting in a rich soil, dislike green manures more than most plants. In heavy soils a good dressing of chalk, peat, burnt earth, or sand may be used ; not to the preclusion of, but in addition to, the animal or vegetable manures. In light soils, especially such as are of a gravelly or sandy nature, stiff loam may be applied to advantage. These substances may be thrown on the surface of the beds with the usual manures, and forked in at the same time.

We would remark here that stable manure, which is excellent in most cases, and the kind in general use for Roses, is not of the best description *for light soils*. Its tendency is to render them still lighter ; and if it can be dispensed with on light soils, we think it desirable to do so. Manures should be applied here in a more concentrated form. Cow-dung is excellent, especially for the Tea-scented Roses ; and pigeon-dung, rabbit-dung, and night-soil are all great improvers of light soils. The unpleasantness attending the preparation and use of night-soil may in a great measure be done away with by pursuing the following plan. A basin, or reservoir, should be formed on the ground, to hold a given quantity. In the bottom of this, loam may be thrown, heavy or light, turfy or not, as may be at our command, or whichever is thought best suited to the character of the soil we intend to manure. Upon this the night-soil is lowered from the cart, and a sufficient quantity of loam thrown in to absorb the whole. The heap should then be covered over closely with a layer of earth, about a foot thick, and remain closed for about six months. It may then be broken up, more or less, according to its state, mixing dry soil, or ashes, or *burnt earth* with it in the operation, and casting it up in ridges. About a month afterwards it may be turned over again, that the night-soil may be well mixed with the loam. In autumn it may be carried to the places where required, and forked in as other manures ; or it may be scattered over the beds immediately after they are forked in spring, when it will be washed down by the rains. We cannot conceive of any description of manure to surpass this, applied *to Roses on light soils*. By its use, we administer at the same time a cool and rich fertilizer, and a substance calculated to be of permanent benefit to the soil.

It may be thought that guano should be a good manure for Roses on cold and poor soils. It probably might prove so if used sparingly, and *in conjunction with*

vegetable manures. I do not, however, think guano the best thing for Roses in the generality of soils. It certainly increases the vigour of a plant, but seems to act more favourably on the foliage than on the flowers. It may be said this is due to the use of it in excess. But this I am not disposed to grant. In the spring of 1846 I scattered guano, *in variable quantities*, over some newly-forked beds of Roses, just as the buds were pushing forth. The soil where this experiment was made is a dry loam, rather stiff, of excellent staple, but poor. The subsoil, to the depth of twelve feet, is a yellow loam or brick earth. Below this is gravel. In every instance where the guano was applied the growth was more vigorous, and the foliage developed of extraordinary richness and beauty; *but, mark! it was at the expense of the flowers.* Such were the consequences attending its use to plants in full health on one soil; on soils otherwise constituted the results might be different.

Roses should have manure applied to them at least once a year. It should be in a decayed state, and may be dug in, when the borders are dug, in spring; or laid on the surface afterwards, to be washed in by the rains. When manure is applied in such state as to be capable of yielding immediate nourishment to a plant, spring would seem the better season to apply it. The roots are then in full action, and every shower of rain places an abundant supply of food within their reach. If manure is applied in autumn, a great part of its nutritive properties may be carried beyond the reach of the roots by the frequent and heavy rains of winter.

CHAPTER III.

REMARKS ON THE FORMATION OF THE ROSARIUM, AND ON THE INTRODUCTION OF ROSES TO THE FLOWER GARDEN.

IN the formation of a Rosarium, it appears to me that the simpler the forms of the beds the better. The plants of which it is composed are for the most part budded on stems, and decidedly artificial objects; and parallelograms, squares, circles, ovals, and other regular figures, are in perfect harmony with the character of the plants; admit of the most perfect arrangement; and display the *Roses* to greatest advantage.

When the Rosarium is intended to be of large or even moderate size, there may be two compartments; the one for the summer kinds exclusively, the other to contain the autumnals. The boundary of each may be defined by planting a single row of Pillar-Roses at intervals of a yard apart. When they reach the height of five feet, each alternate plant may be removed, and small chains be fixed from pillar to pillar, hanging in graceful curves the entire length of the line. Over these some of the branches may be trained to form elegant festoons, two or three shoots being allowed to ascend the pillar until they reach such height as circumstances or taste may point out as desirable.

If Pillar-Roses are not approved of to form the line of demarcation, the same end may be accomplished by a rustic fence, which should be covered with some particular kind of Rose suited for the purpose. It should be a good, free-flowering, hardy variety, whether a summer or autumn bloomer: if the latter is preferred, the Bourbon or Noisette offer the best kinds. Or again, this would seem a fitting opportunity of introducing the Sweet-briar, which should abound in every Rosarium; for the delicious fragrance of its young leaves in the earliest of spring, the delicacy of its blossoms in summer, and the gay appearance of the scarlet hips it produces in the autumn, must recommend it to every observer.

The walks of the Rosarium should be invariably of grass, which sets off the plants, when in flower, to much greater advantage than gravel. Grass walks are objected to by some because unpleasant to walk upon early in the morning, or after a shower of rain; but they give such a finish to the Rosarium, and lend such a freshness and brilliancy to the flowers, that it were a pity to forego these advantages solely on this account. And if the grass is kept closely mown, the force of this objection is greatly abated.

When the walks are of grass, it is perhaps not desirable to plant edgings to the beds. When they are of gravel, it is decidedly necessary to do so; and Box, or fancy tiles, may be used. In many instances, too, the Pompon and Fairy Roses may be introduced as edgings, with a very happy effect, to form a complete hedge, of less than a foot in height, covered with their miniature blossoms; the one variety blooming in summer only, the other throughout the autumn.

It is desirable that the Rosarium should have a raised spot in its vicinity, from which a bird's-eye view of the whole may be obtained during the season of flowering. A mound of earth thrown up is the simplest plan; and some burrs and stones may be placed upon the surface. The sides of the mound may be planted with Ayrshire, Sempervirens, and other running Roses, or climbing plants of various kinds: on the top may be formed a Rose Temple, or a cluster of Pillar-Roses. From this spot we obtain, in the flowering season, a view of the Roses *en masse*, as they lie beneath us, the effect of which is agreeable and striking; and indeed every one can appreciate the beauty of the picture thus submitted to him. It needs neither the knowledge of the Florist nor the refined taste of the connoisseur; the beauty and effect of the *coup d'œil* thus obtained is acknowledged alike by the skilled and unskilled in these matters. This we regard as one important point gained in the formation of the Rosarium; but there are others deserving of attention.

When the *Amateur* forms a Rosarium, he does not usually plant for effect: he views his plants individually, rather than collectively. And we should suppose that, to meet his approbation, the Rosarium should be so formed that he may attend to, and examine, each plant, without risking an injury to the rest. He may be delighted with viewing his collection as a whole; and, in addition to this, the knowledge that his friends, who may be less skilled in floriculture than himself, would derive the highest gratification from such a sight, would induce him not to neglect this point. But he finds greater pleasure in looking at his favourites separately. What would be tedious and uninteresting to them, is to him highly amusing. Each of his plants has a name by which he distinguishes it. He regards them as so many friends or acquaintances, every one of which has a claim upon his attention. He therefore wishes them so disposed that he may attend to each in turn, without annoying the rest. How often have I seen, in large beds of Roses, the soil round a favourite tree trodden as hard as a gravel walk! I have also seen the adjoining trees, whose beauty was only dimmed by the presence of a brighter gem, seriously rubbed and broken, being altogether unheeded in the eager haste to inspect some more inviting specimen.* It would seem desirable, then, that the beds be so formed that each plant may be seen

* I have a vivid recollection of committing this error. I once stepped on a seedling in the garden of a Rose-grower in France, which was planted in a very injudicious position. A glimpse of La Reine, for the first time, was the cause of my misfortune. I was made acquainted with the real state of things by a very un-Frenchmanlike roar. Fortunately the plant was not seriously injured, but the flower-bud was destroyed; and the amount of mischief done was the keeping of the owner in a state of suspense for a month or two longer. I afterwards learned that I was very near annihilating a very fine variety.

from the walks. No one who really loves Roses will be content with viewing a plant placed in the back of a bed some six or seven yards from a walk. To fully appreciate its beauties—to be satisfied—one must have it directly under the eye, or how can he mark the exact colour, form, and various characters, and last, but not least, inhale its perfume? If the plant is so placed that we cannot do this from the walks, the beds must be trampled on; the temptation is too great; we cannot resist it.

When forming a Rosarium, it is at the option of the cultivator to set apart a spot for growing plants from which to save seed. If he desires to raise seedlings, this should be done; for the plants become impoverished by the ripening of the seeds, and therefore those from which he wishes to obtain large and perfect flowers should never be suffered to seed. He should select the sunniest spot in the garden in which to plant the seed-bearers, in order to secure every possible advantage for accelerating the period of maturity. Autumn pruning should also be adopted, as a means to this end, by inducing an early development of flowers. Our climate is not the most favourable for this branch of Rose-culture; we therefore must not waive even the slightest advantage which may be obtained either naturally or artificially.

In preference to giving new plans only, we shall present our readers with some which already exist, and which have obtained the approval of those who have witnessed the effect they produce. For the reasons above stated, we believe the simpler the form of the Rosarium the better. It is therefore thought not necessary to give many plans; but besides those given, we shall offer a description of several places noted for Roses, or where the plants appear arranged with taste.

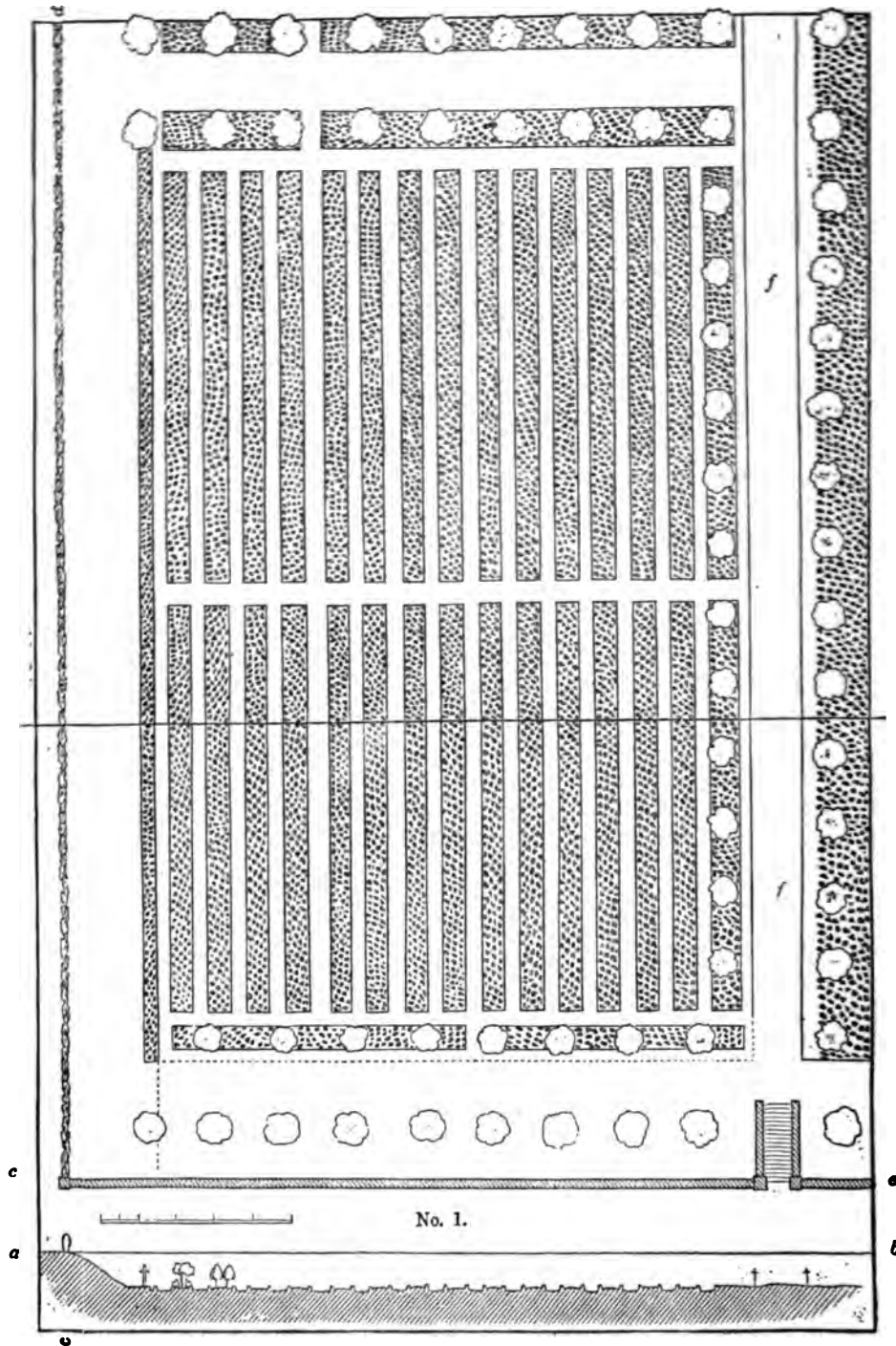
The most renowned Rosarium in Europe is that of the Jardin du Luxembourg at Paris. The interest attached to these gardens arises principally from some of our finest varieties having originated and been nurtured there, and to its possessing some unusually large specimens. I remember seeing there, in the month of June, on my first visit to Paris, a Standard of the Tea Princesses Hélène du Luxembourg, of an immense size, with hundreds of its fine flowers in beautiful condition. The tree called to mind the large-headed Hybrid Roses occasionally met with in this country. We shall proceed at once to describe these Gardens.

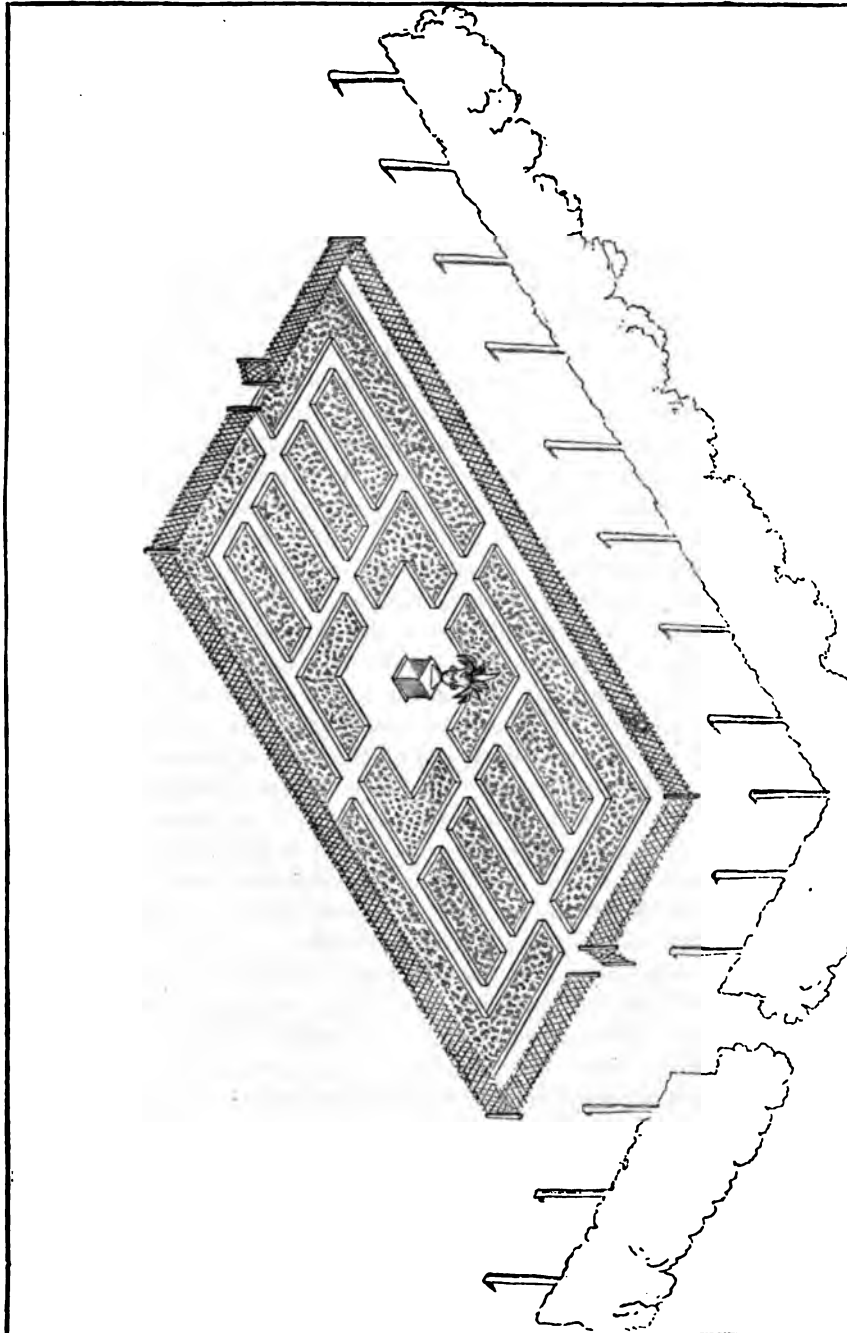
The wood-cut No. 1, on the following page, is a ground-plan of the Rosarium, in which the entire collection of the Luxembourg is planted. It is situated on the right of the public walk leading from the Palais du Luxembourg.

It is below the level of the public promenades, as shown at *e*.

In summer, when the Roses are all in flower, they produce a splendid effect viewed from the public walks above, and over the parapet-wall *c*, *e*. If we descend to the walks *ff* we lose this effect, as the Roses are then brought on a level with the eye. The little round marks in our engraving show a line of fruit-trees originally planted in the borders surrounding the Rose-beds, forming a sort of back-ground, but these are now removed.

There are two other Rosariums, similar in design, situated on the same side, between rows or groves of trees, *but they are on a level with the public pro-*





No. 2.

menades. In consequence of this, and being surrounded by trees, the effect they produce is very inferior to that of the one just mentioned. No. 2 is an isometrical view of one of these: the other is so similar in design to No. 1, that we think it unnecessary to introduce it. The double lines here are intended to show the edgings of the beds, which are of Box. The vases in the centre are planted with Geraniums, Verbenas, &c., during the summer months. It is wholly surrounded with trees; but they are shown here on two sides only, in order that the plan of the Rosarium might not be interfered with. The presence of these trees could be dispensed with to advantage. By excluding sunlight and a free circulation of air, they produce most pernicious consequences, which the drawn and weakly state of some of the plants sufficiently proves.

The gardens of the Luxembourg are enclosed by a kind of fence, made of light sticks, which are much used in France for similar purposes. The manner of planting adopted is this:—The beds are about seven feet wide, and contain two rows. Two plants of each variety, a standard and a dwarf, are planted side by side, at distances of about three feet. They are so disposed that every standard has a dwarf behind it, and in consequence every dwarf is backed by a standard. The number of plants contained in the Rosarium of which No. 1 is a ground-plan is about 1,800. The Roses in No. 1 are apparently planted without any design of keeping the respective groups together. In the other gardens, however, one is planted solely with Autumnals, and the other with the various groups of Summer Roses. The extreme simplicity in their formation renders them not very brilliant objects on paper; but although the design be simple, the effect is good. Now, without holding these gardens up to view as perfection, I do think two principal points in the formation of the Rosarium have been perfectly wrought out. Here is a terrace, from which we can look down upon the plants; view them as a whole (which is indeed a grand sight); and they are so arranged, that we can look closely at each by descending to the walks. The greatest objection appears to me to exist in the non-arrangement of the varieties in separate groups, according to their external characters; and which might have been done without lessening the effect produced as a whole.

We shall now present our readers with two original plans, designed expressly for this work by Messrs. Major and Son, the eminent landscape gardeners of Knosthorpe, near Leeds, and on which they make the following remarks:—

“In grounds sufficiently extensive for the introduction of various scenes, the Rosarium is one calculated to produce considerable interest; and being formal, and a separate scene, it is necessary that it should be masked out from the general pleasure-ground by shrubs and *low* ornamental trees, blending with the adjoining ground in the natural or English style. In situations where the ground is too limited for the introduction of a Rosarium, we prefer assembling the Dwarf Roses in groups or small masses in front of the shrubberies; and arranging the Standards irregularly here and there just behind some of the lower shrubs, so that the stems for the most part may be covered. The heads appearing above the shrubs has a highly interesting effect.

"In the designs for the Rosariums, we have arranged the whole of the beds and Standard Roses as near each other as they should be placed, even in the most limited grounds; but in situations where a little more space of lawn can be allowed, it will be better to keep them more apart, the same character being kept.

"If an extensive Rosarium is required, it is only necessary to increase the number of beds and standards, and to preserve the same proportions in the beds and lawn as shown in the plans No. 3 and No. 4: it would only be required to throw the shrubbery farther back, and form another range of round beds between it and the Standards; and, if necessary, the shrubberies enclosing the Rosariums may be fronted both with Standards and Dwarf Roses. We adopted this plan a few years ago, in arranging a Rosarium, the area of which was nearly half an acre in extent; but the collection being very extensive, we found it necessary to front the whole of the shrubbery enclosing the compartment both with Standards and Dwarfs; and during the blooming season it presented a scene truly splendid, surpassing the assemblage of any other family of plants we ever saw, even a splendid collection of Rhododendrons which composed another scene in the same grounds.

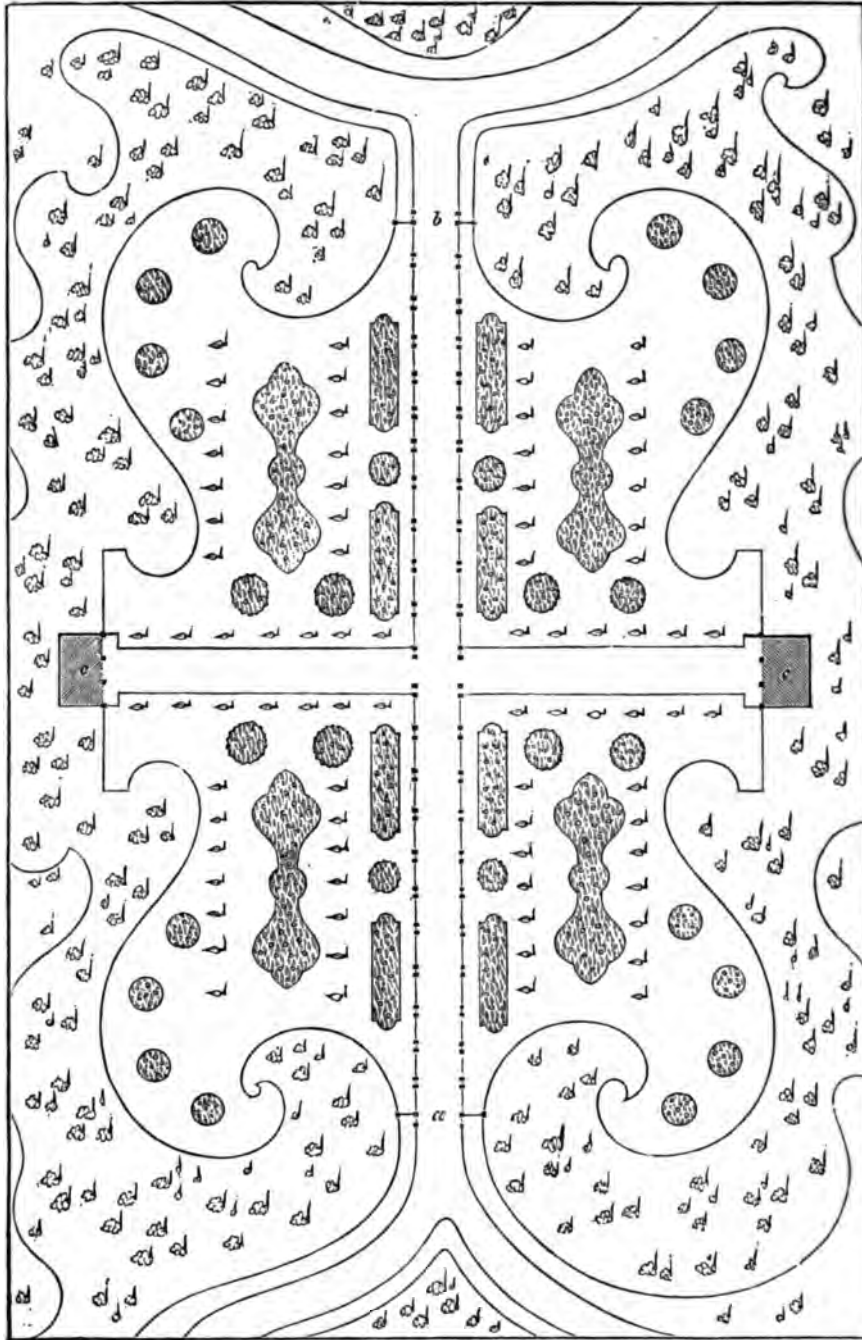
"The arcades in both designs are for exhibiting Climbing Roses, which we need not say will produce a very imposing effect. They should be formed of latticed pilasters, twelve inches wide, and about six feet high to the spring of the arches, each pilaster having four uprights one and a quarter inch square, placed two and two, an inch apart, with balls between them at proper distances, and filled up in the middle with lattice-work, showing five-eighths of an inch in front. The openings between the pilasters may be from four to five feet, according to the height. The arch over the walk must be of lattice-work. Some of the round beds may be of basket-work, twelve or fifteen inches deep, especially those shown with a varied outline.

"In order to make the Rosarium as interesting as possible, the beds might be planted with patches of early-flowering bulbs to precede the general bloom of Roses; which bulbs, after flowering, might be lifted, and their places supplied by different kinds of Annuals, to succeed the general Rose-bloom. So that there would first be a show of early bulbous flowers; then the grand display of Roses; and lastly, the show of Annuals."

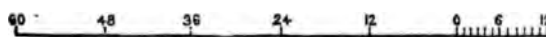
But it may not suit every one's inclination or convenience to form a Rosarium, however desirous he may be of cultivating a few choice specimens of Roses. In small gardens it often happens that there is little room, or the proprietor's favourite may be another flower. He may wish not to exclude Roses altogether, although he has not space to cultivate many.

It is therefore necessary that we should consider how they may be introduced, to form an agreeable feature in the Flower Garden.

Various methods have been suggested, and many carried out with good effect. With regard to Standards, they have been grouped in beds on lawns; planted in continuous lines, running parallel with walks; in square beds, or parallelograms;



Scale of Feet.

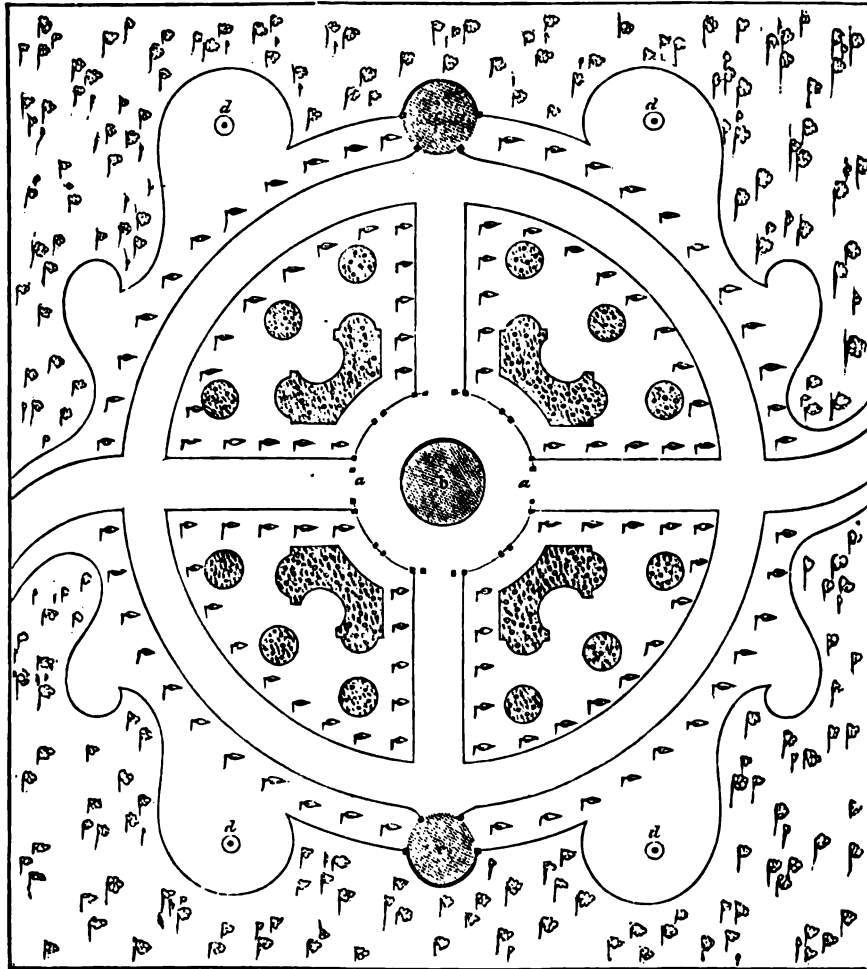


a to b. Arcade of trellis work.

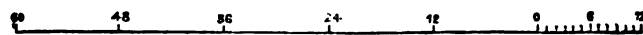
No. 8

c c. Covered Seats.

and they are also not unfrequently planted singly on lawns. Dwarfs are planted in single beds, or groups of beds; sometimes a single variety to each bed, to obtain masses of well-contrasted colours; sometimes the varieties are mixed, and



No. 4.



Scale of Feet.

a a. Circular arcade of trellis-work. *b.* Aviary. *c c.* Covered seats. *d d d d.* Weeping Roses.

the colours blended. Each of these plans is good under particular circumstances; for we have not always the exact plot of ground at our disposal necessary to carry out certain forms, and besides which our tastes vary.

Perhaps the best mode of introducing Roses to the Flower Garden is, by a

group of beds thrown together on a lawn. In these, if the proprietor be a *Rose Amateur*, he would most likely be desirous of obtaining as great a variety as possible; and a bed should be set apart for each group, or for a certain number of his favourite groups, if he be confined for space. There is a very elegant arrangement of clumps on the lawn at Southgate House, the seat of Horatio Micholls, Esq. The ground they occupy is a strip taken in from the park, about one hundred and thirty yards long, and eight yards wide: it lies open to the east. There are fifteen clumps formed in a single row, some two, and some four yards apart, excepting the sixth and seventh clumps, between which there is a clear space of sixteen yards. Their forms are circles, segments of circles, ovals, parallelograms, octagons, and the like. In front of the lawn is a broad gravel walk, and at the back a wire fence, separating the lawn from the park. The clumps were originally planted with the following groups, in the order in which we place them, commencing with that nearest the dwelling-house:—1, Bourbon; 2, French; 3, Provence; 4, Damask Perpetual; 5, French; 6, Moss; 7, Noisette; 8, Bourbon Perpetual; 9, Hybrid Provence; 10, Hybrid Perpetual; 11, Hybrid Chinese; 12, Damask and Alba, mixed; 13, Bourbon; 14, Sweet Brier, and its hybrids; 15, Hybrid Perpetual. This series of clumps still exists, but the varieties being mostly destroyed by the winter of 1860-61, the beds have been recently refilled with miscellaneous Roses. It is situate on the right-hand side of the gravel-walk when proceeding from the house. To the left are walks leading to the Flower Garden, some fine Horse-chestnut trees, and a few clumps to contain Geraniums, Verbenas, and various other plants. Behind these is a wall, on which fruit-trees are planted. At the further end of the Rose-clumps is a group of ornamental trees, opposite to which is a Summer-house. With regard to the arrangement, the plants intended for the centre, or centre rows, were selected on stems about three feet and a half high: the others gradually decrease in height as they approach the edges of the beds. The greatest distance from plant to plant is three feet; and the smaller growers, which have place towards the circumference of the beds, are planted nearer to each other.

The natural soil here is clay upon gravel. In preparing the ground to receive the Roses, the soil was removed from the beds to the depth of two feet, and replaced with good loam—the washings of the park and fields, which had been collected from the gutters there.

The earth from the walk was removed to a greater depth than that of the beds; and various substances were placed in the bottom to form a drain, in order that the latter might be laid quite dry. This was taking a great deal of pains with a soil not irremediably bad—with a soil *which might have been rendered suitable for Rose-culture* with less labour than that bestowed on it. But the additional painstaking was more than repaid by the complete success attendant on the transplantation of the trees. Of 319 specimens transferred from the Nurseries here, not one died! The greater part, too, flowered beautifully the first season after transplantation, which is not always the case. They were planted with

great care, and no doubt received the strictest attention during the spring and summer. But although the success here must be chiefly ascribed to the above-mentioned circumstances, this case must not be considered as one of common occurrence. We record it here because remarkable; for, with the most skilful management and utmost care, individual instances of failure will almost invariably ensue.

When Roses are planted in the manner of which we are now speaking, if the proprietor of the garden be a lover of flowers in general, without caring to enter into the detail of the matter, planting in masses of colour will probably suit his taste better than making up each clump with mixed varieties. In this case the beds should be of smaller dimensions than when filled with various kinds, or there is an appearance of too much sameness. *We here plant for effect*; and if the plants are Dwarfs, full scope may be allowed for the exercise of taste and ingenuity in the construction of the beds: the simple forms recommended to the Amateur for Roses on stems may be cast aside. The effect of planting masses of colour is truly splendid, and such as cannot be accomplished simply by a mixture of varieties.

Let us suppose a group of beds formed on a lawn within sight of the drawing-room, and filled with the freest flowering Roses. Let Chinese Fabvier (scarlet) fill one bed; Bourbon Queen (salmon) another; General Jacqueminot (crimson) a third; Safrano (yellow) a fourth; and, in continuation, selecting kinds to introduce as agreeable a contrast of colour as possible, and of as nearly equal growth, as the form of the series of beds may require. If we prefer Summer Roses, there are kinds among them quite as suitable for the purpose. Can we doubt the effect of this mode of planting? Could we introduce a more agreeable feature to the Flower Garden? If formed of the Autumnals, we have flowers springing forth in the earliest of Summer, and continuing to blossom till November; bidding defiance to the slight frosts of Autumn, which check or destroy the less hardy races of plants, that contribute so much to the adornment of the garden.

In small gardens, where variety is desirable, a bed of moderate, or large size, produces probably a more agreeable effect than numerous small beds: the latter are, however, better, if well-contrasted *masses of colour* are desired.

Standard Roses, planted in lines running parallel with garden-walks, are shown to great advantage, and this method is in many cases to be recommended; the borders beneath being planted with bulbs, herbaceous plants, annuals, or others of humble growth.

There is one practice which has been too frequently adopted in planting Roses singly on lawns, that of placing the turf close up to and around the stems immediately after planting: this cannot be too highly deprecated. The starved and unhealthy appearance the plants usually present tells unmistakably their dislike of such treatment. Why, then, should they be submitted to it? Were they allowed to become thoroughly established, the turf might then be laid on without producing such injurious consequences. But it is desirable to avoid even this.

For of what avail, we ask, can the soft genial showers of spring, or even the heavier rains of summer, be to the roots of a tree, when they have first to pass through the thirsty turf, and give sustenance to the blades composing it. And again, the turling of the ground prevents in some measure the air from permeating the soil, which practice proves so beneficial to the growth of plants. It may be said that an open space round a plant on a lawn is objectionable; but this may be overcome by placing a few white flints or burs on the soil; or sowing it with Annuals of small growth, which will diversify and add to the beauty of the garden.

Some varieties of Roses, which form large heads when grown as Standards, look well planted in avenues.

In small gardens, Standards of various kinds may be planted completely round the outside of the lawn, at equal or various distances.

Weeping Roses form beautiful objects when planted singly on lawns; and it is surprising that they are not more generally cultivated. Are they so rare that few have yet witnessed them in complete beauty? It may be so. There is a letter now before me, from an amateur in Devonshire, who purchased from here, some years since, a plant of the Ayrshire Bega, with a stem eight feet high. It has been trained as a Weeper; and the tips of its branches now rest upon the grass below: an arbour is formed by it, and there is a seat within. The branches are, in the flowering season, covered with blossoms from the head to the ground, and the sight is described as magnificent.

There are but few kinds *naturally suited* for this mode of growth; although many may, by a course of pruning and training, be brought to form handsome specimens. Of natural Weepers, the Ayrshire and Evergreen are the best. Of others, such of the Austrian, the Boursault, the Hybrid Chinese, the Hybrid Noisette, the Noisette, and Bourbon, as are of pendulous growth, should be chosen. The latter groups introduce a pleasing variety of character and colour, points well worth gaining, especially if many Weepers are wished for.

We cannot conceive a more beautiful object on a lawn than a Standard Rose trained as a Weeper,* covered, in summer, with its thousands of blossoms, relieved and admirably set off by the careless grace of its growth, and the agreeable colour of its foliage. By a careful choice of varieties, and a judicious system of pruning (see article "Pruning"), the long pendulous branches may be made to droop from any moderate height to the ground, producing flowers their whole length.

We should fancy that Roses of pendulous growth, worked on short stems, and planted in vases, would have a pretty effect. Again, if the same kinds were planted as Dwarfs, in raised baskets, on lawns or elsewhere, and their shoots allowed to hang down on all sides, the effect of the masses of flower they produce, if equalled, could not be surpassed.

We occasionally see varieties of vigorous and straggling growth formed as plain

* Where any particular mode of growing Roses is recommended, a list of a select few suited for the purpose will be given at the end of Div. 1.

Standard or Bush Roses. We must confess we do not admire them as such, and think them better fitted to form Climbers, Pillars, or Weepers. And if the Rose is more beautiful under one form than another, it is perhaps when fashioned as a Pillar Rose. Every Rosarium, and indeed every Flower Garden, should possess some of them. We have previously stated that they may be introduced to the Rosarium, to form the boundary-line of the summer and autumn gardens. In the Flower Garden they may be planted to form temples, avenues, single specimens on lawns, or in groups of three, five, or more. If planted in a ring round a circular clump on a lawn, at some distance from its circumference, we should conceive the effect to be good. The best kinds are, the Ayrshire, *Sempervirens*, Boursault, Hybrid Chinese, Noisette, Hybrid Perpetual, and Bourbon, some of which show themselves better suited for the purpose than others, and which we shall point out when we come to speak of Pillar Roses.

Climbing Roses may be introduced to the Flower Garden to advantage, as a cover for fences, or to hide any object disagreeable to the eye. When it is wished to cover a high fence or building quickly, some of the strongest growers should be chosen, budded on tall stems: the space left beneath may then be covered with kinds of less rampant growth. Climbing Roses may be planted to cover arbours, rustic seats, or to form arcades or arches over walks. I have seen them trained on arches by the sides of walks, a line of arches on either side running their entire length, not stretching over them. Such may be admitted, in certain positions in the Flower Garden, with charming effect, although they are not always in harmony with surrounding objects, or in good taste. When this arrangement may seem suitable, the arches should not be placed at too great a distance from each other; and the effect may sometimes be heightened by running chains, in curved lines, from arch to arch, covering them with the spare branches of the Roses. For this purpose the Evergreen Roses are perhaps the best, as they are very hardy, and hold their leaves longer in winter than any other Climbers.

The Evergreen and Ayrshire may also be planted in rough places in parks, to trail over waste ground, hillocks, or the like: they may also be made to climb old trees; in which way they present a very rustic appearance, and produce a pleasing effect. It appears to us better taste to plant *them* in such situations than budded plants, as the latter are only in character in dressed grounds.

A bank of Roses produces a very agreeable effect, especially when seen from the windows of the house. The Evergreen and Hybrid Chinese, owing to their vigour and density of growth, and the immense trusses of flowers they produce, are of the best kind for this purpose. They may be planted two or three yards apart, according to the quality of the soil. They will need only just so much training as to induce them to cover regularly and thickly the whole surface of the ground. As to pruning, the less the better; but we must of course keep the form of the bank elegant, and the plants in health and vigour.

If these same kinds were planted at the base of trees in the most open spots, near the confines, or within sight of the walks in shrubberies, we think they

would introduce a pleasing feature there. In such places how often does the glancing and desultory glimpse over the elevated and beautiful? The roses are often made of local varieties that grow for some distance from the ground: and the beauty of their tops is not appreciable as we walk beneath. Why has not sometimes a small wall where the wild Honeysuckles have produced the most pleasing feature, if not the only one, to tempt him to pause his walk? And beautiful indeed they are, sweeping over the rugged branches of the trees, their aromatic leaves shining here and there and their beautiful flowers and leaves glancing among the boughs above. And why should not Roses be introduced in all the positions. Let the Arboretum be planted in spots where they require a little light and they will do. But it will be well to give them every encouragement in the garden. Remove the soil in the face of the tree to the depth of eighteen inches, and for two or three feet square, filling up the opening with two-thirds good rich loam, well manured with one-third manure, rich, but not too fresh. In this they may be planted. Treat them for the first year or two, until they get good hold of the trees, then manure them annually. Prune very little: and there is no doubt they will flower well and add additional interest and beauty to the shrubbery-walks by the relief and variety they give.

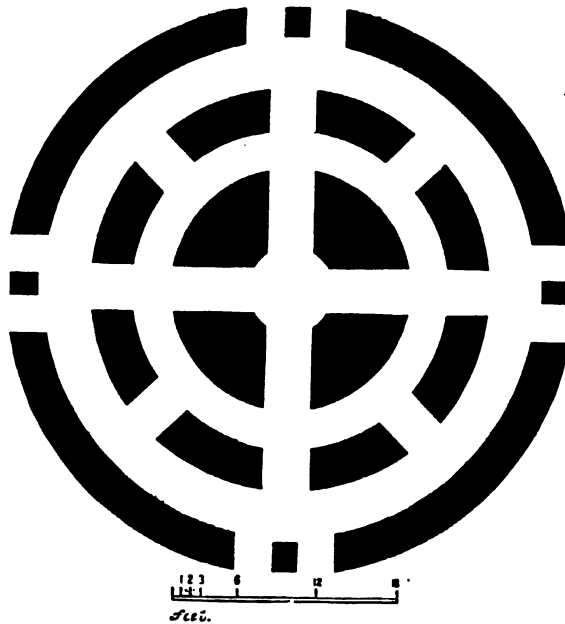
In some places, where the shrubbery-walks are extensive, we have seen groups of Roses introduced with good effect.

It is probably the best plan here to have the arrangements as simple as possible, that it may be comprehended at a glance. It should be entirely concealed from distant view, so the end that some little surprise may be created, by finding ourselves unexpectedly greeted in our course with a mass of these lovely flowers. Planting simply in straight rows about four deep appears an excellent method; and the plants may be arranged to slope gradually from the back to the front. The entrance at each end might be arched over with wire-work: or even two or three rustic poles fixed upright on either side of the walk and arched over, would be in perfect harmony with the design. Behind and over these poles and arches Climbing Roses may be induced to grow, hanging the columns, or not, as taste may suggest, but taking care that the varieties be abundant bloomers, and of similar growth. If the arches are too long, the light is excluded from the interior, and the flowers all draw to the top, in which position they are not seen. If it is wished to have an arched Rose-walk, the arches should not exceed two feet in length, and they should be placed about a yard apart. The effect produced in viewing the walk from either end is the same as if the arches covered the whole space of ground: and when passing under them, the flowers hang drooping from the sides and top, and are then seen to advantage.

But to return. From the situation (the Shrubbery), the rare and perfect kinds of Roses will not be looked for here: the beholder will very probably not stay long enough to examine them critically, and the aim should be to produce an impression at first sight. This may be done by choosing the showy free-flowering kinds, such as are famed for the quantity of flowers they produce, for beauty of colour, and brilliancy of colour, in preference to those possessed of great symmetry

of form, or exactitude of habit. Many of the Tea-scented, Hybrid Chinese, Hybrid Perpetual, and Noisette Roses are of this kind.

Such a plantation as that just described exists at Ponsbourne Park, Herta, the seat of Wynn Ellis, Esq. The entrance on either side is arched over with rustic poles, for a distance of a few yards; the arch is so curved that the plantation is entirely concealed from view till you are within it. The walk, which is simply a continuation of the shrubbery-walk, is of gravel; the beds edged with the pretty Lawrenceana Roses. We can imagine the effect of such an encounter upon the mind of a visitor, who may have chosen to spend his early hours in the shrubbery-walks.

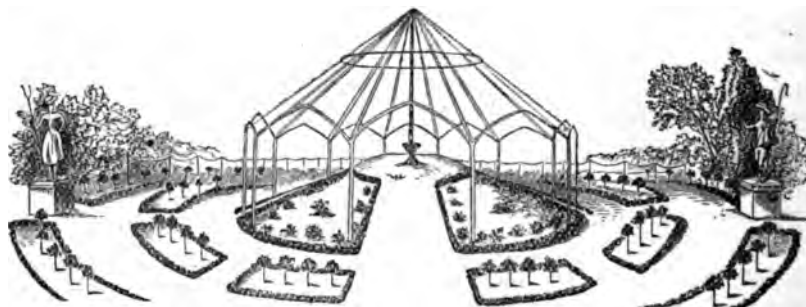


No. 5.

There is a very pretty arrangement of Roses introduced in the walks of the shrubbery in the gardens of Mrs. Warner, at Hoddesdon. No. 5 is a ground-plan of the beds in which they are planted. The earth in the four beds which compose the inner circle is raised about four feet above the level of that which surrounds it; and upon this is built a temple, the frame-work being formed with iron rods. It is covered with Climbing Roses of various kinds. There are eight plants planted in each bed. No. 6 is a sketch taken of this temple when the Roses were pruned. Although they cover it entirely, we have thought it desirable to omit them, in order that the construction of the frame-work might be clearly seen. The temple, to which there are four entrances, has at its circumference twelve Gothic arches, the outer standards of which are seven feet three inches high, and six feet three inches apart. There are other iron supports between the outer

standards and the centre one: the latter, which is placed on the top of the mound, stands ten feet clear of the ground. In the outer ranges of beds are planted a Standard and Dwarf Rose alternately. The diameter of the first circle is twenty-six feet, that of the whole, forty-eight feet.

When in the temple, looking down the walks, we see three rustic figures, modelled in lead, and mounted on pedestals, which vary and add to the beauty of the design. The fourth figure, which would seem required, to give grace and uniformity to the scene, is wanting, a brook running on one side of the circle occupying the ground where it should have place. A hedge of Scotch Roses is planted round the outside, over which we look upon an extensive lawn, with Pinuses and various plants showing in the distance. Forming a part of the



No. 6.

Shrubbery, we may suppose it is not entirely free from trees, but it lies open on one side; and to this, united with skilful management, may be attributed the healthy and vigorous condition of the plants.

The space allotted to this branch of the work is already filled, which we regret, as there are many other Rose Gardens well worthy of notice.

One more we must just glance at, which is known as Rosenthal, and is the property of A. Rowland, Esq., situate at Lewisham, in Kent. The principal features in this garden are an arched Rose-walk and a Temple of Roses. Water is introduced here from an artesian well 120 feet deep, which creates variety, and imparts freshness and animation to the scene. There is a garden of about four acres, planted with the French, Provence, and Perpetual Roses, and Mr. Rowland has taken about fifty prize medals for Roses exhibited at the various flower-shows.

CHAPTER IV.

ON THE CHOICE AND ARRANGEMENT OF VARIETIES, AND REMARKS ON PLANTING.

HAVING formed the Rosarium, it may be well, before proceeding further, to ask ourselves this question—Are the soil and locality sufficiently favourable to admit of the successful cultivation of all kinds indiscriminately? If so, we are indeed fortunate; for variation in character is certainly desirable, and each group possesses some particular feature to recommend it. There are the Noisette and Tea-scented, justly celebrated for their fragrance. The Hybrids of the Chinese have an equal claim, on account of their finely-shaped flowers and great variation in colour; besides which, they are the hardiest of Roses, thriving in less favourable situations than most others. Then there are the Chinese, remarkable for great regularity of growth, and whose flowers are produced in gay profusion in Spring, Summer, and Autumn, and which only cease to blow when the chill breath of Winter strikes them, heralding the approach of the season of repose. In addition to these, there are the Austrian, the Provence, the Moss, the Damask, the Alba, the Hybrid Perpetual, and the Bourbon—the two latter blooming almost as constantly and as long as the Chinese—and many other groups as interesting, if not so extensive, or so generally known. Can we, in planting the Rosarium, wholly dispense with any group? We think not. To render the design complete, a few varieties from each should be chosen: the cultivator may have his favourite groups, and introduce *them* in greater quantity; but if the soil and situation are good, he should not wholly exclude any.

We now intend to note the number of varieties we should draw from each group, were we about to plant a Rosarium for ourselves: this, we believe, will prove useful to some of our readers. And in order to do justice to so difficult a task, I have carefully considered the varieties separately, and in many instances weighed them the one against the other. Let us suppose a Rosarium to require from four to five hundred plants; and as all have not precisely the same objects in view in planting, it may be well to offer two arrangements.

1. Where the design is to introduce as great a variety as possible, without sacrificing desirable qualities or beauty:—

SUMMER ROSES: †The Boursault, 2. The Scotch, 12. The Damask, 4. The Provence, 4. The Pompon, 2. †The Moss, 20. The French, 10. †The

Hybrid Chinese, 14. †The Hybrid Bourbon, 4. †The Hybrid Noisette, 2. The Alba, 5. The Austrian Brier, 4. *The Ayrshire, 4. *The Evergreen, 6. *The Banksia Rose, 2.

AUTUMNAL ROSES : *The Macartney, 2. The Microphylla, 2. †The Hybrid Perpetual, 150. The Bourbon Perpetual, 20. *The Rose de Rosomène, 4. The Perpetual Moss, 8. The Crimson Chinese, 6. The Chinese, 6. The Fairy Rose, 4. The Tea-scented, 60. †The Bourbon, 18. *The Musk, 3. *The Noisette, 20.

From the groups marked thus †, the best Pillar or Pole Roses may be drawn : from those marked thus *, the best Climbing and Weeping Roses.

2. Where a principal view in the culture of Roses is to compete for prizes at the horticultural exhibitions :—

SUMMER ROSES : Provence, 2. Moss, 10. Damask, 2. French, 12. Hybrid Bourbon, 4.

AUTUMNAL ROSES : Hybrid Perpetual, 150. Bourbon, 2. Noisette, 6. Tea-scented, 20.

When cultivating for exhibition, we think it advisable to reduce the number of varieties, and plant two or three specimens of each. It is not often that we can cut three fine trusses of flowers (which are required under the present mode of exhibiting round London) from a single plant at the same point of time ; and, from a glance at the rules of several Provincial Societies, I should say two or three plants of each, of a less number of varieties, offer advantages over double the number of which only single plants are grown. In addition to the reason given above, I would remark, that by reducing the number of varieties, we improve the quality of our Collection ; and although it may be difficult to cull the choicest where all are choice, yet he who has a thorough knowledge of the varieties, whose eye has been long practised among them, will discern slight differences, and know the true value of each.

But sometimes circumstances are adverse to the cultivation of all kinds, and what must be done then ? This materially alters the aspect of affairs. The cultivator should then consider what proportion may be planted to advantage, and make up his plans with such. We have previously stated that it is unnecessary to plant delicate Roses in unfavourable situations or unkindly soils, as there are plenty of a nature and character adapted for all such circumstances.

Let us, then, before we leave this part of the subject, offer a classification of the groups, with the view of aiding the tyro in selecting for himself.

1. The hardiest groups ; the varieties thriving in localities and soils the least favourable to vegetation. *Summer Roses* : Boursault, Damask, Hybrid Chinese, Hybrid Bourbon, Ayrshire, Evergreen. *Autumnal Roses* : some of the Hybrid Perpetual, some of the Bourbon, some of the Noisette. The plants here, whether dwarfs or standards, should be budded, and not on their own roots.

2. Hardy groups ; the varieties thriving in ordinary soils and situations, under common treatment. In addition to all the groups mentioned in No. 1, the following may be classed here : *Summer Roses* : the Scotch Rose, the Provence,

the Pompon, the Moss (budded), the French, the Hybrid French, the Hybrid Noisette, the Alba, the Austrian Brier. *Autumnal Roses*: the Bourbon Perpetual, the Perpetual Scotch, the Perpetual Moss, the Crimson Chinese, the Chinese or Monthly, the Bourbon, the Musk.

3. Hardy groups, as regards soil, but requiring an airy locality and slight protection against frost, if the weather be severe in winter. *Summer Roses*: the Multiflora, the Banksiæ. *Autumnal Roses*: the Macartney, the Microphylla, the Rose de Rosomène, the Crimson Chinese, the Chinese or Monthly, the Fairy Rose, the Tea-scented, *some* varieties of the Noisette.

4. Groups not liable to injury from frost, but which require a pure air. *Summer Roses*: the Double Yellow, the Austrian Brier.

5. Groups requiring a wall to develop their flowers in full beauty. *Summer Roses*: the Banksiæ. *Autumnal Roses*: the Macartney, the Microphylla; also varieties from various groups, whose flowers do not expand well under ordinary treatment.

6. Groups best adapted for the heaviest soils. *Summer Roses*: the Boursault, the Damask, the Hybrids of the Provence, the French, the Hybrid French, the Hybrid Chinese, the Hybrid Bourbon, the Evergreen, the Multiflora. *Autumnal Roses*: the Hybrid Perpetual, the Chinese or Monthly, *some* of the Bourbons, the Musk, *some* of the Noisette.

For such soils as these the plants should be budded, and not on their own roots.

7. Groups suited for the lightest soils. *Summer Roses*: the Scotch Rose, the Provence, the Pompon, the Moss, the French, the Hybrid Noisette, the Alba, the Ayrshire. *Autumnal Roses*: *some* of the Hybrid Perpetual, the Bourbon Perpetual, the Perpetual Scotch, the Crimson Chinese, the Fairy, the Tea-scented, *some* of the Bourbon, *some* of the Noisette. In soils of the above description the plants should, so far as attainable, be grown on their own roots: such as are not so cultivated in the Nurseries should be chosen budded on very short stems.

8. Groups best suited for Pot-culture, many kinds improving greatly in beauty when grown under glass. *Summer Roses*: *some* of the Hybrid Chinese, *some* of the Hybrid Bourbon. *Autumnal Roses*: the Hybrid Perpetual, the Bourbon Perpetual, the Crimson Chinese, the Chinese or Monthly, the Fairy Rose, the Tea-scented, *some* of the Bourbon, *some* of the Noisette. The plants may be budded, or on their own roots, at the option of the cultivator.

9. Groups best suited for forcing. The same as recommended for pot-culture in No. 8; and the plants should be budded on the Dog-Rose, the Manetti, or some free stock.

10. Groups which furnish the best Climbing Roses. *Summer Roses*: the Boursault, the Ayrshire, the Evergreen, the Multiflora, the Banksiæ Rose. *Autumnal Roses*: the Macartney, the Rose de Rosomène, the Musk, *some* of the Noisette and Tea-scented.

11. Groups which furnish the best Pillar or Pole Roses. *Summer Roses*: the Damask, the Moss, the Hybrid Chinese, the Hybrid Bourbon, the Hybrid Noisette, the Alba Rose. *Autumnal Roses*: the Hybrid Perpetual, the Bourbon,

the Noisette. *The "vigorous" growers from these groups must be selected, and the plants usually preferred are dwarfs on their own roots. These remarks are applicable to No. 10 also.*

In selecting varieties to plant in the Rosarium, or to ornament the Flower Garden, if the individual have not a thorough knowledge of Roses, the better plan for him to pursue is, to make known his plans to a respectable Rose-grower. Let him first name his soil and situation; then the *particular object* he has in view in cultivating Roses; whether he desires to compete for prizes at the horticultural exhibitions, or merely seeks, in Rose-culture, a quiet recreation; or whether, again, his object be to create a display, to obtain a grand mass of flowers, or to produce effect from some particular spot. He should state whether he would wish Summer or Autumn Roses to preponderate; and if he has some knowledge of the groups, let him name those which are most pleasing to his taste. In addition to this, he should state whether standards or dwarfs, &c., are most admired; the colours preferred; and give either the number of plants wanted, or the quality he requires, and the sum he wishes to expend.

This is undoubtedly the most advantageous plan for the purchaser. If the tyro select his own varieties from the Catalogues, the chances are that he will be taken with one or two points in a Rose, and fix upon it, without giving other points their due weight, and thus disappointment not unfrequently ensues. For example: the Rose Eugène Appert (Hybrid Perpetual) is exquisite in colour; it is large, and very double. These qualities would recommend it; but it is a poor grower, and the arrangement of the petals is indescribably bad. The flowers of Hippolyte Flandrin (Hybrid Perpetual) are perfect in form; the habit of the plant is also unique, but the variety is a shy grower. The Rose amateur will usually discover these points, but not so the tyro; and no sale-catalogue can afford space to describe, in full, all the good and bad points of each variety. But if the purchaser give the information above stated, and apply to a respectable firm, his objects may be fully attained. Let it be further remarked, that this plan of dealing is also advantageous to the vendor; and he compensates for the accommodation afforded him, by sending a number of plants free of charge, or prices the whole at a lower rate than he could have done had the amateur selected them individually. The efforts of the Rose-growers are, or should be, directed towards obtaining the greatest possible quantity of the finest varieties; and independent of feeling it a duty to serve, in the best manner, those who confide in them, it is their interest in two ways to supply only the choicest varieties. In the first place, they have usually the largest stock of such; and then, it is these which will do them the most credit, and recommend them to further transactions. It is no advantage to them to send bad growers, or second-rate kinds: it is the reverse. The bad growers are *always* most difficult to propagate and bring to a saleable condition, for which the trifling addition in price does not compensate: and it is easier to grow four or five thousand of a first-rate variety, than to grow a like number of plants divided into fifty different kinds. We need not speak of the disadvantage the vendor suffers from the sale of any

but the best kinds ; and I believe he does this, even though the purchaser select them himself. But beyond the advantages already mentioned as derived on both sides from this method of dealing, the purchaser obtains better plants. In a collection of six or seven hundred varieties, there is a greater number of *first-rate* kinds than the most ardent cultivator of Roses would be likely to purchase at one time ; and if the plants of any particular variety are small or weakly that season, they are excluded, and can be added to the collection at subsequent periods.

Let us now proceed to make a few remarks on planting. We will suppose the beds ready formed and prepared, and the order of planting arranged. There is a sufficient number of plants at hand of the required heights and kinds to fill them. If it be a Rosarium or a series of beds we are about to plant, we may suppose that each group will have a bed to itself ; or if our plans are not sufficiently extensive to admit of this, each bed should be planted with varieties of one group only, or at furthest with a combination of such as resemble each other in external character. We are speaking now of planting the Rosarium, or a series of beds : in a single bed or clump it is desirable to mix the groups.

The disposing of the plants will vary so much, according to the plan of the Rosarium or the taste of the individual, and is withal so simple, that it does not appear necessary to enlarge on this particular point. One thing in planting should be borne in mind—Never suffer the roots to lie exposed to the sun and wind, not even for an hour. I fancy I hear, as I have heard some say, “Nonsense ! the Dog Rose is so hardy that you may expose it for a month to all weathers, wind, frost, or sunshine, without fear of injuring it.” I have often heard this asserted, and have tried experiments, which it is not necessary to record here, to convince myself of a simple fact, which it may be said no one ought to have doubted. One experiment I will relate. In planting some French Roses, two plants of the same kind were left out of the ground for two days and two nights in December. They were budded on the Dog Rose. The days were sunny, the nights were frosty, the mercury falling to about 28° Fahrenheit. Numerous other plants, whose roots were kept covered, and which were planted at the same time, grew and flourished without one exception. And these two *did not die* ; but for three years they maintained a miserable existence, neither growing as the others grew, nor producing any creditable flowers ; and yet they were as robust and vigorous by nature as any, if, indeed, not more so.

If there are two employed in planting, the one may dig the holes at proper distances, mixing the soil taken out with some well-pulverized manure, and laying it on the sides of the holes ready for use in planting. If the soil be light, he may, notwithstanding the dressing it may have previously received, add a few spadeful of loam for any very choice kind : if the soil be heavy, he may add a few spadeful of leaf-mould. This latter substance is an excellent addition to heavy soils, and almost indispensable when the Tea-scented Roses are planted there : it tempts them to root vigorously, and strong well-flowered plants are the result.

If Standards only are planted, three feet apart is a good distance ; and if there is an objection to planting Dwarfs among Standards, and it is still thought

desirable to cover the ground below during summer, this may be accomplished by planting Annuals, such as Mignonette, *Viscaria oculata*, *Dianthus Heddevegii*, and any others of slender growth. These cannot injure the Roses: in hot dry seasons we believe they prove beneficial, by the partial shade they afford; but they should be planted very thinly, and those kinds chosen which are of the most slender growth. When Dwarf Roses only are planted, from one to three feet, according to the vigour of the kinds, is the distance usually chosen.

A few words on arranging plants in single beds may not be misplaced here. We first take the centre of the bed, where we place the tallest plant, and which should be a robust grower, an abundant bloomer, and an attractive Rose. In reference to this plant, whatever may be the shape or size of the bed, the others are disposed. They should incline gently from it in any or every direction, till the plants at the edge be on very short stems or perfect dwarfs. An inclination of one foot and a half, from one row to another, admits of a very pretty arrangement. Supposing the centre plant to be five feet, the next row may be three feet and a half, the next two feet, and so on. Let it be borne in mind, that the strongest growers should be planted nearest to the centre; and in consequence of their more vigorous growth, greater space should be allowed from plant to plant there than at the circumference of the bed, where the smaller growers are planted. When the holes are opened for planting, throw a little manure at the bottom, and mix it with the soil there; then place the plant in the hole, filling in with the manure and soil laid ready above, *treading them firmly* about the roots. After planting give each Standard a stake, to secure it from the action of the wind, and the operation is finished. Be it remarked, that planting deep causes Roses to throw suckers: if the roots are from three to six inches under the soil it is quite enough, they should be set deeper in light dry than in strong moist soils.

The Tea-scented, Chinese, tender varieties of Noisette, and *Lawrenceana* Roses, should never be planted in the Autumn. Let the beds or places which they are intended to fill remain open till Spring. The plants of these groups are sometimes small and delicate, and if put into the ground in Autumn they often suffer fearfully from the Winter's frost. But plant them in Spring; if they are a year old, in April; if younger, in May or June; and they have the growing season before them: they get a firm hold of the ground by Winter, and are more gradually hardened to, and better capable of supporting, the changes and severities of that season.

It is important that the ground be in good working order at the time of planting, for on this depends greatly the measure of success. If it be wet, it hangs to the spade and to the heels of the operator, and prevents him from doing his work well. But worse than this: the moving of ground when wet causes the particles to combine more intimately; it becomes close and dead, and, if thrown about the roots of a tree in this state, acts most prejudicially. Choose, then, a dry time, when the earth bounds clean and free from the spade; and if subsequent dry weather points out the necessity of using the watering-pot, by all means do so: far better this, than to plant when the ground is in bad order.

CHAPTER V.



PRUNING.

I BELIEVE pruning to be the most important practice in Rose-culture, and, at the same time, the most difficult to obtain the mastery over, and to apply with success.

The difficulty arises chiefly from the extensiveness of the genus, which is made up of varieties differing so much from each other in habit and character. What a striking contrast does the tiny Lawrenceana, seldom exceeding eighteen inches in height, present to the other extreme of the genus, the Ayrshire and Semper-virens, which will form shoots fifteen feet long in a single year! And there are kinds of every intermediate degree of vigour and character, and hence the difficulty—the great variation required in the application of pruning.

But, beyond this, the manner of pruning is partly determined by the object the operator has in view, or by the condition and health of the plant. A Rose intended to form a Standard would require different pruning to one wanted to form a Pillar Rose, although the variety were the same. When flowers are desired of the largest size, as for exhibition, the plan should differ from that pursued to obtain masses of flowers. Again, a Rose in vigorous condition, when healthy and full of sap, requires *less* pruning than when, owing to soil, situation, or other causes, it is of moderate or weakly growth. *The same degree of pruning applied to each condition would produce opposite results.* Close pruning would be the means of improving the health and flowering of a weak tree: it would induce a vigorous one to form wood-shoots only, no flowers.

From the above remarks it will be seen, that after the fullest and most careful examination of the subject, pruning depending so much on circumstances, a great deal must be left to the judgment of the operator: *a certain degree of practice is necessary* before any great attainment in this art *can be arrived at*, and I would not advise the uninitiated to trust himself too far, before he has well marked the manoeuvres of some skilful friend or practitioner.

I know many instances in which amateurs, who take delight in attending to their own Roses, mar the beauty of their trees for want of considering the principles of Rose-pruning. Many trees, from too much pruning, grow most luxuriantly, but show little disposition to flower; others, from too little pruning, produce abundance of flowers, but they are poor in quality. These are known facts of every-day occurrence; and what are the consequences? Probably the

varieties are condemned as worthless, though of first-rate merit, and other conditions being favourable, only requiring a skilful application of the knife to cause them to flower perfect, and in gorgeous abundance.

But it is not a question of flowers only. On pruning depends the formation of the trees ; whether they be handsome, or irregular and misshapen. Regarding this branch of cultivation, then, as one of primary importance, I shall give myself full scope in discussing and illustrating it.

There are two seasons of the year at which pruning is usually performed ; November, which is termed Autumn-pruning ; and March, or Spring-pruning. Winter-pruning cannot be recommended, as there is a risk of the trees being injured by the action of wet and frost upon the fresh wounds. Thinning in Summer is advocated by some ; and of this we shall have occasion to speak by and bye.

Which is the better season for pruning, Spring or Autumn, is a point concerning which Rose-cultivators are not altogether agreed. To enable our readers to judge for themselves, it may be well to state the condition of the trees at each season.

In November, Roses may be said to be at rest ; for although there is always a circulation of the sap, at this particular time it is less active than in Spring or Summer.

As a proof of this, if we remove a Rose in Autumn, the roots are then, to all appearance, inactive ; but if we remove the same in March, or often, indeed, earlier, we shall find numerous white rootlets, which have been newly formed, and which, sponge-like, are continually sucking moisture from the earth, thereby favouring the circulation of the sap, and promoting growth. Hence the different state of a tree in Autumn and Spring is, that at the former period it is sinking into or at rest, and in the latter rising into life and action. Now, it is evident, that the greater quantity of nutritious matter that can be collected in the immediate vicinity of the buds intended to remain for bloom, the more vigorous will the growth be, and the finer the flowers. Autumn-pruning favours this storing of the juices of the plants ; for by cutting away the superfluous shoots in Autumn, the buds on those left behind are placed in contact with a greater supply of food, by the lessening of the number of the channels through which the sap has to pass : the buds increase in size, become plump, and when Spring arrives, vegetate with great vigour. An earlier bloom is also produced than when pruning is deferred till Spring ; and the shoots and flowers are formed with more regularity, and in greater abundance.

It may be said that many of the Summer kinds, being more disposed to produce growing than flowering-shoots, Autumn-pruning is calculated to favour this tendency. True, and to counteract this, the operation should be performed with less rigour at that season than when deferred till Spring.

But Autumn-pruning has its disadvantages, the greatest of which is this :—A few mild days in Winter often excite the buds of Autumn-pruned Roses, and they push forth ; severe weather follows ; the young shoots are frosted, and the

bloom injured. This is more particularly the case with the Chinese, Noisette, Bourbon, Tea-scented, and the Hybrids of these kinds, which we shall term *excitable*, because they are quickly excited to growth. The Provence, Moss, French, Alba, and others, rarely suffer from this cause, as they are not so readily affected by the state of the weather. Be it remarked, however, that the quickness with which buds are roused into action depends much upon how far the shoots were matured the previous Autumn; the less mature the more excitable. It will be perceived, then, that there is a difficulty in the way of Autumn-pruning, when applied to the excitable kinds, which can only be remedied by affording them protection from frost, should a mild December or January be succeeded by severe weather. But this would entail great additional trouble, and cannot always be done. Let us now turn to the other season.

The chief advantage gained by deferring pruning till Spring is, that the flower-shoots are placed beyond the reach of injury by frost. If, during winter, any buds push forth in unpruned Roses, it is those at the ends of the branches, and they will be removed by pruning. But there is an evil attendant on this apparent advantage. When pruning is put off till Spring, the buds placed at the extremities of the shoots are often found in leaf, and in the operation we cut off some inches from a shoot in this state. The tree is denuded of its leaves, and thereby receives a check. The sap, being in active motion, exudes from the fresh wounds. The lower buds find themselves suddenly in contact with a great supply of food, by the cutting away of the buds beyond them. There is a pause. Soon one or two buds at the extremity of the pruned shoots take up the work: they swell, are developed apace, but all below remain dormant! Thus Spring-pruning is unfavourable to an abundant and regular development of branches and flowers, and, consequently, to the well forming of a tree. The flowers are also usually produced later in the season, and of less size.

Thus it may be said that each season has its advantages and disadvantages. But is it impossible to draw from both? We think not; and would strongly recommend that *all but the excitable kinds be pruned in Autumn: thin out these at the same time, but leave the shortening of their shoots till Spring.*

For pruning Roses two instruments are necessary, a knife and a saw. The knife I use is one with a straight blade: the saw is a double-toothed one, small, with a handle about a foot long and a blade of rather less length: the point is narrow, to admit of its being easily worked among the close branches. Armed with these, we are ready for action; and it is necessary to bear in mind that they should be kept very sharp, in order that the work may be well done.

In France it was formerly the practice to clip the heads of the Standard Roses with shears; but I believe this practice is now abandoned there, and scissors are used in their stead. I have tried the latter, but find, in my hands, the knife executes the work better, and more expeditiously; although, as to the latter point, something may depend on use. The scissors are, however, very convenient for gathering flowers, and for cutting off the flower-stalks when they grow shabby, or begin to decay.

There are three principal ends sought in Rose-pruning, each of which carries with it a degree of weight, and should be kept distinctly in view; and let it be borne in mind, that on the judicious use of the pruning-knife their perfect accomplishment more or less depends: they are—

1. To maintain a plant or tree in full health and vigour.
2. To induce it to assume a form at once agreeable to the eye, and advantageous for the development and display of its blossoms.
3. To secure an abundance of good flowers.

1. To maintain a tree in full health and vigour.

We are told that the extraordinary vigour and beauty of some plants on which goats had been browsing first gave the ancients the idea of pruning. Certainly no one in the present day would dispute the advantages of it. Cultivators can only be at variance as to the mode of action, and the season at which the operation should be performed. If we leave a Rose-tree unpruned for one year, a great number of buds will burst forth, producing a vast quantity of blossoms, but both shoots and flowers will be comparatively thin and puny. If such trees be left unpruned for two or three successive years, it will become greatly enfeebled; the ends of the yearling shoots will die back for want of nourishment, and thus are reduced the number of buds capable of development during the subsequent year. Here we see one end of pruning naturally accomplished. But it is not sufficiently so. The flowers continue to degenerate, till at length they can be scarcely recognized; the tree dwindles, presents an unhealthy appearance, and pruning must be the first means applied for its restoration.

2. To induce a plant or tree to assume a form at once agreeable to the eye, and advantageous for the development and display of its flowers.

The formation of a tree is a point deserving of the closest attention; for if the form is inelegant, it cannot but displease, however healthy and vigorous the tree may be, or whatever the degree of beauty of the flowers it produces. Should the latter be forming small, their size may be increased by lessening their number, or by a timely application of manure-water; but for the improvement of the form of the tree there is no such ready remedy. The flowers, too, are but transitory: the shape of the tree is lasting; it remains to view after they are gone. To form a handsome tree, it is necessary to take it in hand when young: it is then easy to fashion, as taste, or a view to its permanent weal, may require. But if it has become straggling, from unskilful management or other causes, it is often difficult to remodel, sometimes requiring the patience and skill of two, or even three seasons. Before we commence the pruning of a Rose, whether it be a bush or a tree, it is therefore well to determine the shape it shall assume, and then frame all our operations with a view to its accomplishment. Perhaps a form at the same time pleasing and advantageous is that of a pyramid or half-oval; for in such all the shoots and branches get a due portion of air and sunlight, and the under ones are not excluded from view, which they often are in round-headed trees. The varieties of spreading growth are most easily brought into this form, but the principle is applicable to all.

The next aim in Rose-pruning is—

3. *To secure an abundance of fine flowers.*

If the health and vigour of a tree are affected by pruning, the flowers, depending so much on these conditions, must also be affected by the same operation.

When about to prune a Rose, I first look to the name, that I may know the habit and character of the variety I have to deal with. I must know whether it is a summer or perpetual bloomer; a strong or weakly grower; and whether the flowers are produced fine from low, middle, and top eyes indiscriminately, or not. It is only by knowing and considering these points that we can prune with accuracy, and ensure full success.

It is an axiom in Rose-pruning, that the more vigorous in habit a plant is, the greater number of shoots should be cut out at the base, and the less should those which are left be shortened in. This has in view, in particular, the production of flowers in the most perfect condition. The eyes near the base of those kinds which form short shoots (especially the Autumnals), usually produce the best flowers; and in the vigorous growers we prefer, for the same reason, the eyes about the middle of the shoot, or nearer its summit if the wood be well ripened. But there is a question arising here which it may be well to glance at before proceeding further. All Roses make two growths in the year; first in Spring, and again in Summer, shortly after they have flowered. Some of the Autumnals start afresh at short intervals throughout Summer and Autumn; but we wish at the present time to speak of the Spring and Summer's growth only, and to ask which we should look to as calculated to produce the best flowers.

When the shoots formed in Summer are well ripened, we should prefer them, and for these reasons. The growth at that season is generally more rapid, and the shoots, although usually of less strength, are freer in the bark; the eyes are more plump and prominent, and well stored with the juices required to supply nourishment and promote growth.* Nevertheless, it is only a question of neat perfect flowers that would induce us to prefer the Summer wood; for when we desire large flowers, or to keep the form of the tree elegant, we shall find it necessary, in most cases, to prune back to the growth of Spring. Still it is well to bear in mind that the wood grown during Summer usually produces the most refined flowers, that we may make the best of the materials beneath our hand; for it does sometimes happen that we may prune to the Summer's growth with advantage to the tree, and it is often a matter of indifference whether we do so or not.

With these remarks on Pruning in general, we proceed to consider it in its special application, under the following heads, as applied to Standards and Dwarfs indiscriminately:—1. Long Pruning, suited to varieties of vigorous growth. 2. Close Pruning, suited to kinds of small growth. 3. Pillar Roses. 4. Weeping Roses.

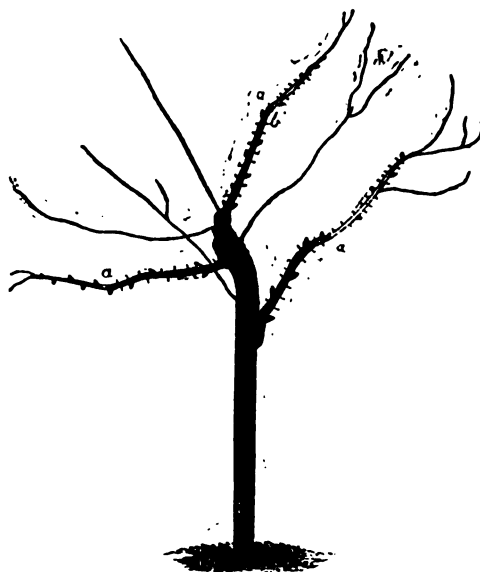
* Hence the flowers, if not so large, are less coarse and more perfect.

1. LONG PRUNING.—This must be applied to the strongest growers: such are, the greater part of the Hybrid Chinese, the *vigorous* in the groups Moss, Damask, Noisette, and Bourbon, &c., which form large heads, of rather loose, but not always inelegant growth.

If we remove many shoots from a strong-growing Rose, and shorten the remaining shoots in very closely, the result, as previously stated, will be a vigorous growth, but few or no flowers; and the shoots *may be* developed so gross, as to destroy the balance of the tree, and render the flowering for the subsequent year partial or void. This is more to be feared when dealing with Summer Roses and established plants, than with the Autumnals or newly-planted ones. To what endless disappointment have those fine old Roses, Brennus, Fulgens, and the like, given rise from not blooming freely. I have heard them branded as shy, bad bloomers, not worthy of place in any garden. "Grow they do," says the cultivator, "and that most vigorously, but refuse to shadow forth a single blossom." Now, we would ask,—Should the blame, if blame there be, be attached to the varieties? *Is it natural for them not to flower?* Or does this state of things arise from the system of cultivation? We sometimes see them produce abundance of flowers, and pronounce them perfect; then surely the former is not the case. They, and numerous others of like habit—*vigorous growers*—require *long pruning*; that is, a sufficient portion of the shoots should be cut away at their base, which is called thinning-out, to allow a free admission of air and light into the heart of the tree; then the shoots which remain after thinning should be left long. If they are cut close, the eyes are developed as wood-shoots, and not as flower-shoots; and this is the cause of their not blooming.

The treatment of plants from the bud will be alluded to elsewhere (see Budding); and as few comparatively have to deal with them in this rude state, I shall commence here with one-year budded plants, such as are usually purchased at the grounds of the Rose-growers. Of such No. 7 is a representation. Let us look closely at it, and while doing so, bear in mind that it is a *young plant*. Now what is the object of paramount importance *this year*? Let us assume the first effort to be to establish the plant, and to put it in a right course of formation. With this end in view, we prune more closely the first year after transplanting than at any subsequent period. Let us suppose the specimen before us required to take the shape of a half-oval. What is the first step? It has been budded in two places, and has seven shoots. This is too many: we must therefore remove some. In this stage of a tree, pruning is not complicated: the number of shoots is few, and we see our way pretty clearly. Three shoots are thought sufficient to remain here, and let us select any three which may seem most advantageously situated, and imagine the others absent. We may try this experiment on different shoots, if we are not satisfied with our first choice. To us the shoots shown by the dark shadowing seem best placed, and our first step is to thin out the others shown by the single lines. This renders the object clear, and, if it be one of the excitable kinds, finishes Autumn pruning. In Spring we shorten the shoots that remain, at the termination of the dark

shadowing (a). The plant is pruned, and it may be said with truth, its appearance is not improved. But the question is not, *How does it look* when newly pruned? for when properly pruned it often presents a sorry appearance. The question is, *How will it look* when each of the shoots left triples or quadruples itself? Many cultivators spoil their trees by pruning in fear. It is well to be cautious, but it is seldom that the novice errs by pruning too much. But what considerations have guided us in our operations here? Seven shoots is the *greatest* number that should be suffered to remain on a young plant, and, in general, a less number is preferable. One or two should rise perpendicularly about the centre of the tree, and round this or these all others should be regularly disposed; and the more equal and greater distances that can be contrived from



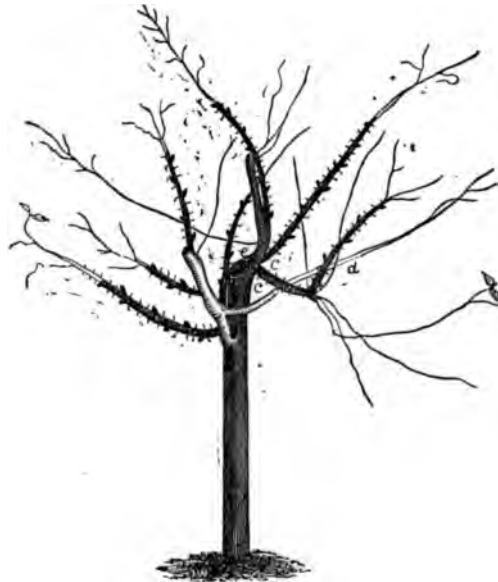
No. 7.—LONG PRUNING, Stage 1.

shoot to shoot the better. The shoots, wherever they arise, should have a tendency to grow *from* the centre; for if they grow *towards* it they will eventually cross each other, forming a confused and crowded head. In the above illustration it will be seen that every shoot has this tendency.

The aim in thinning should be to leave those shoots which are firmest and healthiest, provided they are placed at nearly equal distances. Care should be taken to cut the shoots close to their base: the wounds then heal over in Spring and Summer, and the trees are grown clean and perfect. If the cut is not made quite close, an eye at the base may burst forth and grow with extraordinary vigour at a point where not wanted, and rob the other branches of their food, and produce an uneven plant. Or should it not be so, the wood will die back, sometimes introducing decay into the heart of the tree. Sear snags and stumps,

which are sometimes met with in old specimens, are due to the slovenly practice of leaving an inch or so on the bottom of shoots which should have been cut clean out.

When shortening in, the lowest shoots should, where practicable, be left the longest; and the others may be shortened in closer and closer as we rise towards the summit of the tree. The centre branch will, from its position, command a free supply of sap, and it is likely that it will maintain the ascendancy, even if of weaker growth than its congeners, which, as a rule, we should wish it to be. Now the shoots shortened closest will, *ceteris paribus*, produce the strongest growth, with the greatest tendency to rise perpendicularly, and thus the head is formed as desired. In shortening the branches, we should insert the knife at *b*,



No. 8.—LONG PRUNING, Stage 2.

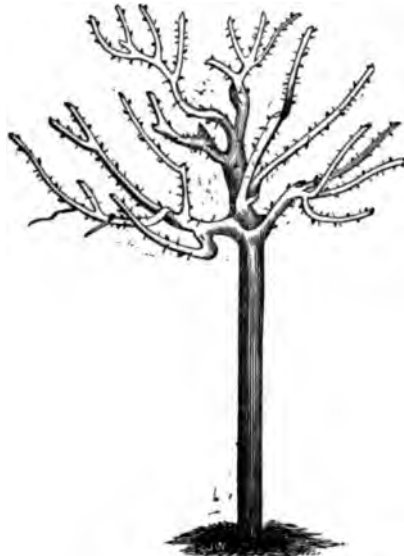
No. 7, on the opposite side of the shoot to that on which the bud next below is placed; and we should cut in a direction slanting upward, about the eighth of an inch above the bud.

But let us turn to the next stage of the above plant, No. 8. We left it pruned for growth, and the additional shoots now seen are the product of the past Summer. Pruning is now more complicated: there are more shoots to dispose of. The operator should examine the tree thoroughly before he commences. He should look not only at it, *but through it*, and this from two or three points of view. He should picture to himself this and that shoot removed, and what will be the comparative advantages to the tree. He thus studies the position and relative bearing of the shoots, and will soon discover which should be thinned out.

In No. 8 it is thought best to remove those shown by the single lines, and the

others are shortened in at the termination of the dark shadowing. It will be observed, the shoots are left of greater length than in the previous year's pruning, for which we give two reasons: first, the plant being established, will have a greater command of food from the soil; its growth is therefore likely to be more vigorous; secondly, having been put in the right course of formation last year, in this pruning we have an eye to the production of flowers.

It may appear to the looker-on that it would have been better to have removed the shoot between *c c*, and shortened in that shown by the double line at *d*. This would have made the art appear more simple, and simplicity in Gardening operations (and indeed where not?) is a desideratum. But there was a cause for not doing this which the tree before us serves well to explain. The shoot marked *d* had been produced late in the year, and, to use the technical phrase,



No. 9.—LONG PRUNING, Complete.

was not well ripened—was little more than pith and bark. Such was not fitted to produce either shoots or flowers in good condition, and therefore it was removed. We also think it advisable to shorten in close at *e* the centre shoot left last year, to keep the head compact. The best shoots having in this instance arisen from the base of the head, we do this to decided advantage. We follow on this system through subsequent seasons, continuing to thin and shorten the shoots; the tree, if properly managed, increasing in size for several years.

No. 9 is a fair illustration of a full-grown tree to which long pruning has been applied.

2. CLOSE PRUNING.—We have been speaking of pruning hitherto in its application to the most vigorous growing Roses: let us now turn to another class, and consider pruning as applied to the small kinds. Such are the small moderate-

growing Hybrid Perpetual, Chinese, Tea-scented, French, Bourbon, &c., which make compact and neat, but rather formal heads.

No. 10 represents a young plant of this description. Here we have a crowded head the first year: the shoots are of less length than in our former specimen, but more numerous. We proceed to thin as before, but often less severely. The shoots may stand closer to each other here, because those they give birth to will be less robust, and produce smaller foliage. The shoots shown by the single lines *are not in this instance all removed because disadvantageously situated*; many are thin and weakly, wholly unfitted to remain. If such exist in a favourable position, it must be an extreme case to justify us in leaving them. Rather would we go a little out of the way to secure a good strong shoot, as such offers a better chance of perfecting our plan. Be it observed, the shoots left after thinning are shortened in closer here than in No. 7. This tree looks a complete stump, and,



No. 10.—CLOSE PRUNING, Stage 1.



No. 11.—CLOSE PRUNING, Stage 2.

as a Summer Rose, will probably not bloom the first year. But supposing it to be an Autumnal, *it will then assuredly bloom the first Autumn*, and most probably during Summer.

No. 11 represents this tree *taken from another point of view*, as it appears the next year. Here, as in long pruning, we see the addition of branches has been great, and we thin out in Autumn the shoots shown by the single lines, and shorten the others where shaded, in Spring, as before. This we do on the supposition that it is an excitable kind: if not so, we complete the operation at once, by shortening in Autumn.

No. 12 shows a full-grown plant to which close pruning has been applied.

Most persons prefer plants budded in two places: we have therefore given examples of such. For my own part, I like a plant with a single bud best. It is enough for every purpose, and the head is more easily fashioned. It is thought

not necessary to give an example of such ; for to know how to prune a plant properly with two buds renders the dealing with a single bud extremely simple.

It would seem well to mention here, that a modification of long and close pruning, which we call moderate pruning, is necessary for certain varieties. Practice alone can inform us correctly which they are ; and we give the result of our practice with some varieties in the Second Division of this work.* But it should be remembered that the plan of pruning must be regulated in some measure by the object sought. We have been treating of it with the view of forming handsome plants, and producing flowers in the greatest degree of beauty. But where the object is merely to enrich and ornament the garden by a great display ; where the aim is to have a mass of bloom, and the individual size and form of the flowers are not of first importance, a less rigorous system should be adopted. Prune, then, only just so much as seems necessary to keep the trees in health and shape.



No. 12.—CLOSE PRUNING, Complete.

But there are particular forms which Roses are capable of taking, and these are in a great measure brought about by pruning and training. Such are Pillar Roses and Weeping Roses.

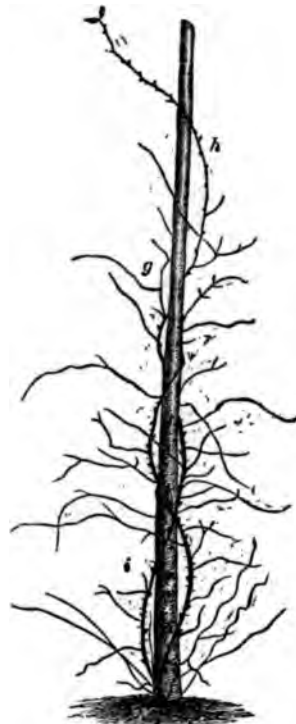
3. PILLAR OR POLE ROSES.—Most kinds may be formed into pillars, short or tall ; but the kinds usually understood by this term are such as will reach *at least* to six feet. There are many beautiful Roses which will do this ; and some kinds, when established, grow as if there would be no end to them.

It is in this instance thought unnecessary to show the plant in its first year's growth.

No. 13 is a representation of a young plant possessed of five shoots. It had

* The terms "robust," "vigorous," "moderate," and "dwarf," attached to the varieties in the descriptive part of this work, will be found almost invariably a correct guide in pruning.

three only last year, and these were cut off nearly level with the ground soon after it was planted, to induce a vigorous growth. We now cut out the three shoots shown by single lines, and shorten the others to about one-half their natural length. After pruning, the branches should lie at full length on the ground, and be fastened down with some little pegs to keep the wind from blowing them about. Owing to their recumbent position, the buds will break regularly their whole length, and by the end of April they may be tied up to the pole, either in an erect position, or made to entwine around it, as shown in our drawing. We have introduced the poles here from the first stage, but this is a matter of indifference: a good stake will answer every purpose for the first two years.



No. 13.—PILLAR OR POLE ROSE, Stage 1. No. 14.—PILLAR OR POLE ROSE, Stage 2

In No. 14 we see the same plant as it appears the following year, before pruning. It has grown well, and there is a prospect of a complete Rose being speedily formed.

We commence pruning at the bottom of the pillar by thinning out the vi shoots formed there. Two are cut off within a foot of the ground, and fill the base. This must be our first aim; for it is easy at any time to the growth, and thus increase its height. We ascend the pillar, thinning proceed, till we reach the top. Here we select one or two of the stron

best-placed shoots, *g h*, to continue the ascent, and tie them up. From their position an abundant flow of the sap furnishes them with means of free growth, and favours the rise of the plant. The small lateral or side shoots are now cut back to three or four eyes. If in any spot, as at *i*, the pillar is thin, we cut a shoot back to one or two eyes, and thus get a strong shoot or two, by which we fill the vacuity the next season. We do not reckon much on flowers the second year, if desirous of perfecting the pillars quickly; but the third Spring after planting we find them of considerable height, and in every condition to produce an abundant bloom. Another year, and they blaze forth in full magnificence.

We continue to follow this method of procedure from time to time, tying up the leading shoots till the pillar is covered the desired height, which perhaps should *not exceed* twelve feet. The lateral shoots of short growth with well-ripened wood are those which produce flowers with the greatest certainty: they may be shortened in, to four or six eyes.

Pillar Roses send up almost invariably strong shoots from the base of the plant during Summer and Autumn. These, if not wanted, may be cut out as soon as discovered; but it is well to leave one or two, as they may often be made use of to keep the pillar in a vigorous state when perfected, or to renovate it when decaying: *by keeping up a constant supply of young shoots, the old hide-bound stems may be removed as they exhibit symptoms of debility, without marring the beauty or deteriorating from the effect of the pillar.* The branches of Pillar Roses in general do not maintain their vigour for many years, which is probably owing to the little pruning they undergo; and these strong shoots, arising from their base, offer alone the means of their perfect restoration.

It is more difficult to prune a Pillar Rose than any other form: it requires closer attention, and thoroughly tests the skill and judgment of the operator. When properly managed, and of full size, it should be well and regularly clothed with branches, and in the flowering season with flowers, from the summit to the base. When the tree is once formed, masses of flower being the object sought, and not individual size, it is necessary to guard the unpractised hand against over-pruning: it is on this side that he is most likely to err here.

Every year, immediately after pruning, it is well to look to the poles, to see that they are in sound condition; and at the same time tie the Roses afresh with small willows, tar-twine, or twisted bast.

The annexed (No. 15) represents a Pillar Rose of full size just pruned. Its main branches have not been twined round the pole as in the previous illustrations, but that practice is a good one, for it favours a moderate and regular growth.

I would just say a few words here in reference to Climbing Roses, which are considered by many as identical with Pillar Roses. I wish we could make a distinction that would be generally acknowledged. By Pillar Roses we would understand the erect-growing vigorous kinds; by Climbing Roses, those of twining and pendulous growth, which usually produce *longer* shoots than the former. These do not make the best Pillar Roses, nor do the former make the best Climbers, though each is often planted to fill the purpose of the other.

Climbing Roses are usually required for covering walls, fences, arbours, rustic arches, and the like. The first object sought is to cover well and quickly a given space. To effect this, pruning and training are directed. The system of pruning is but a slight modification of that just described. Climbing Roses require, perhaps, rather less of it. The first season that they are placed in the situation they are intended to occupy, each shoot should be shortened into two or three eyes. The result will be a few vigorous shoots, sometimes extending to an extraordinary length, which will depend much on the season, the situation, soil,



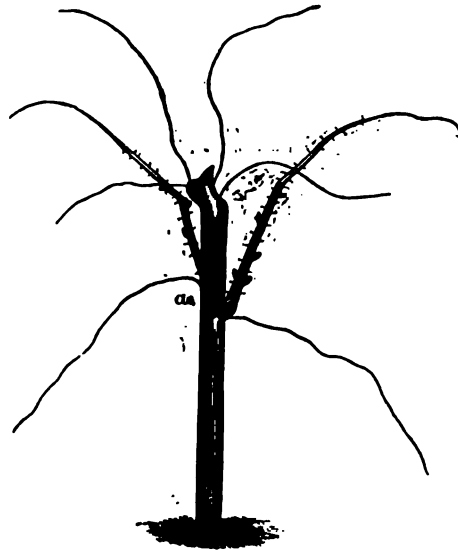
No. 15.—PILLAR OR POLE ROSE, Complete.

and attention paid to them; also on the habit of the variety. Thus the plant becomes established. With regard to covering the space, remember, close pruning will produce a few vigorous shoots: long pruning a greater number of less vigour. Which are wanted? However the case may be, prune accordingly. Be it remarked, that when a plant is full grown close pruning is not advisable, for the object here, as in Pillar Roses, is masses of bloom.

4. **WEeping ROSES.**—Weeping Roses are the kinds of vigorous and pendulous growth worked on stems of five feet or upwards.

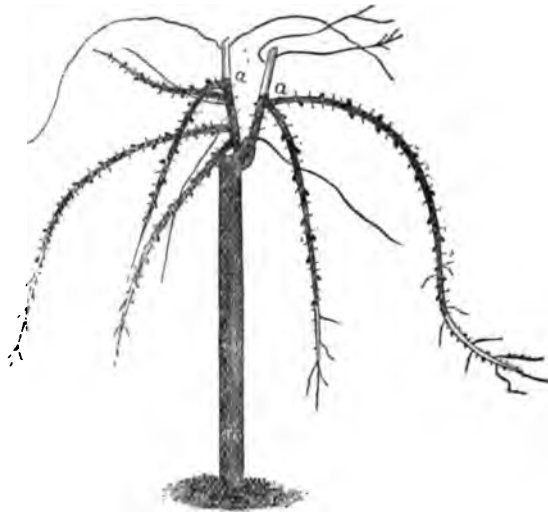
No 16 gives a fair specimen of one of these the first year after budding. This

plant has two buds, which are certainly prejudicial, not only from the obstacles they present to the perfecting of our design, but because they have been placed



No. 16.—WEEPING ROSE, Stage 1.

too far apart. As with Pillar and Climbing, so with Weeping Roses, the shoots should be cut in closely the first time of pruning, to induce a vigorous growth.

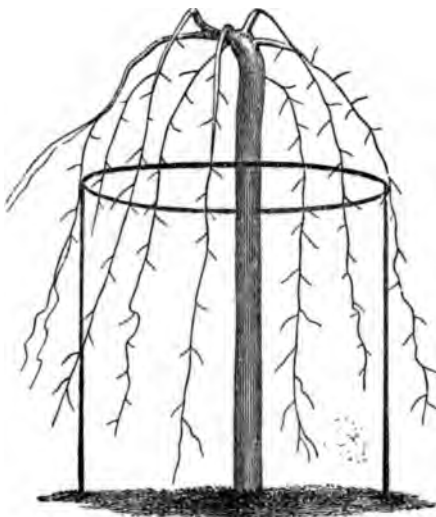


No. 17.—WEEPING ROSE, Stage 2.

In this case, the lower bud has given birth to the strongest and best shoots; we therefore remove the upper one, cutting the stem away just above the lower junction *a*. Having removed the upper bud, we cut out at the base the two

shoots shown by the single lines, and shorten the others to the dark shadowing. Hence, new shoots push vigorously ; and the habit of the varieties being pendulous, they soon reach the ground.

No. 17 shows the growth of the tree the first year after it has been pruned with the view of forming a Weeper. We continue the operation. We here find it advisable to shorten closer *a a*, the shoots left by the last year's pruning. In the next place, we cut out the shoots shown by the single lines, and shorten the others a few inches only. From their drooping position the flow of the sap is equalised, and the eyes will break regularly nearly their whole length. Single blooms will occasionally be produced from them, and the following year these short bloom-bearing branches may be spurred ; that is, pruned to about two eyes. Henceforth there is but little difficulty in bringing the tree to perfection. The main shoots should not be shortened till they reach the ground : prune the laterals only ; when flowers are produced all along the branches from the head of the tree to the ground, forming a beautiful half-globe one mass of flower.



No. 18.—WEEPING ROSE, Complete.

About the second or third year it is well to attach a hoop to the head of Weeping Roses, as shown in No 18, to keep the branches free from injury by the action of the wind, and to assist in arranging them properly.

I have sometimes seen wire-work, in the form of an umbrella, placed under the head of a tree intended to be trained as a Weeper. The shoots are drawn through this and tied down, and thus a drooping form is given to the tree. Sometimes, also, the shoots are tied into the stem with bast or tar-twine, or fastened down to pegs driven into the ground.

No 18 shews a Weeping Rose of full size, pruned and trained.

After a Rose tree, of whatever form or kind, is put into the desired shape,

supposing it to be healthy and vigorous, we prune so as to increase its size every successive year. This *must be done* with the vigorous-growing kinds, or they are over-pruned. It should be done with the moderate growers; for as the roots extend their growth, and the stem increases in size, the plant is capable of supporting a larger head, and perfecting a greater quantity of flowers. This increase of size must be accomplished by thinning. Thin out well then; *leaving shoots at the farthest limit of the plant that you can, to allow of its being well furnished from base to summit.*

In pruning Roses that have attained to some age, it may be necessary to remove an old branch or two occasionally, to keep the head from becoming straggling or ill-shapen. As soon as any branch shows symptoms of decline, it should also be cut out. The saw will be found useful here, as well as in removing small shoots, which, from their position, it may be difficult to reach with the pruning-knife; also for cutting away dead branches, which should never be done with the knife, because it takes away the edge. In all cases where the saw is used, the cut should be made nearly close, and afterwards pared down with the pruning-knife.



No. 19.—ATTEMPT TO RECOVER AN OLD PLANT THAT HAS SUFFERED FROM NEGLECT, OR TOO LITTLE PRUNING.

A few remarks on old plants which have been neglected in the early stages of growth may not be misplaced here. Such are often met with. Usually the fault has been the fear of pruning too much; the branches have consequently become straggling, and the tree unsightly. To deal with these, the best plan is to cut back some of the branches almost close to the base of the head, either main branches or yearling shoots, one here and there in different places. These will produce shoots near home, and by pruning such close the following year, and removing some of the older shoots, the head is brought into a more compact form.

We have here a plant (No. 19), the form of which, we think, none will be bold

enough to advocate. The flowers are produced just at the top of the branches, and numerous naked, weak, unsightly branches appear near the base of the head. We must remodel this tree, and, in attempting this, we first cut the main branches off at *a a*. But, says the tyro, there are no buds left visible on the stumps. True; but the practised hand knows well that they exist there, although not visible. It is our business to develop them. If we shorten in the surrounding branches tolerably close, leaving only that part of the tree which is shown by the dark shading, we shall succeed in doing this; the eyes, too, will most likely shoot forth with uncommon vigour. We view this as we should a young tree; our first aim is to form it aright. This we may often do in one year, by the help of disbudding; without it, two years will be required.

Trees that have become weakly are generally much improved by close pruning; so are those small-growing kinds which flower so constantly, that it is rare to see a shoot not terminated with flowers, at whatever season it may be developed. Of these we may give *Boule de Neige* and *Duke of Wellington* as examples; and be it remarked that a rich soil is found as indispensable a condition for their well-doing as close pruning.

Close pruning, when applied to trees in a weakly condition, has great renovating power. I recollect well, when pruning some *Roses* in pots, noticing a plant of *Archduke Charles* (Chinese), in a very bad state. It had produced such puny flowers, that, during the flowering season, I more than once failed to identify it. The stock was hide-bound—i. e., had ceased to swell—and the shoots were stunted and scrubby. The latter were all thinned out but three, two of which were shortened into three eyes. The remaining one, which was the strongest, was shortened in to one eye. The plant was afterwards treated as the others. The single eye on the strong shoot was developed with surprising vigour, and in the ensuing autumn I found the hide-bound bark was burst asunder by the swelling of the stock, and beneath a new bark was forming. The plant gradually improved, and became as healthy as any in the collection.

To do justice to the Autumnal *Roses*, the Summer flowers should be cut off just after flowering, removing as few leaves as possible in the operation; or, if these flowers are for any reason not much valued, remove them just before flowering, by which the vigour and beauty of the later flowers will be increased.

The tender kinds, such as the Chinese and Tea-scented, are not unfrequently severely injured by frost. When this is the case, all the dead wood must be cut away: I have, under such circumstances, pruned level with the ground, and obtained an abundant flowering. Necessity, however, urged this, rather than prudence. A too vigorous growth not unfrequently arises from it, followed by its evil consequences, of late flowering only, unripened wood, and great susceptibility of frost.

There are some *Roses* which, although at times very beautiful, do not in general expand their flowers. From some cause, which has been said to be too great a degree of fulness, the buds remain sealed at the top till they drop from decay. Examples of such are *La Reine*, *Pierre Notting*, and *Monplaisir*. In France many of this nature take rank among the finest of *Roses*: they are also

excellent with us when grown in the forcing-house. Too much moisture, combined with great heat or cold, favours this tendency, and thus the seasons have a great influence over these kinds. But another favouring circumstance is, too great a degree of vigour in the plant. The first cause is evident. Let us illustrate the second. In the spring of 1844 a few plants of the Duchesse de Nemours (Hybrid Perpetual) were neglected: the soil in which they grew was neither manured nor forked; the plants were not pruned, the variety being counted worthless. They grew, but their vigour was greatly diminished; and what were the consequences? The flowers were produced in surprising beauty, the novelty and richness of the colour attracting every one's attention, and all who beheld admired them. But mark; a plant that had been treated well, in common with other Roses, dropped every bud before expanding.

Pruning, in the light in which we have hitherto considered it, may be said to consist of thinning and shortening; but it has long appeared to me that thinning might be in part done away with, by practising disbudding; i. e., rubbing or cutting out some of the buds when swelling in Spring. The Rose, when in robust health, throws forth a great number of shoots during the season of growth, and the merciless havoc that is made with them in the pruning season must, by the waste it creates, and by the wounding of the plant, prove highly injurious. True, it is necessary some should be removed when such numbers are present; but why are more than will be required suffered to grow? It is questionable whether the theory of branches and leaves elaborating the crude sap, and thereby fitting for assimilation a greater quantity of food, is in favour of their development. A few vigorous branches, with healthy, well-developed leaves must, I think, better accomplish this end, than a great number crowded together, the leaves becoming puny and sickly through the exclusion of air and light. Now, by rubbing out a portion of the buds when swelling, and others at any season when they may sprout forth in a position where shoots are not wanted, the remaining buds form stronger shoots; and thus, perhaps, a larger—certainly, a healthier—surface of foliage is the result. If this reasoning be correct, it is bad practice to suffer more buds to be developed as shoots than are required for forming the tree, or for flowering; for by cutting away these when pruning, there must be a waste of the elaborated juices of the tree. But this is not the only evil: beyond this, the tree is sorely maimed in the operation. Now, if the nutritive matter, which has been supplied in the development and sustenance of numerous branches, was confined to a lesser number, these would have been more powerfully developed, and the loss by removal, and the injury the tree suffers by thinning, would have been avoided. *I believe disbudding to be the system best calculated to produce flowers in the finest possible condition, to keep a plant in full health and vigour, and to bring it to the highest pitch of beauty.* It has been successfully applied in the cultivation of other trees, and why should it not answer when applied to Roses? But it does answer, and, as one fact is said to be of more weight than a load of argument, I will relate an experiment commenced in the spring of 1844. I marked, at that season, from 50 to 100 Dwarf plants,

which were budded in the previous Summer; consequently, they were what is termed in bud. My object was, to test the efficiency of disbudding. They were intended to be grown in pots for exhibition, and each plant possessed two sound healthy buds, formed closely together. Two buds were, in this instance, preferred, because the aim was to get large plants in a little space of time. So soon as these buds had shot forth about six inches, they were stopped, and, in due course of time, two, three, or four laterals were produced from each. These were drawn out to sticks stuck in the ground a good distance apart, that the shoots might receive the full advantage of the sun and air. The surface of the soil was once or twice loosened with a Vernon hoe. The Summer Roses, as was expected, did not flower; but the Autumnals showed their first flower-buds about June. Eyes continued to push forth, both from the laterals and the base of the first shoots, during the whole of summer. Now was the time to form the plants. Wherever an eye was seen to break in a position where thought superfluous or ill-placed, it was at once rubbed out, and the eyes bursting late in Summer were invariably served the same. By October I had the satisfaction of seeing plants with from six to ten well-balanced shoots, vigorous, yet well matured. The leaves were larger, and retained on the plants longer than on others of the same kinds: the flowers were pronounced by competent judges to be superior to any of the same kinds they had previously seen. In October the plants were taken up and potted. When pruning, I found very little work for the knife. The shoots were so adjusted that I had, with few exceptions, only to shorten them: thinning out, in which consists so much of the mutilation above complained of, was unnecessary. In the following Summer they made nice round plants, some producing from six to twelve excellent flowers, and such were actually shown at the Metropolitan exhibitions the first year. It is no exaggeration to say, that they were superior to others a year older which had been treated in the ordinary way. In disbudding especially, it is advisable to commence upon a plant when quite young. It may be made to assume the same form as recommended in general pruning, or any other the cultivator may desire. When a plant is first purchased, it may be necessary to practice thinning; but after this time the same end may be accomplished by the better means.

*When disbudding, it is evident that the more vigorous in habit a plant is, other things being equal, the greater space must be left clear from bud to bud, to allow the vigorous shoots room for development.**

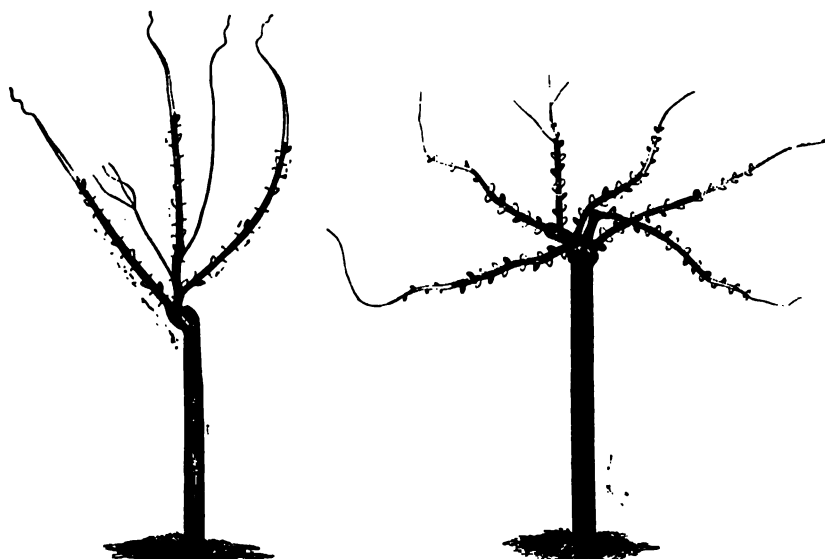
This, we say, is evident, and the converse is no less so; but, be it remarked, with regard to the small-growers, that they often produce buds so thickly on the shoots, that it is necessary to remove a greater number in a given length than from the strong-growers.

* In the Nurseries, where Roses are cultivated, not by scores or hundreds, but by thousands, it would not pay at present prices to apply disbudding, on account of the great additional labour it would impose. In the general system of pruning, we have to look through our plants once only during the year; in disbudding, they will require looking through several times. This is the only objection I can see to the general adoption of the practice. Surely, to the amateur, it is none. It should be remembered, that although scarcely any plant will flourish under so little care and attention as the Rose, yet, assuredly, none will repay more bountifully whatever may be bestowed on it.

We will exemplify this by the aid of the following engravings. No 20 was sketched from a plant of Coupe d'Hébé (Hybrid Bourbon); No. 21 from a plant of Persian Yellow (Austrian).

These are both young plants, and we commence by thinning and shortening, as previously explained, which is shown by the single and double lines, as before.

The habit of the Coupe d'Hébé (No. 20) is erect, its growth vigorous, and the buds are formed at long intervals. The habit of the Persian Yellow (No. 21) is branching, its growth vigorous, and it is remarkable for the proximity of the buds to each other. I have now before me a shoot of the Persian Yellow, about a foot long, on which there are twenty buds; whereas one of Coupe d'Hébé, of the same length, has only six buds. But the Persian Yellow does not develop its branches so strong as the latter, and the foliage is not so large; therefore the



No. 20.—DISBUDDING.—Coupe D'Hébé.

No. 21.—DISBUDDING.—Persian Yellow.

buds may be allowed to remain closer together. On the Persian Yellow I rub out two, or sometimes three buds together, as shown by the open buds in No. 21, and leave one, as shown by the shaded buds. On the Coupe d'Hébé (No. 20) every other bud is removed. By the accompanying illustrations it will be seen that we remove seven or eight buds from a branch of the Persian Yellow of equal length with one of the Coupe d'Hébé, from which we remove two or three buds only. But disbudding is not the work of Spring alone; it must be attended to all through the growing season. The plants should be looked through at least twice before the time of flowering, and again soon after the flowering is over. The remains of the flowers should be cut off, unless seed is sought, and only so many eyes be allowed to develop themselves in the second or Summer's growth as the state of the tree and the considerations before mentioned may render advisable.

In rubbing out the buds, it is sometimes difficult to decide which to remove. The tendency of a bud should be almost invariably outwards; and in buds, as in shoots, the greater distance, in moderation, they are from each other the better. Should two buds threaten, when developed, to cross or crowd each other, the one taking the least favourable course of growth should be removed.

I have often heard amateurs, when admiring some of the large specimens in the Nurseries here, express astonishment at their prodigious size, which they attribute to great age and good soil. But it must be told that the system of pruning has as much to do in this matter as the age of the trees, or the soil in which they grow. The oldest of the *large trees* here cannot number more than fifteen years, though there are others much older not half the size. Often have I seen old Rose trees full of shoots, nearly all proceeding from the base of the head, owing principally to injudicious pruning. When the knife is applied, whether in autumn or in spring, the greater part must be removed, for there is not room enough for the whole to be developed. There are, perhaps, not more shoots than the tree can advantageously carry, but they are badly placed. Why should they not be obtained in such positions that they may be of permanent benefit to the plant—be made to extend its size, and render less thinning necessary? This may be done.

A few years ago, after having pruned a number of *large specimens*, in which I had observed this error, I watched for the bursting of the buds, with the view of practising disbudding. When they had shot forth about half an inch, I took a knife, with a sharp point, and commenced my search at the heart of the tree. From here I cut off, close to the bark, a great number of buds, leaving only such as, from their position, promised to increase the size or improve the *contour* of the head. If a bud was pushing where there was a gap, such was left; the others were thinned, leaving those which took a lateral and outward course of growth. Proceeding upwards, I cleared the centre of the tree pretty freely, leaving only just so many buds as seemed necessary to preserve it from becoming straggling. Towards the top and circumference, also, the buds, where crowded, or likely to cross each other, were removed. A month after the first looking over, fresh buds had broken, and thus was opened a prospect of more gaps being filled, the outlines of the heads being still improved, and their size extended. They were looked over again and again, and the same plan followed out. The growth was, in consequence, more vigorous than that of the previous year, and the flowers fine. On the fall of the leaf in Autumn the succeeding course of action was apparent. The trees were pruned as usual, and there was little mind exercised in the operation—little thinning required—no necessity to look at the tree for some minutes before one could determine where to begin, which, in my early attempts, I must confess I have often done, owing to the interminable interlacings of the shoots. The second and third year the same plan was followed; and the trees are now of handsome form, large and healthy, producing an abundance of good flowers. It should be stated that the first year they were taken in hand they were watered once a week for two months with liquid manure. The sole reason for this was that the soil in which they grew had become impoverished.

We apply the plan of disbudding to Pillar and Weeping Roses, as to others, by rubbing out any buds that may appear disadvantageously situated. In the youngest stage of the tree, the buds left to produce flowers and flowering shoots for the subsequent year should stand from four to six inches apart on the main branches; intermediate buds should be rubbed out. The laterals produced in after stages may also be disbudded; but masses of flower being the object sought here, the practice should not be too freely resorted to.

A few words on Summer Pruning, or Thinning, seem called for before closing this chapter. If disbudding can be carried out, there is no need of Summer thinning; but if it cannot, then the latter practice may be followed to advantage. So soon as the plants have done flowering, look them carefully over, thinning out the weak, unhealthy shoots, and even some of the stout and healthy ones, where they approach each other too nearly: each shoot left should stand free and exposed on every side. It is surprising to see how stout and firm the shoots become, and how the leaves increase in size after Summer thinning.

The Summer kinds submitted to this treatment *usually* continue their growth by the elongation of the main shoots, the buds in the axils of the leaves remaining dormant; but with the Autumnals, the buds push forth the entire length of the shoots, and the second flowering is complete. The trees are improved in both cases, for the shoots of Autumnals grown at this period of the year will produce the most perfect flowers in the subsequent season.

CHAPTER VI.

ON HYBRIDIZING.

GARDENING, especially that branch of it termed Floriculture, is acknowledged to be replete with interesting detail ; and if one department is more fascinating than another, it is perhaps that of Hybridizing and Cross-breeding, with the view of raising Seedlings.

By Hybridizing is understood the bringing together of individuals of different species ; by Cross-breeding, individuals of the same species ; with the view of raising up new beings, differing from, and superior to, those already existing.

How different, how far less interesting to us, would be the forms which compose the Vegetable Kingdom, had the Creator made them incapable of variation ! Not that we despise the wild flowers scattered over the earth's surface, decking mountain and meadow, met with in every hedge-row and valley wild : their beauty is cheerfully acknowledged. But Nature's plants are prone to improvement : by cultivation they increase in size ; the flowers assume new forms, new tints ; the fruits new flavours.

"The earth was made so various, that the mind
Of desultory man, studious of change,
And pleased with novelty, might be indulged."

And what a kind dispensation of Providence is this ! how it strengthens the inducements to labour ! What a charm it throws around the toilsome duties of a rural life, cheering on the labourer with higher prospects than those of mere pecuniary reward ! Compare the present breeds of corn with the wild forms of the cereal plants from which they are descended ; or the Pinks, Pansies, Dahlias, and Roses of our gardens, with their types growing naturally in various countries ; and, while struck with the contrast, we wonder at the inexhaustible treasures of Nature, and admire the improved races, we need not withhold from man his humble due, remembering that these alterations are not the work of Nature unaided and alone, but are in greater part owing to the untiring perseverance and assiduous care of the plant-cultivator.

The raising of seedling plants is indeed a delightful occupation. The work is varied ; there is such a wide field for speculation and experiment ; and the pleasing state of expectancy in which the operator is kept as to the results of the turn he gives to the workings of Nature, surrounds it with more than ordinary interest.

plants is, so to speak, moving continually amid ideal scenes ; in a sort of enchanted sphere ; he is striving to raise up new forms, knowing that he works for, but not what he will obtain. The seeds are sown with care, and he sows them ; but as to the issue of events, he knows not, and is profound, until, by the flowering of his pets, the magic spell is dissolved, and realises or dissipates his hopes. And, admitted to ask, is it unworthy of the chief actor in these terrestrial scenes, to spend his hours of relaxation in striving to diversify and increase the number of natural objects scattered around him, thereby holding up to view the Infinite, and administering to the necessities and enjoyments of man ? As a recreation, who can object to it ? Its tendency is harmless, healthful, and exhilarating, and calculated to soften down the ills of life. There is philosophy in striving to improve the soil, counted as a weed in our corn-fields, as well as in turning the hoe towards the amelioration of those more valuable plants which constitute the raiment of man.

With the Rose we have to deal at present, and let us turn immediately to the subject.

The improvement of this flower by cultivation has been wrought out chiefly by cultivators. But why seedling Roses should not be raised in England, I could never yet determine. I know it has been said by some, "We do not understand the business ;" by others, "Our soil is not suitable ;" and again, "The climate of England will not admit of the seed ripening perfectly."

But these are seeming objections—mere obstacles of the imagination, the semblance of which is greater than the reality. For, if our soil is not naturally suitable, we can render it artificially so : if we do not understand the business, surely we can learn. We are not isolated from our fellow-labourers ; we cannot be so satisfied with our own doings as to refuse to learn a lesson from them : or, even were it so, the great book of Nature is open to us all, in which we may read, and read,

"And read again, and still find something new :
Something to please, and something to instruct."

To me the difference between the climates of England and France seems the only point worthy of consideration ; and that difference, although great, is not of such magnitude as to raise an insuperable barrier against the successful prosecution of the art.

If we compare the climate of London with that of Paris, where many of our best modern Roses have been originated, it will be found that rain is less frequent in Paris during Summer and Autumn ; there is also a greater intensity and duration of sunlight there, which increases the temperature of the atmosphere and soil, and thus accelerates the period of maturity.

The above is also true as regards the climate of Angers and the South of France, only in a still greater degree ; and who would doubt those districts being

eminently more favourable than Paris for the pursuit? No one. But suppose the Parisian growers had rested contented with these reflections, what position would the Rose now hold in the floral world? And if English cultivators had joined ardently in the pursuit, who can say to what pitch of beauty the Queen of Flowers might have attained?

What country ranks equal with England in the art of Gardening? yet how many are there more favourably circumstanced. This, it may be said, is partly due to the great liberality of its patrons, and to the admirable contrivance of its plant structures. But still the English cultivator has great disadvantages to contend with, especially in raising plants under glass. His skill and perseverance, however, overcomes them all, and obstacles surmounted encourage him to go on: he continues to battle with the elements, and his intellectual powers seem to brighten in the contest. He produces Grapes superior to those brought from the Land of the Vine, and Pine Apples infinitely so to those of West-Indian production. These are facts known to every one; and will it yet be maintained that he cannot raise seedling Roses?*

But, it may be said, Hybridizing and Cross-breeding are not the work of the gardener. It requires an uninterrupted course of study to enable any one to carry them out with success: and his multifarious duties render it next to impossible that he should pursue this. There is much truth in this assertion, and the nurseryman may certainly put forward a similar plea. The weight of the burden, then, would seem to rest with the amateur. And it has always appeared to me that his is the proper sphere for the raising of seedlings, and that greater objects are accomplished in this line when pursued as a recreation rather than as a profession. If the amateur has had less experience in gardening matters, this seems compensated for by a less divided attention and greater assiduity.

If the Tea-scented and Chinese be the kinds the operator prefers seedling from, it will be necessary to grow them under glass, as they are longer in bringing their seeds to maturity than most other kinds. The majority of seed-bearers, however, need no such protection: they thrive and complete their work perfectly out of doors.†

It is now many years since I first took up this branch of culture; I have reaped some reward, and am still sanguine of greater success. I started a tyro, with little knowledge in store, and had to pay for learning by the way. The

* So was it said, not many years ago, that Standard Roses could not be grown in England—that the climate of France was essential for their development. Thus prejudice, for a time, triumphed over reason, and they were imported from that country for years. And the reason why so few seedling Roses have been originated in England is doubtless this—nurserymen have found sufficient occupation in multiplying the kinds put into their hands; amateurs in admiring and attending to the varied wants of their favourites.

† Since penning these remarks, I have raised from one sowing Moss Princess Alice, and Hybrid Bourbon Vivid, both superior varieties in their day. From another sowing I also raised Beauty of Waltham, in every respect a first-class Rose: Princess of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, Red Rover, Lord Clyde, and many other sorts useful for garden decoration. My most recent efforts have produced many promising varieties, one of which, Sir William Gull, is new in colour, light purple, and although hardly yet proved, is looked forward to by many with great interest.

first and second years of my practice I gathered the seeds promiscuously during winter, seizing every pod that appeared large and plump, whether ripe or green. The production of these sowings was a motley group; among them some good double Roses, and many very brilliant-coloured semi-double ones; but nothing worth bringing before the public—no star of the first magnitude.

The subsequent year I took one step farther, and kept the seeds of each group separate, to ascertain to what extent the offspring departed from the parent in external characters. This was done for two years, and enough of the plants raised from these flowered to afford a little insight into the probable results.

According to the statements of M. Boitard, there is scarcely any limit to the variation of Roses produced from seed. He affirms that M. Noisette, a French cultivator, has never sown seeds of the Chinese Roses (*R. INDICA*) without raising some Scotch Roses (*R. SPINOSISSIMA*) from them. He states, This fact is not supported by a solitary occurrence, but has been frequently observed by that cultivator, and is further attested by the evidence of M. Laffay, who has raised seedlings on an extensive scale, often as many as 200,000 in a single year.

It were easy to conceive a mistake occurring in the gathering, storing, or sowing of the seeds; but when the facts have been noticed repeatedly, and by different individuals of known probity and great horticultural attainments, the evidence, we think, must be deemed conclusive.

Thousands of seedlings have been raised here, and I have been searching them through to see if anything corroborative of the above statement can be brought forward. I find the variation of character greater than I had expected; and many of the seedling plants approach nearer to the wild forms than to those from which the seeds were gathered. The offspring of all kinds does not vary in the same degree. The plants raised from seeds of the Chinese and Tea-scented are generally Chinese or Tea-scented; but twice from separate sowings have I found among them a single plant resembling, in every particular of leaf and growth, the Dog-rose, but which, unfortunately, has in both cases been destroyed by my workmen before flowering. Seedlings from the Bourbons seem Bourbons, Hybrid Bourbons, and Hybrid Chinese; and while the French Roses (*R. GALLICA*) appear true to their kind, the Hybrid Perpetuals have given birth to Hybrid Chinese and Hybrids of other Summer Roses, very few having proved Autumnal bloomers.

Since observing and penning the above, I have met with a remark of M. Desprez, the celebrated Rose amateur at Yebles,* that he has sown thousands of seeds of Du Roi (Crimson Perpetual), and never obtained a Perpetual Rose. In all, the characters of *Rosa Gallica* were visible. But we must remember this variety partakes largely of the nature of the *Gallica* or French Rose.

In examining my seedlings, I found a seed of the Moss du Luxembourg had

* M. Desprez was one of the earliest and most successful Rose amateurs in France. He raised many beautiful Bourbon and Perpetual Roses some thirty or forty years ago. Noisette Desprez, Madame Desprez, and Baronne Prevost were raised by him. He died in 1848, and in his last moments asked for one of his established seedlings, that he might look upon it once again.

produced a French Rose ; a seed of William Jesse (Hybrid Perpetual), a blush Hybrid Chinese ; a seed of Mrs. Bosanquet (Chinese), a pink Chinese, resembling its parent in every respect save colour ; Chénédolé (Hybrid Chinese) had produced a brilliant-coloured Hybrid Perpetual, and a numerous progeny of Great Western retained exactly the foliage and habit of that variety. Tea Goubault crossed with Bourbon Souchet produced two Summer Roses, the one having the characters of the Hybrid Chinese, the other those of the Hybrid Bourbon.

My friend M. Laffay once told me that he raised many of his splendid Hybrid Perpetual Roses from Athelin and Celine (Hybrid Bourbons), crossing them with the free-flowering varieties of Damask Perpetual and Bourbon. A few years since he took up a new idea—that of obtaining Hybrid Moss and Perpetual Moss Roses by crossing the Moss with the Hybrid Bourbon and Damask Perpetual. He has since raised several seedlings, some Perpetual Moss and some Hybrid Moss, the latter possessing the foliage and vigour of the Hybrid Bourbon Roses. The Princess Adelaide (Moss) was obtained in this manner. On the success of these and the like unions some of the French raisers are very sanguine, and say, much as they have done with Roses, they anticipate doing far more, and raising up such hybridizations and novelties as shall astonish the floral world. As they have already done so much, their intentions and prophecies deserve our respect. But why should France labour alone in this field ? why should she have all the fame, reap all the profit ? Cannot we assist her ? Time is short. Some of the French growers are already past the meridian of life, and the raising of seedling Roses is a tedious operation.

If the Hybrid Bourbon crossed with the Moss produce perfect seeds, we may presume that the intermixing of the pollen grains of other species will be productive of like results. This, it will be seen, demolishes the idea of the necessity of restricting ourselves to the crossing of individuals of the same group. Not only may we choose the parents from different groups, but from different species. Where, indeed, is the line of demarcation ? There appears no limit to the field of labour. We have to prove by actual experiment what can and what cannot be done.

It should be known, in choosing varieties for this purpose, that the least double kinds do not always perfect their seeds best. Such, upon less mature consideration, might appear to be the case, and has been asserted to be so, which error must have arisen from the want of close observation. It does not depend so much on the degree of fulness in a Rose, as upon some other cause to me altogether inexplicable, and not to be interpreted even by the acknowledged laws of the effects of hybridization ; for some Hybrids seed freely, whereas others are sterile, although of the same origin and apparently similarly constituted. That the power of producing perfect seeds does not depend on the degree of fulness, may be established by the fact that Pourpre Fafait, a mongrel-bred Bourbon Rose, and others, too full to open their flowers at all times, ripen their seeds, although very many semi-double varieties rarely form a seed-pod. That it does not depend on their being Hybrids, may be inferred from the fact that many of the Hybrid Chinese Roses, which are decided Hybrids, seed freely.

I have, by the aid of the microscope, examined numerous flowers, with the view of solving this difficulty. I have arrived at certain conclusions, which may be considered sufficient for practical purposes; or what will prove still better, may induce others interested in the matter to push on the inquiry.

The flowers were divided into three classes. The first class examined was that which showed no disposition to seed, where the seed-vessels did not increase in size after the falling of the petals. In this case I found the pistils huddled together, if I may so express myself, and apparently sterile; or, if not so, petals usurped the place of the pistils and stamens, extending into the ovaria or seed-vessels. It was evident, then, that such *could not* seed.

In examining the next class, where there was a disposition to seed, where the seed-vessels increased in size after the falling of the flowers, but withered before arriving at maturity, I found the pistils placed separately, and they appeared perfect and healthy; but the stamens were either so few or so encased within the petals, that the pollen could not escape, and thus the flowers remained unfertilised. In some cases the flowers were pendant; owing to which position, and the relative length of the pistils and stamens, the latter rising above the former, the pollen fell away from, rather than upon, the pistils. In other cases, where the flowers stood erect, the pistils often rose above the stamens, when the same consequences were likely to ensue. Flowers of this kind will occasionally produce a pod of perfect seeds, which may be attributed to accidental fertilisation, the conveying of the pollen by the insect tribe, or other causes.

The next class taken in hand was that which ripened its seeds freely.

The flowers here were found to have both stamens and pistils perfectly developed, the former abounding in pollen, which, in a more advanced stage of the flower, was seen plentifully scattered over the stigmas, whose cup-shaped summits were distinctly visible.

From these facts I draw the following conclusions:—1st. That certain varieties are sterile; incapable of forming perfect seeds under any circumstances. Of these I find such kinds predominate as roll the petals inward, the centre of the flower being quartered in the manner of a crown. In others the pistils are weak or imperfect.

2nd. That many kinds, where the pistils are perfect, which in their natural state form seed-pods that wither before arriving at maturity, may be induced to perfect their seeds by artificial impregnation. This class of Roses is the best for him who intends raising seedlings to choose his female parents from, because there is little here to interfere with, mar, or counteract his plans. Be it remarked, however, that there are certain kinds which must not be confounded with the above—kinds which, owing to the length of time the seed-vessels are in arriving at maturity, never perfect their seeds in this country.

3rd. That those kinds which we find seeding abundantly in their natural state are self-fertilised, and that their abundant production of seeds is due to this point mainly, the more perfect development of the sexual organs, especially the polleniferous parts of fructification.

Waiving for a moment the distinctions above shown, I shall collect here a list of a few kinds, which ripen their seeds perfectly in this country in ordinary seasons :—Chénédolé, Paul Perras (*Hybrid Chinese*); Coupe d'Hébé, Vivid, Charles Duval (*Hybrid Bourbons*); Du Luxembourg, Celina, Baronne de Wassenaer (*Moss*); Anna Alexieff, Duc de Cazes, Alphonse Damaizin, François Louvat, Louise Odier, Louis XIV., Madame Charles Crapelet, Madame Domage, Maurice Bernardin, Prince Camille de Rohan, Lord Clyde, Madame de Stella, Triomphe de Français, Fisher Holmes, Prince de Portia, Jean Cherpin, Madame Laffay, William Jesse, General Jacqueminot, Jules Margottin (*Hybrid Perpetuals*); Harrisonii (*Austrian Brier*); Bouquet de Flore, Sir J. Paxton (*Bourbons*); Gloire de Rosomène (*Rose de Rosomène*); Russelliana (*Multiflora*); Splendens (*Ayrshire*).

These varieties are chosen because easy to deal with, and with them, or any portion of them, the operator may commence. He will see quickly the effects of his labour: there will be no disappointment, and he is thus encouraged to go on. He may then add the less certain and more desirable seed-bearers at subsequent periods, when he has acquired, by practice, more knowledge of the art.

Having chosen the varieties, they should be planted in the sunniest spot in the garden, in a soil not too rich; for however favourable this condition may be to the production of fine flowers, it promotes a too vigorous vegetation for the perfect development of seeds. In pruning, the branches should not be shortened in very closely. Long pruning is most suitable here.

But the planting season has passed away, and a glance at our seed-bearers satisfies us they will soon be in flower. It will be but fair to suppose that they have had more, rather than less attention paid to them than plants in common, for they are more than usually interesting. The soil ought to have been hoed occasionally during Spring, and watered during dry weather. The caterpillar should have been closely sought for by hand, and the aphids got rid of by syringing repeatedly with soot-water or tobacco-water.

It is seldom that all the flower-buds can be developed to advantage, and as they increase in size it will be seen which had better be removed. Secure a good portion of the earliest and boldest buds, but not all of such: leave some in different stages of forwardness, that the work may be spread over a greater extent of time. Wherever buds are seen forming imperfectly, or in an unfavourable position—where they do not obtain the full sun—remove them at once.

Before we commence hybridizing, it is necessary that we should have fixed ideas of what we are going to do: we should have certain objects distinctly before us, and for the realisation of those objects we must work. Without this, we cannot expect to obtain a full measure of success.*

As a first step towards the attainment of these ends, let us consider what constitutes a good Rose, and fix the results of this inquiry firmly on the memory.

* I crossed one year more than a thousand flowers. The adjustment of parentage and manipulation kept me very fully occupied for a period of six weeks.

Those properties of the Rose to which we attach the greatest importance are—1, Habit and constitution; 2, Form of the flower; 3, Colour; 4, Scent; 5, Freedom, constancy, and duration of flowering.



No. 22.—GLOBULAR.—Globosa.

1. Habit, &c.—The growth of a tree should be free, not dwindling or delicate. It may be considered immaterial whether it be pendulous, branching, or erect, as each growth is desirable for certain purposes. Handsome foliage is important, and should be kept in view under this head. The offspring of the tender Roses may also be rendered less susceptible of frost by intermixing the latter with the hardiest varieties of the same or kindred groups.



No. 23.—CUPPED.—Comtesse Duchâtel.

2. Form.—A Rose may be good, whether globular, cupped, compact, or expanded. But of whichever form it may be, the petals should be thick and smooth, and the outline circular.

Annexed are representations of four Roses which may be considered models of their respective forms, which are explained in Division II. Nearly all Roses may be brought under one or other of these forms: there are some few whose petals reflex in the full-blown and decaying stage of the flower, but we think the reflexed form untenable for a young bloom.



No. 24.—COMPACT.

3. Colour.—This, of whatever shade or tint, should be clear and full. The thick-petalled Roses usually present us with the richest tints, owing, I presume, to the greater body of colour: such are, therefore, desirable for this reason, as well as on account of holding their flowers perfect a longer time than others. Need we add the desirableness of varying the colours of the groups?



No. 25.—EXPANDED.

4. Scent.—All Roses should be sweet; we cannot dissociate fragrance and the Rose.

“The Rose of brilliant hue, and perfumed breath,
Buds, blossoms, dies, and still is sweet in death.”

There are, indeed, few kinds altogether scentless, although the degree of fragrance varies remarkably.

5. Freedom, constancy, and duration of flowering. Some Roses are most profuse bloomers, presenting a splendid effect on the tree, but when viewed separately they are poor and flimsy. Others produce a less quantity of flowers at one time, but a regular succession, from which a good Rose may be gathered at almost any time in the season of flowering. Then the flowers of some are very transient, lasting but a day, although others will retain their form and colour for a week. These properties are inherent, for all kinds are not influenced alike by the state of the weather. We should seek to combine those kinds which possess the above-named properties in the most eminent degree.

The above, then, are a few broad principles, which, duly considered and acted upon, seem likely to lead to the further improvement of our flower.

The question next arising is,—Do certain properties proceed more from the one parent than from the other? and if so, which and what are they? If we could ascertain this, we might then work by rule. It is the opinion of some Vegetable Physiologists that the offspring assumes the foliage and habit of the male, while the flowers are influenced more by the female parent. These may be the rules, but there are exceptions to them; and it would appear that there is nothing yet made known that can be taken as a correct guide in the matter. But if, in hybridizing, the operator follow the dictates of his own reason, and closely watch the results of his labour, he will, in all probability, not absolutely fail, and be at length enabled to build up a theory of his own. Until he has done this, he must be content to work by the light of others, or grope his way in darkness.

That certain cultivators have acquired by practice sufficient knowledge to enable them to attain *almost* to a given object, is my firm belief; and this is founded on the frequent appearance of the kind of plant, or an approach to it, that has been pronounced a *desideratum*. A case occurs to me which will serve to illustrate this remark. Within my memory we had no dark or very light Bourbon Roses; nearly all were of a rose or lilac hue; but there was a cry raised for dark ones. Proserpine first arose, and by her beauty captivated every beholder. Next came Paul Joseph, darker still, and still more beautiful. Then it was reported, and proved true, that one raiser was in possession of several very dark varieties, and some pale-coloured ones also appeared about the same time. Now, what inference can we draw from these facts, when we consider that similar varieties proceeded from different quarters, unless it be that the skill of the cultivator was directed, and that successfully, towards originating them.

The dark Bourbon Roses, of which we have just spoken, are those introduced to England in 1843, under the names of Souchet, Charles Souchet, Dumont du Courset, Gloire de Paris, Princess Clémentine, Souvenir du Dumont D'Urville, and Comte de Rambuteau. These were all raised from seed by one individual.

I remember visiting the establishment of M. Souchet, at Paris, where, alone, these Roses were to be seen, in the Summer of 1842; and although a violent thunderstorm had just passed over the city, producing the usual consequences to the denizens of the garden, I could see from the wreck they were a splendid lot of Roses. There were at that time twelve varieties, the one a light-coloured one (*Madame Souchet*), but nine only were introduced to England. What became of the other three I could never learn. Probably they proved of little merit, and were therefore not offered to the public.

Now, with such an example as this before us, need we sigh over the improbabilities of improving or extending the range of colour in any other class of Roses? Surely not. Will not the same skill which produced dark and light Bourbon Roses prove adequate to any future reasonable demand?

But the plants are in flower, and there is no further time for talking: we are now called upon to act. Keeping in mind the points recently advanced, let us next inquire,—What is there desirable among Roses that we do not already possess? The answer to this question, will be the things we should endeavour to obtain. But shall we be satisfied with merely crossing the varieties, and gathering and sowing the seeds indiscriminately; or do we wish to know the results of the turn we are seeking to give to the workings of Nature? I think this knowledge is desirable, and it certainly heightens the interest of the work. To carry it out with little trouble, it is a good plan to obtain some thin sheet-lead, and cut it into strips an inch long and a quarter of an inch wide. On these may be stamped figures, from one to an indefinite number, and, as each flower is crossed, one of these numbered leads is wound round the flower-stalk. The number is then set down in a book, and the name of each parent, with the object in view, are entered opposite the number.

Here is an extract from my note-book:—

NUMBER.	FEMALE PARENT, OR SEED-BEARER.	MALE PARENT, OR FERTILIZER.	OBJECT IN VIEW.
17	<i>Harrisonii.</i> (<i>Austrian.</i>)	Copper Austrian.	A double Copper Austrian Rose.
21	<i>Général Allard.</i> (<i>Hybrid Chinese.</i>)	<i>Madame Laffay.</i> (<i>Hybrid Perpetual.</i>)	To invigorate the habit, and perfect the tendency of <i>Général Allard</i> to flower in Autumn.
42	<i>La Reine.</i> (<i>Hybrid Perpetual.</i>)	<i>Du Luxembourg.</i> (<i>Moss.</i>)	To obtain a large and globular-shaped Moss Rose.

In No. 17, fulness and colour are the points to engage our attention. The colour of the Copper Austrian Rose is distinct and beautiful, but the flower is single. I want a double one. The *Harrisonii* is double, and nearly allied to the other. I choose it for the female parent, because it is the best seed-bearer. This seems to me the most reasonable means to pursue in order to accomplish this end.

In No. 21 the female parent, *Général Allard*, is a model in form. I am satis-

fied with the colour, but it is a delicate grower, except when young, and not a free autumnal bloomer. I am seeking to remedy these defects, and cross with *Madame Laffay*, which is nearly of the same tint, and has the desired properties, deficient in the other, abundantly developed.

The subject of No. 42, *La Reine*, is an extraordinary Rose. I hybridize it with *Du Luxembourg*, with the view of obtaining a large, red, globular-shaped Moss Rose. As one parent here is an autumnal bloomer, there is also a chance of some of the offspring becoming such.

But we may proceed from individuals to classes. Two very desirable classes of Roses in prospect are Hybrid Moss and Perpetual Moss; and I look more to the hybridizing of the species for future improvements of the Rose, than to mere cross-breeding. The latter has already been pushed so far that fresh sources must be opened before anything great can be accomplished. Thus it is, that while we view as doubtful certain things talked of, we hail with delight the prototypes of the Hybrid Moss and Perpetual Moss, which already appear in the horizon. We have some; and what appears the most reasonable means to pursue to increase their number? The Hybrid Moss, it would seem, may be obtained by hybridizing the Hybrid Chinese and Hybrid Bourbon with the Moss kinds, or *vice versa*; the more double and mossy the parent Moss is the better, that the offspring may produce full flowers, and not lose the mossy characteristics.

The Perpetual Moss would appear easiest obtainable by hybridizing the Hybrid Perpetual with the varieties of Moss, or *vice versa*, using the Perpetual-Moss kinds already obtained, on either side, according to whether they produce seeds or pollen.

Of other Roses wanted may be instanced striped Hybrid Perpetuals, which may probably be obtained by bringing the most constant-flowering varieties of that group in union with the *Rosa Mundi*, or any of the striped French Roses.* Then there are no striped Hybrid Chinese or Hybrid Bourbon Roses, which we should expect to obtain from the union of the striped French with the varieties of Bourbon or Chinese. There is no striped Moss Rose worthy of the name. Might not such be obtained by working various of the Moss kinds with the *Rosa Mundi*? There are few autumnals of growth sufficiently rapid to form high pillars. Here is a field for experiment! Is there not a fair chance of obtaining these from between the most vigorous growers of summer and autumn Roses? We hear talked of Yellow Moss and Yellow Bourbon. As an attempt to obtain the former, cross the palest Moss Roses with *Emerance* (Provence); for the latter unite the yellowest tints of the Tea-scented with the Buff and most colourless Bourbons. But we have not space to pursue these remarks further. We need not confine ourselves to the instances above quoted: they are merely given as

* Since the first edition of this work was published, we have obtained several striped "Hybrid Perpetual" Roses, and some valuable "Perpetual Moss." The greatest improvement, however, has taken place among the "Hybrid Perpetuals," although even here there are many wants still unsupplied which the lover of Roses may reasonably look for. Unless, however, new ground is broken, he must not expect, in the present state of the family, to meet with the broadly-marked improvements of former years, but rest satisfied with the more gradual development usual among plants which have been long cultivated.

examples. The work may be varied *ad infinitum*: anything that reason may suggest the head and hands may work for.

It is desirable, before crossing or hybridizing, to see if the flowers about to be crossed have any stamens. If so, they should be cut away with a pair of round-pointed scissors, just as the flowers expand. It is not known for certain whether superfecundation can occur in plants, but it is well to provide against it, especially where this can be done with little trouble. The plan I adopt when crossing is, to bring a flower of the male parent to the seed-bearing tree. If the weather be calm, I cut away the petals of the former, holding a finger over a flower of the latter, upon which I strike the flower deprived of its petals. The sudden shock drives the pollen into the other flower, and the work is done. But if the wind be high, this plan will not do. It is better then to collect the pollen on the end of a camel-hair pencil, and convey it thus to the styles of the other flower.

When the flowers have passed away we shall soon have the satisfaction of seeing the seed-pods swell; and as they ripen it will be well to devise some means to protect them from birds. I have no direct proof to adduce that birds eat the seed-pods of cultivated roses; but I have often seen the greenfinch feasting on the Sweet-Brier hips, and should these, by any chance, become scarce, or fail, he probably might not object to this slight change of diet. It is important to leave the seed-vessels on the trees as long as possible, and they never should be gathered until quite ripe. It is not enough that they are red: they should, if possible hang till they grow black. So soon as gathered, let them be sown: they will then break through the ground in the following March, and probably some of the Autumnals will flower the first year. These precocious youngsters are, however, seldom durable, being of defective constitution. It is to those which flower during the second year that we look for improved varieties.

CHAPTER VII.

ON CLEANING AND SOWING THE SEED, AND THE SUBSEQUENT TREATMENT OF THE SEEDLINGS.

In the last chapter we left the seeds sown prior to Winter, that drear season at which the Flower Garden presents but few attractions. Its denizens, stripped of their gay attire, are sunk in repose; often bound fast in icy chains; all vegetation sharing in one general imprisonment, waiting for the balmy breath of spring to release them from their slumbers, to burst forth endued with fresh life and vigour. Let us momentarily retrace our steps to speak of the cleaning and sowing of the seed.

When removing the seed-pods from the plants on which they have grown, the seeds should be rubbed out between the hands previous to sowing. Some pods that are hard, or were not fully ripened when gathered, will require stronger measures to separate them. These may be rubbed through a coarse wire sieve, the hard coating of the seeds protecting them from injury in the process; and if any are found proof against this, they may be crushed beneath a rolling-pin, or slight taps of the hammer.

So soon as the seeds are broken up they should be laid out in the sun and air to dry; and when sufficiently dried, it is easy to rid them of their pulp and external covering by sifting and winnowing in pans. The seeds then are sufficiently clean for sowing; and in what manner shall this be performed?

The French growers sow principally in the open ground, either in beds or in drills by the sides of walks; but M. Hardy, late of the Jardin du Luxembourg, preferred frames. I remember seeing there, some years since, a vast number growing in a wooden frame, the most of them apparently varieties of *Rosa INDICA*, and their healthful appearance and vigorous growth sufficiently attested the aptitude of the treatment.

If a frame cannot be spared for the purpose, *the tender kinds, at least*, should be sown in pans, thoroughly drained, and filled with equal parts of leaf-mould and loam well mixed together. After the seeds are sown they may be watered, and covered over with about half an inch of the same soil, sifted, and mixed with a little sand. The pans must now be set in the best spot we can find for them; in a cold frame or greenhouse, if accessible, where they should be kept in a state of equable moisture. Here they will vegetate as out of doors, and in Autumn or Spring may be transplanted as the others.

If it be the intention to sow in the open borders, a sunny but sheltered situation should be chosen : the aspect should be east, that the young plants may not be fatigued with the afternoon's sun. When preparing the ground for sowing, the soil should be well loosened with a fork or spade to the depth of eighteen inches or two feet, and made light and rich, the top being broken up fine, and laid level with a rake. If drills are preferred, draw them about six inches apart : if broadcast sowing, the ground is already prepared.

It is advisable to sow rather thick, for, in general, not one-fourth of Rose-seeds vegetate, and of these only a portion the first year. After the seed is sown, the earth should be trodden down or beaten with a spade, and watered, if dry, and covered afterwards with from half an inch to an inch of light free soil. Care must be taken to keep the earth moderately moist. About March some of the seeds will germinate, and others will continue to do so throughout the Summer and Autumn. So soon as they are seen rising through the soil, means must be taken to protect them from slugs, birds, and worms.

Slugs have a great liking for seedling Roses, and will, unless prevented, eat them off close to the ground when rising, which usually involves their destruction. To guard against these pests, scatter soot or lime over the bed, which acts as a safeguard, and at the same time promotes the growth of the plants. Birds will occasionally pull them up when just sprouting forth ; and whether this is done to satisfy the palate, or merely from the love of mischief, I cannot determine ; but however it may be, we are equally the sufferers.* The best scare-crow I can find is glass. Let a stick be stuck in the ground in a bending position, from the end of which two pieces of glass should be suspended with bast or twine, so that they dangle in the air ; striking together with every breeze, they keep up a musical chaunt around the seedlings which the feathered plunderers seem unable to account for, and the most daring depredators are content to sit and chirrup at a distance.

Worms are often a great nuisance among seedlings, throwing up heaps of soil, which smother the young plants, and sometimes they drag them into the earth, which destroys them. The best remedy here is lime-water, applied two or three evenings consecutively in dry weather. If the seeds vegetate very early, the young plants must be protected from the Spring frosts ; and hooping the beds over with osiers and covering with a mat offers perhaps the simplest and most efficient means of doing this.

So soon as the seeds vegetate, the young plants require constant attention as to shading, watering, and weeding, as well as protection from their enemies. This will be cheerfully given, when the cultivator reflects that, by this care, many of the Autumnals will be induced to flower the first year. This, however, holds good only with the Autumnals, for the Summer kinds will not flower for two, three, or even four years. Seedling Roses should be watered only when the soil

* The old stuffed figure, which served well enough as a scare-crow in my boyish days is of no avail against the superior intelligence of modern birds. I recently set up a well-contrived figure, but in less than half-an-hour that incarnation of impudence, the London sparrow, was hopping on the head and shoulders, and pulling out the interior to build its nest with.

is *really* dry, and then in the evening or morning, before sunset or sunrise. The same framework used to protect the plants from frost in Spring will answer for Summer shading; but shade only when the sun is powerful, and then only for a few hours in the middle of the day; for shading as well as watering may be carried too far, and if so, favours the development of mildew. Watch your seedlings closely, to see what amount of sun they will bear without injury, and determine your movements accordingly.

At the time of weeding it is well to have a sharp-pointed stick in the hand, with which to stir the soil round the seedlings. This must be done with great care, or the plants just protruding will be injured; indeed, if they are germinating thickly, it is a dangerous operation, and perhaps better left alone.

So soon as the seedlings have formed their second leaves, if they should have sprung up so thick as to impede each other's growth, a part may be safely drawn out after a good shower of rain (raising the soil in the first instance with a hand-fork), and transplanted to a shady border in the evening of the day, watering and covering with a hand-glass until they take hold of the soil. Let it be understood, however, that transplanting at this season is not recommended: it is here chosen because less injurious than suffering the plants to remain crowded together. It may not involve any positive loss, but it ordinarily retards the period of flowering.

When the plants have formed a few leaves, the pleasure attendant on the raising of seedlings increases ten-fold. In looking over the bed, how anxious we are to discover to what groups certain curious-looking individuals belong. We look, and look again, and often depart without coming to any satisfactory conclusion. The plants, however, increase in size, the scrutiny goes on, fresh features are noticed at each new gaze, until at length we have something tangible to work on. We pronounce this to be a Provence, and that a Bourbon: here is evidently a Hybrid, and there a Chinese or Tea-scented. Or if we feel inclined for a closer analysis by descending from groups to individuals, we may in some instances trace the seedling from a particular variety. Here is one evidently born of General Jacqueminot, there another from Gloire de Rosomène. Thus far we may amuse ourselves, and settle the matter in our own minds, although the flowering of these individuals may not always substantiate our preconceived notions.

I have seen seedlings of the Bourbon and Chinese Roses flower when little more than a month old. This, however, should be prevented rather than encouraged. It weakens the plants, and does not impart any real knowledge to their proprietor. The flowers may be white, they may be red, and this is the absolute amount of knowledge to be gleaned from them. As to size, form, fulness, and the other valued properties of Roses, no true idea can be formed. It is well, then, to pinch off the flower-buds immediately that they are seen, whereby the plants gain strength, and produce better flowers later in the season: but it is advisable not to destroy any of the seedlings the first year. Let the whole remain till late in October, then take them up, pruning both roots and

tops, and re-plant them in a soil moderately rich. It is of importance that they be transplanted from the seed-bed in Autumn; for if the operation be deferred beyond Winter, there is danger of destroying the seeds which have hitherto lain dormant, and which often vegetate very early in the second Spring.

When transplanting, sort out the strongest plants, and place them about a foot apart: the weaker ones may then be set together at less distances. After planting, it will be well to water and shade for a few days, should there be much sun, and even to cover against frost, if such occur before the plants are firmly settled in the ground. This may be done by sticking single boughs, or fern-branches among them; or, better still, by the use of mats.

In the following Summer and Autumn the flowers of many will appear. All that are single, or not clear in colour, may be destroyed; also any where the outline is irregular. But if the outline be good, the colour clear, and the flower possessed only of an ordinary degree of fulness, it should be preserved, even though apparently inferior to varieties already known; for the seedling has not yet passed through the high routine of culture the named varieties have, and its properties are not fully developed. It is often capable of great improvement.

As the seedlings blow, whenever one strikes the fancy, it should be tied up to a stick, a number attached to it, and its properties entered against the number in a note-book; then watch for the buds being in a good state, and bud one or two stocks to prove the variety. As it would occupy much time to bud all the seedlings, the seedling plant of any that is of doubtful merit may be grown for two or three years, when its real worth will become apparent. But it should be told, that budding on the Dog-rose, or any free stock, enables us to form a correct opinion of a variety a year or two sooner than we can do by trusting to the seedling plant. Therefore, if stocks are not scarce, and the cultivator has leisure, it may be interesting to bud a plant or two of any variety, the flowers or foliage of which may appear to him likely to make it interesting.

Mildew is the most discouraging visitant among seedling Roses. It is bad enough anywhere, but it seems to attack them here with redoubled virulence, and it is astonishing how suddenly it appears, spreading death and desolation in its track. It must be watched for, and, when first discovered, dust the plants with sulphur, on a calm evening if possible, having first sprinkled or syringed them, that the sulphur may stick on. This sometimes requires repeating at short intervals, for it is not always a preventive, but a temporary cure.

As Winter approaches, it is necessary to provide some protection against frost. The plants of the tender kinds, being young, are extremely delicate, and liable to suffer from frost. If such have been sown in the borders, an advantageous point is gained by sorting them out at the time of transplanting, and placing them in a sheltered spot, where they may be shielded from the cutting winds, and then hoop them over, covering, in severe weather, with a mat, or some frost-excluding material. I have, in this edition of the "Rose Garden," advocated sowing in Autumn, because calculated to induce an earlier growth, whereby are obtained plants stronger and better fitted to endure the cold of their first winter.

If Autumn sowing be chosen, it will be necessary to guard the seeds effectually against mice, as the length of time they lie in the ground increases their chance of being eaten by these intruders. It is a good plan to cover the bed with fine wire-work, or, if we choose to act on the offensive rather than the defensive, the mice may be trapped and destroyed. It will be well to have an eye to this point, whether sowing in Spring or Autumn.

It is no uncommon occurrence, with seedlings growing out of doors during Winter, for the roots to be thrown to the surface, the plants sometimes lying almost out of the ground. If left in this condition, they wither and die. They should be replanted; and if the beds are hoed on a fine day in Winter it will prove advantageous. Cast a little fine mould upon the surface immediately after hoeing.

With regard to the pruning of seedlings, we have only one point to consider in the first instance—to obtain fine flowers. We sacrifice the shape of the tree to this point; if necessary, cutting back to any eyes that are plump and prominent, and situated on wood likely to produce fine flowers. We remove the gross shoots, if there be any, and thin out well, especially if the variety be an Autumnal, and, therefore, a certain bloomer.

CHAPTER VIII.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF ROSES IN POTS.

It is no longer said that the Rose is intractable as a Pot-plant; indeed, it is now sufficiently established that it is perfectly suited for such, and it is consequently gaining a still wider circle of patrons and admirers. This furnishes no matter for wonderment, if we consider that, in its present improved state, it possesses, in a greater or less degree, every quality that could be wished for in a plant designed for particular cultivation. The length of time the varieties continue in bloom; the delicious fragrance of the flowers; their richness and beauty; their elegant mode of growth and handsome foliage:—such a combination of desirable properties must necessarily secure for it a large share of favour.

The question has been, and still is occasionally, put to us,—What advantage is gained by growing Roses in pots? The same question might be asked with equal propriety respecting any class of hardy or half-hardy plants. But we reply to it, by appealing to the unprejudiced judgment of horticulturists, by asking them whether the withdrawal of Pot-Roses from our greenhouses, parterres, forcing-houses, and horticultural fêtes, would not cause a very obvious blank. We think it would; and if so, it cannot be altogether folly to grow them in this manner. But there are more cogent reasons for the practice. Some of the delicate and more beautiful kinds have their flowers bruised and spoiled, even in Summer, by the winds and rains of our unsettled climate, and many are incapable of enduring the cold of Winter. Then, again, in some soils, as in low wet places, and in some localities, as in the neighbourhood of large towns, these same sorts will scarcely grow when planted out in the open air, but flourish and flower well when grown in pots under glass. It is such kinds we recommend *principally* for Pot-culture, introducing others merely to increase the variety. And surely the objects are worthy this especial care. What other plants will conduce more to the enlivenment of the greenhouse? What others fill it with such a grateful perfume? I regard the Autumnals especially as of rare worth for greenhouse culture; for, by keeping three distinct sets of plants, we may ensure Roses all the year round. Five months may be allowed as their natural period of blooming out of doors, from June to October inclusive; then the shelter of a frame or greenhouse will prolong the blooming season till February; and during this and the three following months forced Roses may be obtained in beauty and abundance.

These are the principal advantages gained by growing Roses in pots. But we would not press our favourite immodestly on the attention of our readers. Suffice it to record our opinion: if the Rose is a suitable plant for Pot-culture, it will undoubtedly continue to gain friends; if not, no advocacy of ours can essentially serve it.

In entering on this branch of culture, the first point that should engage our attention is to provide a good heap of soil for the plants to grow in. The groups and varieties differing greatly in their nature and habits, it will appear reasonable that more than one sort of soil will be required, if all kinds are to receive that most suitable. All like a rich soil, which should be made light for the delicate-rooting varieties, and more tenacious for the robust hardy kinds.

To form a light soil, procure one barrow of seasoned turfy loam, half a barrow of well-decomposed stable manure, half a barrow of leaf mould, and silver-sand in proportion to the texture of the loam, which will in no case require more than one-fourth of its own bulk.

The heavy soil may be composed of one barrow of stiff turfy loam, one barrow of night-soil that has been mixed with loam, as previously advised, and laid by for a year, half a barrow of leaf-mould or well-pulverized manure, and sand as before recommended.

Night-soil may be thought too powerful a manure, but it may be used with safety, provided it has been mixed with loam, and well seasoned previously by frequent turnings. The addition of about one-sixth of a barrow of burnt earth will be found to improve both composts. The materials should be thrown together at least three months before required for use, and turned frequently, that the integrant parts may become well incorporated, and ripened by exposure to the sun and air. The sieve is in neither case necessary, for as large pots will be principally used, the coarser, in moderation, the soil is the better will the plants thrive.

It is our intention, at the end of this Division, to give a list of the kinds thought most suitable for Pot-culture; but as many may prefer searching our descriptive lists for themselves, let us here consider what features are most worthy of notice when selecting for this purpose. In my Pamphlet on the Cultivation of Roses in Pots,* published some years since, the following points were given, and I do not know that I can offer any further suggestions:—

1. Elegance of habit; regarding both growth and manner of flowering.
2. Contrast of colour.
3. Abundance of bloom.
4. Form or individual outline of the flowers.
5. Duration and constant succession of bloom.
6. Sweetness.

What, says the tyro; can we find so many good properties combined in one variety? Can we obtain a Rose of an elegant habit, an abundant bloomer, the

* "Observations on the Cultivation of Roses in Pots, &c.," by W. Paul; Third Edition; Kent and Co., London.

outline of whose flowers is at the same time perfect, remaining a long time in full beauty, and that is very sweet? Truly such cases are rare. Few have a claim on all these points, but some combine them more intimately than others; and it is these we should choose.

Roses intended for growing in pots may be either on their own roots or on short stems: the Tea-scented and Chinese kinds are undoubtedly better in the former way. Let us suppose any number of young plants are obtained on their own roots in 60-sized pots in the Spring of the year. In the first place, they should be shifted into 48 or 32-sized pots, according to the rate of growth of the plant, and the quantity of roots it has made; then plunge them, seeing that they are watered as often as the soil becomes dry. I believe that Roses cultivated to bloom at their natural period cannot be placed in too airy a situation; therefore I would keep them constantly plunged in an open spot in the garden, removing them on the approach of winter for shelter against frost.

Some object to plunging, and prefer placing the pots on the level ground, packing moss, cinder ashes, or sawdust between them. Practically speaking, it seems to matter little; and whichever plan is adopted, there are two things to guard against—the ingress of worms from the ground, and the egress of the roots from the hole in the bottom of the pot. If the roots find their way into the ground, there will be a few formed in the pot; and the result will be a more vigorous, but less perfect, growth: and if the plants are required to be removed at the time of flowering, they will receive a severe check. Both of these occurrences must therefore be prevented, by placing the pots on inverted seed-pans, or adopting some other plan which the ingenuity of the cultivator may devise.

It must not be expected that the plants will all maintain the same rate of growth: some will grow vigorously, others not so. Now, although we would not wish to deprive the cultivator altogether of the reward of his care and labour—the flowers, yet we would say, a few only should be suffered to develop themselves the first year, and the seed-vessels should be cut off when the flowers drop. *The aim throughout the growing season should be to get a few stout, well-ripened shoots by Autumn*—shoots that will bear strong pressure between the finger and thumb without giving any indication of softness, for it is these which will produce strong and perfect blooms.

The way to accomplish this is to place the plants a good distance from each other, and, as the young shoots form, they should be set wide apart, that they may enjoy the full sunlight. From the earliest period of growth, it is necessary to look them over occasionally, with the design of encouraging such shoots as maintain the best position, and checking those whose tendency is to exclude others from a fair rate of growth, and destroy the symmetry of the plants. Weak shoots should be cut out, and disbudding practised freely. If two or three eyes burst from the same point, threatening to crowd or cross each other, the least promising should be at once removed.

Most of the plants shifted into 48 or 32-sized pots in Spring will, if they flourish well, require a second shift in July, when 24 and 16-sized pots may be

made use of, and the same soil as before. When re-potting, the crock may be removed from the bottom of the ball, and the surface soil, which is apt to become sour, rubbed carefully away, so far as can be done without disturbing the roots.

A nice judgment is required in shifting the Chinese and Tea-scented Roses, as they are very liable to suffer from over-potting. As a guide on this point, turn them carefully out of the pots once or twice a year, to examine the roots: If found protruding from the ball of earth in great abundance, place the plants in larger pots; if it be otherwise, put them back in the same. The hardy and robust growers may, however, be cultivated on the one-shift system, that is, changed at once from small to large pots; but this treatment will not suit the small and delicate growers.



No. 26.—TWO YEARS OLD.

Annexed (No. 26) is shown a plant two years old, having been grown the first year in a smaller pot. It is now Autumn, and it is losing its leaves. It needs no thinning, as it has been disbudded during Spring and Summer, on the principles advanced in our Chapter on Pruning. We now shorten the branches at the points where the lines intersect; and, by continuing to practice disbudding, we obtain a handsome and well-flowered plant the following summer.

After it is pruned, the shoots should be staked out at as great distances as possible: those that are left long ought to be made to lie almost horizontal, by bending them down, that the buds may be induced to break regularly from their summit to the base. Great care is required in this operation, as the wood of

some kinds is extremely brittle. If, however, the long shoots be allowed to maintain an upright position, the probability is, that two or three buds only at their top will break, which, by their exuberant growth, keep the lower eyes dormant, which are required to form a compact and well-regulated plant. But it is not necessary to keep them long bent; for so soon as the eyes have burst, the shoots may be tied up again. With regard to training, each cultivator will likely acquire a plan of his own. But of this hereafter.

WATERING should be carefully attended to throughout the growing season. The quantity to be given must depend mainly on the state of the plants, the weather, and the porosity of the soil. As a general rule, Roses require but little water during Autumn and Winter. In Spring, when the buds first break, occasional syringings are of infinite service. As the plants advance in growth, thereby acquiring a greater surface of foliage, and as the sun gains greater power, the quantity of water may be increased; and when in full leaf, and throughout the growing season, an abundance should be given. In making these remarks, we are supposing the water to have free egress through the rubble at the bottom of the pots, a condition essential for the health and perfect growth of the plants.

Manure-water is beneficial. The use of it imparts a freshness and dark green hue to the foliage, and increases the vigour of the plants. It should not, however, be given too frequently, nor in too concentrated a form. If guano is used, an ounce to a gallon of water is sufficient. It is well to watch the effects of the dose given, to guard against an overgrowth, and regulate the supply accordingly. Perhaps the plants cannot grow too vigorously, provided the wood can be well ripened before winter. There is the point. But, as we cannot ensure a sunny Autumn, which is necessary for the perfecting of strong shoots, a moderate growth is safer. Camphor-water an eminent Rose Amateur once advised me, from his own experience, to try; but I am unable to report any satisfactory results. It is said to add new brilliancy to the flowers. Certainly, it is a safe application, and no *injurious* influences are likely to arise from its use.

In addition to our painstaking to promote the growth of our plants, we have to guard against enemies and diseases. The Rose-grub, which is most prevalent early in the season, requires close watching, and should be destroyed by hand-picking. I have picked a score off a single Pot-plant. Wherever a curled leaf, or shoot without a growing point, meets the eye, this destructive insect will be found. The mischief has perhaps been done in part, for it is seldom that he can be discovered, except by the effects he produces; but let us catch him as soon as we can, and much mischief is prevented. He eats and destroys when young, but when he arrives at maturity he is a perfect gourmand, travelling from shoot to shoot, spreading devastation in his track; and if he reach the moth state, we may calculate on a numerous progeny the next year. I had a lot of plants remarkably free from these pests one season, which I could only account for by the fact that they were closely sought for and destroyed the year before.

The Aphis, or Green-fly, may be destroyed by removing the plants to a pit or

house, and smoking them : it may be kept away by dipping the ends of the shoots in, or syringing with, tobacco-water, or by laying the shoot in the palm of the hand, and brushing the fly off.

There is a very small canary-coloured fly, which did great mischief among *Roses* one season. They are generally found on the back of the leaf, close to the midrib, eating the leaf, working from the under-side, and not only disfiguring, but injuring the plants. They are remarkably active. By giving the plant a tap, they will rise instantly in the air, fly round, and settle again on the leaves. As they were too nimble to be dealt with as their more sluggish compeers in mischief, I applied sulphur and snuff in equal portions, dusting the mixture on the back of the leaves when wet, and found it prove an excellent remedy.

A long thin caterpillar, the larva of a saw-fly, sometimes commits great havoc among *Roses*. They came in such myriads upon a Rose Garden in this county a few years ago, that the plants were almost stripped of their leaves before their course could be arrested. Hand-picking was resorted to, by which means they were ultimately got rid of.

The red fungus, which often attacks *Roses* out of doors late in Autumn, may visit the Pot-plants ; and should it do so, the leaves where it appears should be carefully rubbed between the finger and thumb, using a little sulphur in the operation.

Mildew is sometimes a source of great annoyance. Dusting the leaves with sulphur is the best remedy. Watering with a solution of nitre is also said to destroy it. If the situation is airy and sunny, there is little to fear on this account. Forced *Roses* are more subject to it, and, when speaking of these, it will require a brief notice.

We have followed our plants through the first training season. They have been shifted twice, once in Spring, and again in July. In Autumn they will be well established, when a portion may be selected for forcing, and part left for blooming at other periods.

If to produce large and handsome specimens *quickly* is the point aimed at, we would advise sacrificing the bloom in part, even the second training season, by pinching out some of the flower-buds as soon as they are formed. The same routine of culture will require to be gone through now as in the first season, availing ourselves of whatever knowledge we may have gained by experience and observation. But a new source of amusement now opens upon us, and one which will discover and exercise our taste. The first year little training is necessary ; but it has now become an important part of the business. If skilfully and tastefully done, it greatly enhances the beauty of our favourites ; if otherwise, it has a contrary tendency. Often we see well-grown plants, which reflect great credit on the cultivator, spoiled in the training. To manage this properly, the shoots should be tied out to sticks immediately that the plants are pruned ; and when the newly-formed shoots are three or four inches long, they should be tied out also, training according to some preconceived plan.

We agree that the fewer sticks used the better ; but we fear *Roses* cannot be

managed nicely without the help of some. We do not like to see a plant with as many sticks as it has flowers, and almost a hedge-stake used to support a branch which a privet-twigg would hold in place. This is bungling and unsightly, equalled only by the want of design often apparent in the training. The sticks should be chosen as slight as will support the flowers, and the shape of the plant should be determined before we commence to fashion it. Not that we are obliged to follow such form, if, by any occurrence, we discover one more suitable in an after-stage of growth. The sticks used in tying out and training, if painted, should be painted green, as near the colour of the foliage as possible, duller, not brighter, or they will create a glare, and detract from the beauty of the plant. To us the system of a tall shoot in the centre of the plant, with all the others disposed around it, gradually decreasing in height as they recede from the centre—in a word, a pyramid, presents the most pleasing object. No. 27 is a newly-pruned plant grown and trained on this system.



No. 27.—NEWLY-PRUNED.

When the centre shoots of a pyramid are more vigorous than the lower and surrounding ones, the latter should be pruned a fortnight before the former, which will preserve the balance of strength throughout the plant. If, under those conditions, all are pruned at the same time, the centre shoots will, from their position, appropriate to themselves an undue share of food, and the others will be impoverished.

Immediately after pruning, we draw the lower shoots downwards over the rim of the pot, just beneath which a wire should pass, to which the bast may be fastened. When the plants are of three or four years' growth, and have been previously trained upon this plan, tier above tier of branches may be arranged, each decreasing in circumference in the ascent, till we terminate in a point. Trained on this plan, the plants require constant care and attention during the

season of growth to keep them well balanced. Strong shoots must be stopped as occasion may require, and weak ones encouraged.

A round bush is quite in character in some instances, especially for such kinds as are of lowly growth.

The plants may be trained to a face, the tallest shoots ranged at the back, the others gradually decreasing in height as they approach the front. This method has been successfully carried out at the various horticultural exhibitions, where only one side of the plant, or at most three-quarters of it, is presented to view.

Pruning may be applied here as elsewhere, excepting that, the growth of Pot-Roses being usually less vigorous than that of kinds under common treatment



No. 28.—THREE YEARS OLD.

out of doors, they require rather closer pruning. Disbudding should be practised in Pot-culture especially; it is of great assistance in obtaining well-formed plants, which we expect to see when grown in pots.

But the second season has passed away, and we have entered upon the third. Our plants are not equal to what they are capable of becoming; but the accompanying engraving (No. 28) may be considered a fair illustration of a three-years' old plant that has been carefully and skilfully cultivated for two seasons. Its growth is too vigorous to be called perfect, for the flowers are, in consequence, nearly all on the top of long shoots. This, however, is desirable at this stage of growth, and easily remedied the next year, by long pruning, and afterwards bending the branches down.

Roses are often lifted from the ground to be grown in pots, and it is necessary to say a few words about them. Early in Autumn (September or October) is a good time to take them up; and if done immediately after rain, the roots are less liable to be injured in the removal. When potting, whether the plants are on their own roots or on stems, the straggling roots should be cut in so far as to admit of their being placed comfortably in the pots. If any of the roots have been bruised in taking up, the bruised part should be cut away: let the cut be made clean with a knife, and fibrous roots will soon be emitted from its surface. When potting worked plants, we should have an eye to suckers from the wild stock, which should be cut off close to the stem, to prevent their springing into life at any future period. The sized pots most suitable for dwarf plants from the ground, vary from Nos. 32 to 12; if a plant is of robust growth, strong, and well rooted, it may be placed in the latter size: if the reverse, use the former. In reference to this, the judgment at the time of potting is the best guide. Placing the plants too low in the soil is a great evil: always keep the roots near to the surface, as they are sure to strike downwards.

It is essential here that the pots be thoroughly drained, and the soil should be well pressed or shaken down among the roots. The heads may be thinned out at the time of potting, leaving as many shoots as can be found properly situated to form the plant handsomely. The shortening of the shoots may be deferred till the plants are supposed to have made fresh roots; remembering, however, that the time of pruning regulates the time of blooming: the earlier they are pruned the earlier they will flower.

After potting, the plants should be placed in a cold pit, where they may remain closed from the air for a few days. They should be syringed twice daily, or three times, and shaded also, if sunny weather. If taken up in September or October, when the leaf is green, and kept in a close pit, well syringed and shaded, they will retain their leaves almost as fresh as if left in the ground, and soon renew their hold of the soil.

I have removed the Autumnals from the ground in June and July, just when they had completed their first flowering, and, by treating them in the manner above described, have obtained complete success.

It is not necessary that they should remain in a pit for any great length of time. After the first ten days or fortnight air may be admitted gradually to harden them, when the hardy kinds may be plunged out of doors, in an airy situation, and the tender ones kept in the pit, or placed by themselves where they may be sheltered from severe frosts. The north side of a wall or fence will serve for this purpose, erecting a temporary building, open on three sides, the top covered with felt or fern, or anything else that will exclude the rain and frost: the sides may then be closed in with mats in severe weather.

A few remarks on Roses grown in pots as climbers may not be altogether useless. If it be the wish of the cultivator to train a few upon this system, they should be invariably chosen on their own roots. But perhaps it may seem strange that we should suggest such a thing. What! cultivate Climbing Roses in pots;

the idea is absurd! So it would be, did we recommend the groups which are ordinarily spoken of as climbers; namely, the Ayrshire, Boursault, Banksia, Musk, Sempervirens, &c. But such is not our intention. Magnificent as these are when growing in the open ground, to the height of twelve feet, covered with their immense trusses of bloom, we are aware that their semi-double and transient flowers render them unsuitable for Pot-culture. But where else are varieties found that will climb? This question will be replied to in the list given at the end of this Division.

We have now to point out the end in view, and the means by which it is to be accomplished. Some kinds, which are indispensable even in a small collection, cannot be grown to advantage except as climbers; such are Lamarque,



No. 29.—CLIMBING ROSE IN POT.

Solfaterre, Jaune Desprez, and others. As to the shape they are brought to assume, the taste of the cultivator will perhaps be the best guide. Circular trellises may be formed, varying in height and diameter, that they may be fitted to any particular variety, according to its rate of growth. None should exceed four feet in height. Round these the shoots may be trained, according to the accompanying illustration (No. 29), so as eventually to hide the trellis, and to produce a dense, but not shapeless, mass of foliage and flowers. It is necessary, in the first instance, to practise close pruning, to induce the shoots to grow vigorously: they should then be trained in their proper course during the season of growth. Now, the great point to be kept in view here is, so to prune and train that the plant may produce flowers from its summit to the ground; for it is

evident that if only a few flowers are to be produced at the top, then the dwarfier it is grown the better. Here, as in all gardening operations, Nature requires time to perfect her work. The plants will not be complete the first year: they may not the second. Much, of course, will depend on the treatment they undergo, their strength when put to the trellis, and the size of the latter. But little pruning is necessary; each year the weak and unripened wood only should be removed, tying the rest to the trellis, till it is covered. With respect to the



No. 30.—ROSE SOLFATERRE IN BLOOM.

shortening of the shoots, they should be cut back to eyes that are well ripened, and no farther. Cover the trellis as thoroughly and quickly as possible, and then prune as directed for Climbing Roses.

No. 30 is a sketch of the beautiful yellow Rose Solfaterre, taken from a plant in bloom which had been treated as above described.

We said, at the opening of this Chapter, that Roses may be had in flower all the year round. Let us revert to that point. We must divide our plants into three lots, varying the colours in each as much as possible; securing the fullest kinds for forcing, and the least double for Winter flowering. From June to October, inclusive, may be considered the natural season of flowering. By forcing, of which we shall speak in the next Chapter, we may obtain flowers from

February to May. It is now our intention to relate how we secure flowers from November to February. This is the most difficult point to attain. Nevertheless, it is done, *by inducing the Autumnals to grow and form flower-buds late in the Autumn, and by preserving these flower-buds from wet and frost.* I do not say this plan is new, or has not been adopted by others; but I certainly am one who read the lesson from the book of Nature, and afterwards practised it with complete success. Walking one October evening among some Chinese and Tea-scented Roses which had been transplanted in Spring, and had grown and flowered but little during a dry Summer, I could not but remark how thickly the trees were then covered with small flower-buds. The first inquiry was, as to the cause of this, which was soon discovered. A dry Spring had been succeeded by rain late in Summer, and the plants were now growing vigorously. Pleased at first by the prospect of so late a bloom, it did not strike me that it would be the middle of November before the flowers could be perfected. However, frost and rain set in, and the consequences were soon apparent—the flower-buds were blighted and decayed. One kind alone, Chinese Fabvier, a semi-double scarlet one, braved the storm, and his rich warm tints were unusually beautiful, or perhaps apparently so, in contrast with the desolation that reigned around. The petals of the most double kinds had become glued together at their tops, which prevented their expansion, and the buds rotted. From these observations I inferred two things: 1st, That had these flower-buds been protected from frost and rain, they would have been gradually unfolded; for they continued advancing in size so long as the weather remained favourable. 2ndly, That the least double varieties are more likely to expand their flowers perfectly late in the year than others, because less affected by damp; and, that the damp was as destructive as the cold, was evident, from the most double varieties, which retain moisture the longest, being in the worst state, and from the semi-double ones flowering, in spite of the adverse weather.

Building upon these inferences, late in the following Summer (I think in August) I cut down *the main shoots* of several Autumnals that were then flowering in pots, leaving two or three eyes on each shoot to break from. They broke; and in October, the flower-buds being formed, the plants were removed to a cold pit, giving all possible air in fine weather. It was a mild Winter, but a damp one. The flower-buds advanced steadily, although some became mouldy and damp, and, as it is termed, "*fogged off.*" Nevertheless, during November and December, many kinds flowered beautifully; and at Christmas I cut as fine a bunch of Roses as could be desired. In wet or damp weather the lights were kept on: in frosty weather there was the further addition of a straw mat. Lovers of roses! what think you of this? Is a cold pit unworthily occupied with Pot-Roses, which shall furnish you with flowers in full beauty in the depth of Winter? It has been seen that the above succeeded well there; though it is questionable whether they would do so *every* season. Severe frost, should it occur, must injure, if not destroy, the flowers. Let them, then, have a place in a greenhouse, giving fire-heat only to dry up dampness and exclude the frost. So

soon as they have done flowering they may be removed to a cold pit, giving air plentifully. In March they may be re-potted and pruned, and plunged out of doors, where they will flower again in July.

Once every year, late in September, or early in October, all, except the plants intended for Winter flowering, should be turned out of their pots, shaking away a good portion of the soil, and re-potting them in new or clean pots, larger if thought necessary. Immediately after this operation they should be transferred to some situation where they have the morning sun only—a north border is a good place—and watering must be carefully attended to. When they have remained here for two or three weeks, they should be removed under glass, as many of the modern varieties are not sufficiently hardy to endure uninjured the frost of a severe Winter. At the time of re-potting, it is advisable, if disbudding has not been followed, to thin out such shoots as will not be required for the succeeding year.

Whenever plants are grown in cold pits, abundance of air should be given at all seasons. Indeed, the lights need only be used as a shelter against frost or wind, or heavy rain; dews and slight rains are beneficial in Spring and Summer. In the flowering season it will be necessary to shade during the middle of the day, when canvas lights should be used instead of glass ones.

CHAPTER IX.

ON FORCING.

Of all flowers induced to blossom, amid the chills of Winter, there is perhaps none which excites so much interest as the Rose. And as this branch of culture is now so generally practised, it seems to demand more than a passing notice.

The art of forcing consists in accelerating the period of growth and flowering of plants, by means of artificial heat. In practising it, we change their seasons, inducing them to perform certain functions at other seasons than those at which they naturally perform them. With Roses, Spring and Summer is the natural period of growth, Autumn the period of maturation, and Winter that of repose. But supposing we commence forcing at Christmas, our Winter becomes their Spring, our Spring their Summer, our Summer their Autumn, and our Autumn their season of rest. Thus, in forcing, although *we change all the seasons*, we take care *not to annul any one of them*, or we sacrifice the health of the plants. And these changes should be brought about gradually. The first year the plants are forced they should be advanced steadily, and should, in no case, be brought to flower earlier than the middle of March.

In the construction of the forcing-house, every chance of increasing the quantity of light should be accepted, remembering that, in their artificial Spring, the plants will not have the advantage of so long or so powerful a sunlight as in the natural one.

A house has been built here recently for the express purpose of growing Roses in pots to bloom in the Spring of the year. Measured from the inside, it is fifty feet long and eighteen feet wide. It has a span-roof, facing east and west, with glass ends, and upright sashes at both fronts. The top lights are moveable, that air may be given as required; and it is intended to substitute canvas for glass in the Summer season. This house was built *for Pot-Roses only*; but if flowers are not wanted before March or April, we think a desirable point would be gained by omitting the stages on which the pots are placed, and forming, in their place, a bed of good soil, in which standards and half-standards might be planted; say three or five rows—a row of tall plants along the centre, and shorter ones on either side.

In forcing Roses on a small scale, a pit with a span-roof may be constructed at a very trifling cost; and an Arnott's stove, proportioned to the size of the pit,

proves an effectual and wholesome heating apparatus. A pit 20 feet long, and 15 feet wide, of sufficient height to enable one to walk conveniently down the middle, will hold 100 *large* plants; and to heat this structure a moderate-sized Arnott's stove is sufficient. A pan of water should be placed on the top, to preserve a proper degree of moisture in the atmosphere. Plants removed from the ground will, if on their own roots, require to be grown one year in pots before forcing. Their early treatment is the same as that of other Roses in pots, which is fully described in the last Chapter. To this, then, we need not revert, but will suppose the amateur in possession of strong plants of at least two years' growth, whether of his own raising or purchased at the Nurseries. When about to force Roses on their own roots, we should ascertain whether the pots are full of sound healthy roots; for if they are not, only partial success can be obtained. If fine flowers are wanted, the last week in December, or the first week in January, is early enough to commence forcing, and but little fire-heat should be given in the first instance. This is their artificial Spring, and a low night temperature must necessarily be secured. The Rose is not a lover of a powerful heat: it must be forced steadily, increasing the temperature by degrees, if flowers are required very early. Where bottom-heat can be readily obtained, we think it advantageous, although by no means necessary. A good point to start from in forcing is 50 to 55 degrees by day, and 40 degrees by night. The temperature of the house requires close attention; and the state of the atmosphere, as regards its humidity, although often overlooked, is equally important. Too dry an atmosphere causes a drain upon the nutritive organs, and will cause the young leaves to wither and fall off; it also encourages red spider. A too damp atmosphere is favourable to the production of mildew, especially if the temperature should fall suddenly, from the effect of atmospheric changes from without, or other causes. A dry air may be remedied by syringing the plants copiously, and, if found necessary, by pouring water on the floor of the house. A damp atmosphere is best remedied by giving air. Unless the weather be very frosty, air should be admitted freely for the first fortnight, to strengthen the growing buds; but so soon as leaves are formed, it will be necessary to keep the house constantly closed, except the air be very mild, which it seldom is at this season of the year. By the admission of cold air, the young leaves may, from their extreme tenderness, be blighted in an hour. The plants being once fairly aroused, and their roots in action, the temperature may be gradually raised till we reach 50 degrees by night, and 75 degrees by day. A higher temperature than this should not, I think, be produced *artificially*. Towards the Spring, sudden bursts of sunshine will occasionally raise the house 10 degrees, without producing any injurious effects: still, if the weather be mild, we would counteract this by giving air; if keen and windy, by shading. A temperature of 90 degrees, or even 100 degrees, caused by sunshine, is, however, productive of less injury than a keen frosty air.

In case of severe weather, as was experienced in February, 1845, on the 12th of which month the thermometer sunk as low as 6 degrees, there will probably

be some difficulty experienced in maintaining the temperature previously recommended. Under such circumstances the plants will receive no injury from a slight decrease of heat, which is indeed much to be preferred to a high forced temperature, produced by great effort. If the house or pit is so constructed that it can be conveniently covered up with mats or cloths, radiation is prevented, and the advantages are very great: and this is desirable on the score of economy, for a great expenditure of fuel is saved; but it is still more desirable for the health of the plants, because the less artificial heat employed the better.

In the early stage of growth, little water need be given: the plants may be syringed occasionally with manure-water of moderate strength. I have sometimes used soot-water in lieu of the above, and the vigour of growth, the dark-green hue of the foliage, and the prominence of the buds, sufficiently attest the value of it. It may, however, be dispensed with so soon as the branches begin to harden and the flower-buds are formed. It is advisable to syringe the plants twice daily in the early stage of growth; in the morning, just as the sun falls upon them, and again in the afternoon. But should several cloudy or rainy days follow consecutively, once syringing, and that in the morning, is sufficient. Disbudding should be practised here, as before recommended. We would not, in forced Roses, destroy dormant buds, for they are of no injury to the growing shoots, and in them we have embryo shoots, ready to be awakened, and capable of producing flowers at our will.

The Rose, when forced, has as much to contend with from the insect tribe as when growing naturally in the garden. Here, as elsewhere, the Rose-grub will require close seeking, for the treatment which causes the production of Roses before their natural time produces him also.

The red spider is sometimes productive of sad results, for which moisture is the best remedy. Syringe the plants abundantly and daily with tepid soot-water, perfectly clear, driving the water with some force against the young leaves *through a fine rose-syringe*, so as not to bruise or injure them. The pipes may also be washed with sulphur and soot formed into a liquid, laying it on when they are in a warm, not hot state.

For the destruction of the aphides, the usual plan of fumigating with tobacco must be had recourse to, and this upon their first appearance. The atmosphere of the forcing-house seems particularly congenial to them. To-day you will see a few fat comfortable-looking ones stalking up and down the shoots: disregard them for a week and you will see thousands. To avoid the unpleasant situation of being enveloped in a dense cloud of tobacco-smoke, the following plan is now adopted in many places: a portion of tobacco, judged sufficient for the size of the house, is mixed with an equal portion of damp moss, and placed in a fine wire sieve over charcoal embers. This gradually smoulders away, and the house is filled to perfection. In a large house a sieve at either end is advisable. Fumigation will require to be repeated frequently: for if only one or two aphides escape, the house is soon swarming again, and no plant can thrive while covered with these numerous sap-suckers.

The mildew will sometimes appear, and is a pest of no ordinary kind. I have seen the beauty of a house destroyed by it for the season. Sulphur, dusted on the leaves when wet, is the remedy usually applied. Experience and observation tell us that the best preventive, as well as cure, is to keep the atmosphere in a wholesome state. Sudden and violent changes should be avoided. Every effort should be used to keep the plants vigorous and healthy. If they suffer from being crowded, or for want of light and a free circulation of air, they become drawn and weakly, and are very liable to its attacks. On the first appearance of mildew, such as are suffering from it should be removed, to prevent infection.

During their growth, the plants should be looked through frequently, and the surface of the soil stirred, using due care not to injure the fibrous roots, which often lie near the top in great abundance. At the same time suckers should be removed; those from the stem cut off close, and the under-ground ones drawn out.

So soon as the leaves are of fair size, and the flower-buds are forming, a free supply of water is required. Manure-water should be given occasionally, not cold, but of the temperature of the house. If worms are troublesome, lime-water may be administered.

But the reward of our care is at hand. The buds are strongly formed, and show colour, and syringing must cease. Now, which do we prefer; a great display at one time, or a regular succession of flowers? If the former, lower the temperature of the house *gradually*, and run a thin canvas* over the glass to create a slight shade. This will give the buds longer time to expand, and the flowers will be increased in size, improved in colour, and last longer. A continual succession of flowers may be obtained by removing the plants, at different stages of forwardness, to a house with a lower temperature, where they get the sun and air. It is plain that the time of flowering will be regulated by the temperature of the house; and plain, also, that the finest flowers will be produced if a moderate degree of heat be maintained. Has our treatment, then, guided, as in some measure it must be, by the state of the weather without-doors, caused them to flower by the end of February, or is it March? Whichever it may be, here they are, delighting us with their gay and varied colours, and shedding around a delicious perfume. The Rose in bloom in winter, too! Truly, this is a charmed flower.

Here is a pause in the process of cultivation: the Amateur has breathing-time. He has only to see that his favourites do not suffer from drought, and all will go on well. But an active mind, which the cultivation of flowers usually engenders, will find plenty of amusement in attending to his plants out of doors. Besides, is it likely that a house of forced Roses should be known to exist without drawing the proprietor's friends, or some anxious connoisseurs, around him? And here is one charm hanging over the pursuit: not only does the votary of floriculture derive, from the purest sources, a calm and intellectual enjoyment,

* The Tiffany, recently brought out by Mr. Shaw, of Manchester, is an admirable material for the purpose.

but he is at the same time enabled to exhibit the art, in its most pleasing dress, to those around him.

When the flowering is over, it is advisable to remove the Summer bloomers. Do not take them at once from the forcing-house and place them out of doors, for the sudden change would prove injurious. Gradually harden them, by help of a cold house, if standards, or a pit, if dwarfs. When the Summer kinds are removed, fresh plants, kept in reserve for the purpose, may, if the Amateur wish, be brought to fill their places. The Autumnal bloomers may, however, be treated somewhat differently: their shoots should be cut back to three or four eyes with good leaves, and they will give forth a second crop of flowers in grand perfection during April and May. At the time they are cut back, it is well to remove a little of the surface soil, replacing it with well-pulverized manure.

After April, very little fire-heat is required for the forcing-house: indeed, if the weather be warm and sunny, none is needed. After the second flowering, the admission of air should be gradually increased for a few days, when the plants may be re-potted and removed from the house. In the operation of potting it will be found necessary to shake away a portion of the soil, sometimes using larger pots, and sometimes others of the same size: the old pots should not be used again till they have been washed or well rubbed out. After potting, plunge the plants in an airy and sunny situation, where they may remain till required for forcing the following year. Having been early excited, they will be disposed to rest early; and thus are obtained specimens in the best condition for forcing. I have observed plants, which have been forced for several years in succession, cease growing about Midsummer, and shed a portion of their leaves shortly afterwards. If, from much rain, the bark and soil become thoroughly moistened, they are aroused, a second growth occurs, and the best wood is lost. To prevent this, the plants should be pruned so soon as the wood is matured, and the pots laid on their sides under a north wall or fence. The Autumnals removed from the forcing-house in May will, if suffered, produce flowers again in September and October. But this is working them rather hard; and if we are anxious to secure good plants for the next forcing season, the flower-buds should be nipped out so soon as formed, and all gross shoots stopped back or destroyed. It is the shoots formed after the first flowering that we are looking forward to for fine flowers the next year, and the eyes on them must be kept dormant. Roses thus treated will flower well forced several years in succession.

It is not intended to be expressed that Roses newly removed from the ground will not bear forcing. If worked on the Dog-rose, or any free stock, they do not absolutely require to go through the preparatory course recommended for plants on their own roots. If taken up in September or October, they may be forced the first year with success, as far as regards the flowers, although they do not form regular and handsome plants. For several years past it has been customary here to pot and place the new varieties in the forcing-house in December, in order to test their merit before offering them to the public, and some tolerable flowers are thus produced; certainly not in full and perfect beauty, though sufficiently good

to form an opinion of their value. But this is treading on the very confines of the laws of Nature, and is one of those things which *may be done*, and not what should be recommended. Small plants, *established*, are preferable to large ones newly-potted. In fact, the former, if in a good state, will produce flowers equal to those of larger plants: the difference will chiefly consist, not in quality, but in quantity. Plants of this description, after having been in the house for a short time, should be shifted into 32 or 24-sized pots, using a rich light soil, and taking care not to bruise the tender roots, or loosen the ball of earth in the operation. With regard to the description of Roses best suited for forcing, some varieties, which do not expand their flowers freely out of doors, are beautiful when forced; and some kinds, of rare beauty in the garden, are of little worth for forcing. A list of the best will be furnished hereafter.

Many who might not have convenience or inclination for forcing Roses, would yet willingly appropriate a pit to secure a good bloom in April and May; and this may be attained without much trouble. Let the plants be pruned and placed in the pit early in November. Keep them as close to the glass as possible. Give air abundantly in mild weather, covering the glass with mats or fern on cold nights, or even during the day in the event of severe frost.

CHAPTER X.

REMARKS ON SUNDRY OPERATIONS IN THE ROSE GARDEN.

CERTAIN branches of cultivation have been made the subject of separate Chapters ; but there are others, important in themselves, yet not of sufficient magnitude to require this : such it is our intention to include in the present Chapter.

Let us run hastily through the year, commencing with the Spring. The last operation performed in the Rose Garden has been pruning ; and now, forking the beds over requires to be done.

When Roses are newly planted, they need a little extra attention. They should be mulched, and watered occasionally, if the Spring or Summer prove dry. As care in childhood and early life determines the constitution of the man, so attention at this epoch of a plant's existence establishes a vigorous and healthy subject. Unless it is the intention to supply the plants with manure-water during that part of the growing season which precedes their flowering, now is the time to enrich the soil. If the ground has been prepared the previous Autumn, this will be unnecessary, but under all other circumstances it should be done. The manure should be well decayed, and a thick coating laid on the beds previous to forking, that it may be turned in in this operation. *An annual forking is indispensable* ; and if the beds are also hoed with a Vernon hoe three or four times in the course of the Summer, as the nature of the soil or the season may require, the plants will be largely benefited. The latter practice is especially recommended for stiff and adhesive soils.

Rose-trees require a careful looking over during April and May, to remove the Rose-grub, which, if allowed to pursue its ravages, proves most destructive to the early bloom. Tobacco-smoke, and tobacco-water, seem alike inefficient ; soot-water is evidently disagreeable to them, but they survive it ; and the only effectual remedy I know of, is to search diligently, in the early stages of the young shoots' growth, and draw the vagrants from their flimsy hiding-place. I believe certain birds frequently make a meal off them, but their operations are too irregular to be relied on. The green-fly abounds everywhere ; syringing with tobacco-water, or dusting with snuff and soot when the leaves are damp, that the mixture may adhere thereto, destroys or disperses it. It is also a good practice to smoke the trees with tobacco, using the fumigating-bellows, first enclosing the head with some material that will prevent the escape of the smoke.

In budded and grafted Roses, suckers from the stock often shoot forth, and will impoverish the tree if allowed to remain. They should be watched for, and invariably removed so soon as seen : if proceeding from beneath the ground, it is necessary to remove the soil, for which purpose a spade is best, and they should be cut off close to the stock whence they spring. If this is strictly attended to for two or three years, the Dog-rose will cease to throw suckers. On the specimen plants here, which are of some age, it is rare that a sucker is seen.

At the same time that we are on the look-out for suckers, it may be well to have an eye on the heads of the trees, to establish a regular growth. Besides the shoots produced at stated periods,—in Spring, and in Summer immediately after flowering,—it is not unusual, when a plant is in full vigour, for buds that have lain dormant even for a year or two, to burst into life, producing very gross shoots. If such proceed from the Summer kinds, they rarely flower, and, not ripening well, are of little use ; if they arise from the Autumnals, a large truss of flowers is often produced, but their quality is quite mediocre. In both cases these gourmands, by drawing to themselves the nutritive juices of the plant, weaken the more moderate and valuable shoots. But what shall be done with them ? They are fine shoots, and it seems a pity to destroy them. But if the plant is already well furnished, it is certainly best to destroy them, by cutting them off close to their base, so soon as discovered. If, however, there are but few shoots, or a tree is ill-shapen, they may be turned to advantage. Under the latter state of things, pinch out their tops when they have reached an advantageous height, which the looker-on must determine, and thus they may be brought to fill up a scanty tree, or balance a misshapen one. But supposing, when such shoots arise, a Summer Rose has an abundance of vigorous shoots, or an Autumnal is scant of bloom, though at the same time in such a state of health and vigour as to warrant us in concluding there is a sufficient command of food to support and develop existing branches and anticipated flowers ; this may render it advisable to allow such shoots their natural course of growth. But remember, *the most vigorous shoots in Summer Roses are least likely to flower ; in Autumnals they do not produce the best flowers.*

We would treat these gross shoots in the same way when they arise on Dwarf or Pillar Roses.

As a general rule, so soon as the flower-buds are formed, if we are seeking large flowers in preference to numbers, it will be well to nip out first those that seem imperfect, and afterwards such as are smallest and most backward. It has even been recommended to cut off the early flowers of the Autumnals, *on the ground that there is an abundance of other Roses in June*, and the practice causes a finer and more certain production in Autumn. Yet we see no need for destroying the first flowers of the former. Let them bloom ; and when the flowers drop, remove the soil an inch or two deep for a good space around each plant, placing a spadeful of manure there. Cover this over again with the soil, and water the plants twice or thrice, if the weather continue dry. This treatment will induce a fresh and vigorous growth, ensuring, as a consequence, fine flowers.

The secret of securing a good bloom of Roses in Autumn exists in keeping the Autumnals growing during Summer and Autumn. Do this, and there is no fear of failure.

The Autumnals perhaps give a better succession of flowers when grown on their own roots, than when budded: the growth of the former is less periodic; shoots spring into life at shorter intervals.

These are some of the operations necessary to be attended to *previous to the flowering season*, in order to secure the well-being of our favourites. Some of them may appear tedious, but to those who love flowers there is an interest felt in the simplest operations of culture; for he who plants a tree adopts it, appoints himself its protector, and delights in administering to its wants. Every act of labour bestowed increases his attachment to it, and every stage of progress offers beauties to his sight. As he wanders in the Rosarium, and sees the plants covered with flower-buds, what agreeable anticipations does he indulge in, heightened, perhaps, by the occasional recognition of a flower blossoming before its time. Every succeeding walk shows him an increase in the number; till at last he beholds them flushed with blossoms, yielding a rich harvest for the labour he has bestowed.

Well they reward the toil. The sight is pleased,
The scent regaled.
Each opening blossom freely breathes abroad
Its gratitude, and thanks him with its sweets.

What a delightful month is June for the lover of Roses; and what time is equal to the morning for inspecting the flowers? What floricultural enjoyment can surpass that afforded by a walk in the Rosarium at grey dawn, when

The lamps of heaven grow dim, and jocund day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain's top?

Then the White Roses first show, and how inexpressibly pure they seem in the twilight! The deeper tints,—the blush, the pink, the rose,—follow in rapid succession; and as darkness flies away the crimson and the blacker hues rise in rich effulgence to complete the picture. How beautiful the foliage appears glistening with dew! The flowers, too, are rife with freshness and beauty. Is there not life in every fold? And what a delicious odour is borne on the surrounding air! As we gaze and admire, there is little to disturb our meditations; the warblings of the feathered choristers alone break in upon the slumbering scene. Here is the consummation of our hopes in Rose-culture. And what a recompense for the toil we have sustained! Do we not feel as we admire, that

"Nature never did betray
The heart that lov'd her: 'tis her privilege,
Through all the years of this our life, to lead
From joy to joy."

Next to the morning's walk in the Rosarium a ramble at eventide is, perhaps,

the most delightful. The colours of many kinds have the same fervid glow; the same perfumes scent the air, but (alas, that the life of our favourites should be so fleeting!) instead of the young and promising beauties of the morning, we gaze on Roses of mature age.

But these are not all the sweets attendant on the cultivation of flowers. As the amateur scans the beauties which surround him, when satiated—if indeed satiety can be experienced here—with the sight, the reflections awakened by association in floricultural nomenclature afford him new sources of enjoyment. What an amount of virtue, learning, wit, valour, often congregate on a small plot in the flower-garden! How proud is the florist of his Catos, his Socrates, his Butlers, his *peaceful* Alexanders and Cæsars! There, kings and emperors are



No. 31.—STANDARD ROSE.

placed beside the subverters of dynasties and empires; there, warriors who have indulged in deadly strife exist together in the strictest amity—a Charles beside a Cromwell, a Scipio in company with an Hannibal. In “rigid Cincinnatus, nobly poor,” he reads a lesson on self-disinterestedness and magnanimity; in Napoleon, however much he may be dazzled by the splendid genius of the man, he cannot but recoil from one who drenched the earth with blood, as he ponders over the futility of human ambition. Then let him contrast the consequences of the tyranny and licentiousness of an Anthony with those arising from the virtues and philanthropy of a Howard: the one, through his vices, lost a kingdom; the other, though an humble individual, conferred lasting benefits on thousands of his race, and earned in the work an honoured and imperishable name. And in admiring the objects bearing names like these, and indulging in the reflections

awakened by association, does he not feel the mind expand, refine, aspire to imitate the good and shun the evil?

But we have digressed very far, and must return to the practical part of our subject. With regard to the manner in which Roses should be grown, the habit of the variety may be taken as a guide. The vigorous growers would seem best adapted for Standard or Pillar Roses, unless of slovenly growth, when they are suited only for covering banks or for climbers. Annexed are engravings of two Standard Roses in flower: they are both vigorous growers, and have been submitted to long pruning, (see Chapter V.)



No. 32.—PYRAMIDAL-HEADED STANDARD.

The habit of No. 31 is branching, and that of No. 32 is erect: the latter has, by a little variation in pruning, been made to form a pyramidal head. The kinds of moderate growth look well on Half-Standards, of which the annexed engraving (No. 33) is a representation. The kinds of delicate or dwarf growth are best on dwarf stocks or on their own roots; they rarely succeed well as Standards: besides which, a small head on a long stem is unsightly. No. 34 was taken from a dwarf variety of the French Rose.

But let us note a few thoughts respecting Climbing Roses. The groups best suited for this purpose are named in Chapter XV. For covering walls and fences with north, north-east, or north-west aspects, the Ayrshire and Sempervirens are the best, because they are free bloomers and very hardy.

When Climbing Roses are planted to cover unsightly trees, standing in positions where it is thought desirable they should remain, the same annual pruning and manuring is all the culture they require.

Pillar Roses are comparatively of recent introduction. They present a new feature in the Rose Garden, and deserve to be more extensively cultivated. No. 35 was sketched from a plant of the Ayrshire Splendens, the best of that group



No. 33.—HALF-STANDARD ROSE.

for a Pillar Rose. The groups thought most suitable for this style of growth are named in Chapter XV. ; but it must not be inferred that *all* the varieties of these groups are suitable: they require selecting, and those denominated *vigorous*, or *robust*, in the descriptive part of this work, are best for the purpose. But what are the proper supports for Pillar Roses? Iron is doubtless the most



No. 34.—DWARF ROSE.

durable, but also the most expensive: nevertheless, where expense is not a primary consideration, it is thought preferable. The supports more generally used are larch poles, which have a very rustic appearance when cut from the woods with the snags left projecting a few inches: these hold the shoots in place, and prevent them from being torn about by the wind. But the want of durability is a great drawback on the value of these poles. In the course of

three or four years, just as the Rose has covered the pole, the latter often decays at the surface of the ground, a gale of wind lays it prostrate, and the result is sometimes disastrous to the plant. To counteract this as far as possible, it is well to char about two feet of the lower end of the pole, inserting eighteen inches only in the ground. The advantage of larch poles for Pillar Roses is, the rustic appearance they present, relieving the often-tiring niceties of the Rose Garden : the advantage of iron supports is their durability.



No. 35.—PILLAR OR POLE ROSE.

Two or more plants of different colours are sometimes placed together, and their branches so interwoven that a pied pillar is formed. This, to my taste, is as objectionable as two sorts on one stem, and the effect is not equal to that produced by plants of opposing colours placed side by side. Pillar Roses require more manure than others. In addition to the supply granted in Spring when the soil is forked over, it is necessary to give a second supply in June, just after the plants have flowered, as recommended for the Autumnals. Pillar Roses are often found bare of branches and flowers at their base, due, usually, to their having been carried up too quickly, or to poverty of soil. To remedy this defect, reduce their height when pruning, and enrich the soil, when eyes will be developed at the base, and the upward growth may be again encouraged.

The Weeping Rose (No. 36) is the last form of which we have to speak. Can anything be more beautiful? In windy situations an iron trellis is indispensable: in sheltered places a hoop, as shown in No. 19, is sufficient. It accelerates the perfecting of the Weeping Rose to thin out the supernumerary shoots in July, after the tree has flowered.

We advise cutting off the flower-stalks in all cases so soon as the flowers have decayed; for in addition to the neat appearance it gives to the Rose Garden, it prevents the formation of seeds, which, when suffered to ripen, draw to themselves that matter which should be stored in the branches.



No. 36.—WEEPING ROSE.

After worked Roses have been planted some years—say from six to ten—the health of the plants often becomes impaired; the wood annually produced grows weaker and weaker, and does not attain that maturity and size necessary for the production of fine flowers. The stems, unless washed occasionally, become covered with moss and lichens, and, if the soil be at all inferior, they probably cease to swell. Too little pruning will produce this state of things; but there are other causes. If we carefully remove a tree in this condition, we shall find it abounds in large sucker-like roots, about the thickness of one's little finger, almost destitute of fibre, and which have been burying themselves deeper and deeper in the earth every succeeding year. Thus they become placed farther and farther from the reach of nourishment, while the tree, increasing in size,

requires a greater supply. The consequence is, the tree dwindles and becomes debilitated. This is especially the case when deep planting has been practised. When this state of things is visible, the plants should either be root-pruned, or, which is better, taken up altogether and replanted. Let this be done *early in the autumn*; and when the plants are out of the ground *cut off all the suckers*, and shorten the roots moderately close, which will induce an abundant emission of fibres. Prune the heads closely *in Spring*: never mind sacrificing the flowers: the removal of trees of this age, and the shortening of the roots, would alone prevent a perfect flowering the first season: look only to the formation of the tree. It is, perhaps, not advisable to remove the whole at once: let a few be thus treated every year; for the second year after replanting, having regained their vigour, they may be expected to flower as beautifully as ever. Every Rose-tree should be named. Wooden labels answer very well. They should be three-quarters of an inch wide, three inches long, and about the eighth of an inch in thickness. In one end of these a hole may be pierced with an awl, and copper wire passed through, by which they are fastened on the branches. Wooden labels are preferred for naming plants in the ground. If well painted, and the names written with a dark pencil when the paint is wet, the writing will remain plain for four or five years, and often much longer. When stuck in the ground, the lower end of the stick should be covered with pitch for an inch or so above the line of the level of the ground.*

To have Roses in bloom during the chilly months of Autumn is the greatest triumph of modern cultivators; and perhaps this property of the Rose has recommended it to popular notice more than any other. Now, although we do not, in a general way, recommend Summer pruning, yet it is desirable to practise it to obtain late Roses. At the end of August, 1846, I cut back the main shoots of about thirty sorts of Autumnals, when the flower-buds were about as large as a French bean; and on the 17th of November I gathered flowers as fine as I had ever seen in Summer. Some *buds*, which were gathered at the same time and placed in a vase in a warm room, continued to unfold for several days. It is especially necessary to remove decaying flowers during Autumn, as, from the moisture they retain at that time, they cause the rapid decay of those which surround them: a pair of scissors is very useful for this purpose.

It is an excellent plan to wash the stems of Rose-trees in the Winter, which is a time of leisure in the garden. A mixture of cow-dung, soot, and lime, two parts of the latter to one of each of the former, serves for this purpose. This will destroy insects which may have sought shelter in the crevices of the bark, and also the moss and lichens which often grow there. It will further soften the bark, and favour the swelling of the stem.

It is not an infrequent occurrence that the pith of a shoot decays from an old wound in pruning, leaving the living wood hollow like a flute. It is well to place on the end of such shoots a little of the composition used in grafting (see

* There are now many contrivances for naming Roses. I find Yeats' Metallic Garden Labels, written on with Prepared Indelible Ink, cheap, neat, and durable.

"Grafting"), which will exclude the wet, shut up one hiding-place of insects, and preserve the branch from decay.

As Winter approaches it is necessary to devise some means of protection against frost for those kinds which are susceptible of its influences: such are the Tea-scented and some of the Chinese and Noisette. Branches of the common fern, which grows plentifully on most wilds, answer for the purpose, as do laurel or fir-boughs: the latter, having a more lively appearance, are preferable. They should be stuck *loosely* among the plants, if Dwarfs, that the air may circulate freely; if Standards, a branch or two may be placed in and round the heads, securing them in the most favourable position by a tie with bast. All the Tea Roses form beautiful objects as Standards: the only objection to the culture of many, as such, is their tenderness. It is true that slight shelter suffices to save them. I have seen Standard Tea-scented Roses laid under a leafless tree pass safely through a winter which killed similar plants and kinds when fully exposed. I have often thought that bee-hives might be used here with advantage. Drive three stakes into the ground triangularly; on these nail a board with a hole cut in one side extending to the centre, that the stem of the tree may be drawn in so that the head rests immediately upon the board; fasten it there, and then place a hive over the head. This will undoubtedly form sufficient protection for the tenderest: it is not very troublesome or expensive; and if the hives are painted they are not unsightly, and their durability is increased. The framework may remain during Winter; the hives are required in frosty weather only. In March this protection may be withdrawn, at which time the tender Roses may be pruned. Intense cold doubtless kills many tender kinds *when left wholly unprotected*; and the alternations of frost and thaw are often severely destructive to plants on their own roots, raising them out of the ground, and exposing their roots to the drying winds of Spring. In the Winter of 1846-47 I witnessed many die from the latter cause, which had been uninjured by the severe frost. To prevent these consequences, a little fresh soil should be thrown over the roots immediately after a thaw, and, when the ground is tolerably dry, press it firmly around the stems.

CHAPTER XI.

ON PROPAGATION.

THE ROSE is capable of being propagated:—1, by Seed ; 2, by Cuttings ; 3, by Budding ; 4, by Grafting ; 5, by Layers ; and 6, by Suckers.

1. BY SEED.—This method, which is adopted only as a means of obtaining new varieties, has been already fully entered into (see Chapter VII.), and needs no further notice here.

2. BY CUTTINGS.—Cuttings may be made, with varied success, at any time. The seasons which offer the greatest advantages are Summer and Autumn ; but where there is a house of forced Roses, cuttings may also be taken from March to May. Let us first offer a few remarks on Summer propagation. Immediately after the plants have flowered, select well-ripened shoots, of moderate strength, taking care not to remove any whose loss would destroy the symmetry of the plants. In taking off the cuttings they should be cut close to the old wood, with a heel, as it is technically termed, which increases their chance of rooting. The cutting, of which No. 37 is a representation, should be made from two to three inches long, consisting of from three to five joints. An inch at least of the lower end should be inserted in the soil, and the part left above should have two good leaves. From four to six of these cuttings may be placed round the inside of a large 60-pot, in a compost consisting of equal parts of leaf-mould, turfy loam chopped fine, and silver-sand. After insertion, they should be well watered through a fine-rose pot, to settle the mould closely around them. When the soil is drained and the leaves dry, the pots may be removed to a cold frame, or placed under hand-glasses, keeping them closed from the air and shaded from the sun, sprinkling them twice daily for the first fortnight. The sprinkling usually keeps the soil sufficiently moist, though it is sometimes necessary to give water in addition. We need scarcely say that the leaves should be retained on the cuttings as long as possible ; but if they decay, they should be removed immediately, or the contagion spreads, and numbers may be sacrificed. Where damping or fogging-off occurs, the admission of air or more sunlight proves the best remedy.

In about a fortnight after the cuttings are made they will have formed callus, when they should be removed to a pit with bottom-heat. Here they root quickly, and may be potted off singly into small or large 60-pots, according to

their strength. Place them in bottom-heat again for a few days, and they become established, when they may be removed to a cold frame, and air gradually admitted to harden them. "But," says the amateur, "is bottom-heat indispensable? I have no bottom-heat; or, at least, I have but little, and to that a variety of plants lays claim. There are my Azaleas, my Geraniums, my Fuchsias, my Cinerarias; they require all the room of this kind that I have. Surely Roses, hardy plants as they are, will strike without bottom-heat." We answer, "They will." We do not say that bottom-heat is indispensable, but advantageous: they may be kept in the cold till rooted, or indeed throughout the year.

But there is another season at which propagation may be carried on with success, namely, Autumn, just before the fall of the leaf. In June the Autumnals only need be cared for; now, both the Summer and Autumn kinds demand attention. Among the latter, the Bourbon, Noisette, Chinese, and Tea-scented should be placed in rows under a hand-glass, or round pots in a closed frame, for few



No. 37.—A CUTTING.

of these do well planted as cuttings in the open ground. The hand-glass should be lifted off occasionally on a bright day during Winter, to dry the dampness of the soil, when any decayed leaves or cuttings may be removed. Water, under these circumstances, is rarely required till Spring, though if worms be troublesome in raising the earth, a little lime-water may be given, supposing the soil to be well drained, which is a point of primary importance. These cuttings will not be rooted till April, when they may be taken up and potted, and placed in a frame for a few days, kept close, shaded, and syringed. Now, for what purpose are the plants required? Are they wanted for pot-culture? or is planting out the end in view? If the former, treat them as recommended in the chapter "On the Cultivation of Roses in Pots" (Chapter VIII.); if the latter, plant them out in May. Cuttings of the hardy kinds, such as the Hybrids of the Chinese and Bourbon, the Boursault, the Ayrshire, the Evergreen, the Multiflora, and the Hybrid Perpetual, may be planted in beds in the open ground. By October there will be plenty of well-matured wood on the old plants, and judicious thinning will benefit rather than injure them. The cuttings in this instance should

all be made with heels, by which rule only one cutting can be made from a shoot. The tops may be used, but they are not so likely to take root. The cuttings here must be longer than those placed in pots, to allow of their being firmly fixed in the ground. Nine inches is a fair length, and two or three eyes should remain above ground. When prepared, the best method of planting them is to dig the soil, cutting down a trench every nine inches, in which a row is inserted at about an inch apart from cutting to cutting. A few boughs should afterwards be stuck rather thickly between every two rows, to accomplish the double purpose of shielding them from the sun, and to prevent the ground from becoming frozen very hard. Branches of some evergreens should be used, and as the leaves fall they should be cleared away, or a dampness will be engendered, resulting in loss. The branches may remain till Spring, and after their removal it will be well to hoe the soil to loosen the surface. After this, it will be seen which are on a fair way to make plants: the others should be removed, to give the prosperous ones a full chance of success, and plenty of room to grow. Here they must remain till Autumn, when they may be conveyed to any position they are destined to fill.

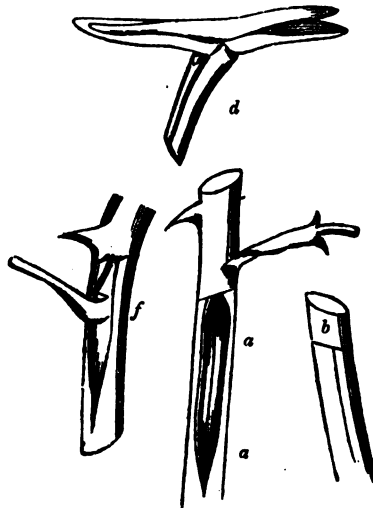
But we have alluded to another season at which propagating by cuttings may take place; this is from March to May, when the cuttings are taken from plants that have been forced. They are treated in the same manner as related of June cuttings, excepting that the latter are first placed in a cold frame, and the former are placed in bottom-heat at once. Cuttings so made strike very readily; yet we apprehend this plan is least of all suited for the Amateur. First, it involves the necessity of keeping the cuttings and plants in bottom-heat for six weeks or two months in the Spring; a time when, to the generality of cultivators, heat can ill be spared. And then it is questionable whether, by such culture, we obtain the robust, hardy-constituted plants that we do by raising in the open air, or with merely bottom-heat at rooting time. It should be told, however, that cuttings taken from plants that have been forced root more rapidly and with greater certainty than cuttings taken from the open air. A single eye of an indoor cutting will make a plant. Even leaves and leaflets will emit roots. I have rooted ninety per cent. of both, but abandoned the practice years ago, having found by experience that a cutting with two or more eyes made a sounder and better plant, and that the leaves and leaflets never lived to generate wood-buds.

3. BY BUDDING.—Before we enter upon the detail of this practice, let us note a few thoughts respecting Stocks.

The kinds most commonly used are, the Dog-Rose, the Boursault, and the Manetti. The former abounds in the hedges throughout Europe, where it delights us with its delicately-tinted blossoms in June and July. It is, however, a bad subject there, and all who value a good fence will rejoice over its removal. There cannot be a good hedge where the Dog-Rose abounds. The Autumn is the best time to remove them, and a mattock is the fittest instrument for the purpose. Before replanting in the garden the roots should be trimmed close with a bill, bruising them as little as possible in the operation, and the tops

shortened, of various lengths, according to their size or straightness. The Boursault and Manetti stocks may be either struck from cuttings made in Autumn, or purchased at the Nurseries. The crimson Boursault is allowable as a stock for Tea-scented and Chinese Roses intended for pot-culture. The Manetti is desirable for Roses in pots, and admissible for hardy kinds when an extremely vigorous growth is desired. The latter has been recommended for kinds of delicate growth, which do not thrive well on the Dog-Rose, but *my* experience does not uphold the recommendation. If a change of stock is necessary for such, it would seem that one of a *finer, not coarser nature* than the Dog-Rose should be employed. That the plants grow more vigorously on the Manetti *the first year* we do not deny, *but their subsequent decline is also more rapid.*

As the stocks shoot forth in Spring they will sometimes produce buds from the base to the top : all should be removed but two or three nearest the summit. Three placed triangularly are best, when the two lower ones—which should range on opposite sides—may be budded, and the upper one cut away so soon as the stranger buds are developed.



No. 38.—BUDDING.

The operation of budding consists in transferring from one tree a small piece of bark containing an embryo bud, and inserting it beneath the bark of another tree. This piece of bark is called the bud, *d* : the tree in which it is inserted is called the stock. The only implement necessary in the operation is the budding-knife, of which there are various forms, but that called Curtis's is perhaps the best. Let us suppose we have a stock, which we are wishing to convert into some favourite variety. In the first place, obtain a shoot from the tree whose identity we wish it to bear ; from this the leaves are cut off, leaving, however, about half an inch of the leaf-stalk to every bud. Before proceeding farther, the prickles should be rubbed off both stock and scion, that they may not inter-

fare with the operation, or annoy the fingers of the operator. Now take the budding-knife in the right hand and make a longitudinal cut, *a a*, about an inch in length, terminated at the top end, *b*, with a cross-cut. In using the knife take care not to cut too deep: *through the bark* is all that is necessary; deeper is, indeed, injurious. Now turn the handle of the knife to the incision, running it up and down the cut *a a*, twisting it slightly on either side, to raise the bark. All is now ready for the reception of the stranger bud. Take the shoot which is to furnish it in the left hand, with the thicker part towards the finger-ends. With the knife in the right hand, commence cutting about half an inch behind the bud, passing the knife upwards under the bud, and to about the same distance beyond it. The knife should have a keen edge, that the bark may not be ruffled in the operation. In cutting out the bud, the knife should pass through almost level: it may, however, in some cases, dip a trifle when passing directly under the bud, as the wood before and behind it are not always on the same level. If the bud be cut ever so skilfully, there will be a little of the wood adhere thereto. This some advise the removal of; others say, let it remain. Much depends on circumstances. If the shoot is not fully ripe, or if, from the nature of the variety, the wood is soft when taken, cut the bud as shallow as possible, and place it, with the wood, in the stock. But the shoot is usually firm and ripe, and then the wood should be withdrawn. To do this easily, place the bud between the forefinger and thumb of the left hand, with the cut uppermost, and with the upper end pointing from the hand. Insert the point of the knife just beneath the wood, *c*—that is, between the wood and the bark—and by a skilful twist of the knife, which can only be acquired by practice, the wood may be jerked out. Now, with the same hand place the bud on the bark of the stock parallel with the longitudinal incision, and with the upper end towards the top of the shoot; then with the handle of the knife raise the bark on the side opposite to that on which the bud is placed, pushing two-thirds of the bud beneath the bark with the thumb. Now raise the bark on the opposite side, and the bud may be gently pushed under with the handle of the knife, or will probably drop in. When properly placed, the eye of the bud should be directly under the opening caused by the raising of the edges of the bark of the longitudinal incision *f*: if it be not so, the handle of the budding-knife should be inserted beneath the bark, to push it to a right position. But if the bud be not deprived of the leaf-stalk, if that is allowed to protrude from the opening, the eye will be secured in the best site. After being inserted, the bud should be drawn upwards to the cross-cut, and the upper end cut at the same angle, that its bark may abut against the bark of the stock laid open by the cross-cut *b*. The bud is then inserted, and it now remains to bind it in. For this purpose take cotton or bast; the former is generally preferred. Commence tying at the bottom of the cut, passing upwards till the whole length of the incision is bound over. Where the buds are feeble, or where success is deemed important, it is customary to tie a little damp moss or a leaf over the bud after the operation is completed, which is in no case objectionable, except on account of the additional time it occupies.

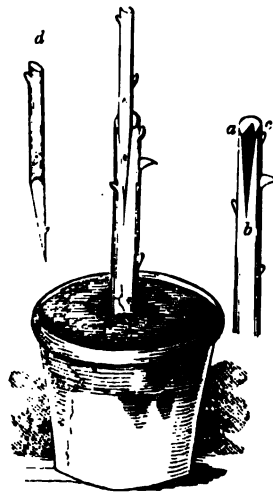
About three weeks after the operation has been performed the cotton may be removed. If the bud is not well united, let it be tied up *loosely* again : if it is, leave it untied, and there is an end of care till the following Spring. In February the wild shoot may be cut away two inches beyond the bud, when the latter will break, and soon form a tree. It is often said that it is unnecessary for the bud to remain so long dormant, and that it may be made to break ; and, if an Autumnal Rose, even to flower the same year. We admit the truth of this statement, but condemn the practice. It is accomplished by cutting off the wild shoot a few inches above the bud, or by tying a ligature tightly round it at the same distance. The object sought is, to cut off certain channels through which the sap naturally flows, that it may become concentrated in the vicinity of the bud. The results are, usually, premature development, and an unsound plant. Let a certain number of plants be treated thus, and allow the buds inserted in others to lie dormant till Spring : defer judgment for one year, and see, at the expiration of that term, which form the healthier and sounder plants. Unquestionably the latter. If the buds break soon after inserted, the shoots are puny and weakly, evidently suffering from want of nourishment ; if allowed to lie dormant till Spring, they have a rich store of food at their command, and grow with surprising vigour. When a bud has shot a few inches, and formed three or four good leaves, the heart of the shoot may be pinched out, when, from the axil of each leaf, an eye will in time push forth. In May the stock may be headed down close to where the bud has been inserted, and if the growth be vigorous the wound made in so doing will quickly cicatrize, and a perfect plant is the result.

If the best time for budding be demanded, we should give July. It does not, however, require great penetration to see that this point depends in some measure on the season. The practised hand will cut and raise the bark to ascertain when it parts freely from the wood ; the tyro will find a criterion in the prickles. If slight pressure cause them to separate from the bark, the stocks are in good order, and the fitness of the shoots or scions may be ascertained by the same test. If the weather be hot and sunny, morning and evening are the best hours for budding. A July sun pouring down his rays upon the operator is not altogether pleasant, and, in regard to the operation, does not increase the chances of success. The shoot from which the buds are to be taken should not be cut from the tree till we are ready for action ; and the less time that elapses between the different branches of the work the better : the bud should be cut out, inserted, and tied immediately.

The Wild Roses are sometimes budded in the hedges where they grow, which is called "Hedge-budding." If it be intended to remove them afterwards to the Flower-garden, the practice is not worthy of attention : it is far better to *transfer them as stocks*, and bud those which grow after removal. But if done with the view of ornamenting parks, &c., by leaving the plants in the hedges, the idea is a good one. Bud them as heretofore described, taking care to eradicate suckers, which usually arise in great abundance, and soon starve the plants if left unchecked.

4. GRAFTING.—It is sometimes asked whether grafted Roses are equal to budded ones? When the junction becomes perfect they are, in my opinion, quite as good; but the scion and stock do not always thoroughly coalesce; owing to which, more imperfect plants are raised by this mode than by any other.

In selecting stocks for grafting, whether they be Manetti, Boursault, or Dog-Roses, they should be secured of various sizes; the majority, however, should be rather thicker than an ordinary cedar-pencil. It is well to pot them in 60-sized pots one year before required for use. The best time for grafting Roses in pots is January, and the stocks should be placed in bottom-heat a week or ten days beforehand. *All kinds will succeed* grafted, but the hard-wooded ones do the best. The forms most generally practised are (1) Cleft-Grafting, (2) Wedge-Grafting, and (3) Whip-Grafting.



No. 39.—CLEFT-GRAFTING.

1. CLEFT-GRAFTING.—We shall first describe and illustrate this mode, and afterwards refer briefly to the others. Here the stocks should be larger than the scions. The latter, which may be taken from the plants as required for use, should be well-ripened shoots, cut into lengths of about an inch and a half. The tops of shoots are seldom fitted for scions; two-thirds of their length is, generally speaking, as much as can be used with advantage. Each scion should have two, three, or four buds: two are sufficient to produce a fine plant. In performing the operation, first cut the stock quite level at the top; then insert the point of the knife at *a*, drawing it down towards the root in an oblique direction. Now make a corresponding cut, commencing at *c*, so that the two cuts terminate in a point *b*. Thus a piece of the stock is cut out, and the opening made is in the form of the letter V. With regard to the width and length of the cut, this must be regulated by the size of the grafts in hand: as to depth, the wound should not extend quite so far as the centre or pith of the stock. The piece being

removed, the scion *d* must be cut to fill up the vacuity; and the more completely it does this the greater is the chance of success. The most essential point is, *to bring the inner bark of the scion in exact contact with the inner bark of the stock*. When the scion is fitted in, it should be bound securely there with soft bast. It is then necessary to cover the place of junction with some composition that will effectually exclude air and water. For this purpose, take the following ingredients: five-eighths black pitch, one-eighth each of bees'-wax, tallow, and resin. Put them together in a glue-pot and melt them down over a slow fire. The best way of laying on the composition is by the use of a flat stick. It is not necessary to cover the whole of the bandage. Take care, however, that the lines where the barks join—indeed, whatever part the wound extends to—be rendered impervious to air and moisture. The wound at the top of the stock should be covered, and also the summit of the scion. Care must be taken not to apply the composition too hot, or the bark will be scalded, and success rendered doubtful. A good way to test its fitness for use is to place a little on the finger of the operator, when, if it does not cause any unpleasant sensation, it may be used without fear. This composition, though soft and pliable in a warm state, becomes hard and impenetrable when cold.

2. WEDGE-GRAFTING.—This is more simple than the foregoing. In many points the modes of procedure are the same: we have only to notice the differences. Instead of inserting the scion in one side of the stock, we here split the stock down the centre to the extent of an inch or so, and insert the graft in the slit. In preparing the graft, pare off equal parts from two opposite sides, that the lower end may be in the form of a wedge. Push the wedge in the slit of the stock, binding it firmly in, and covering with the composition as before.

3. WHIP-GRAFTING.—It is not important here that the stock and scion be of the same size. The former should be cut level at the top, as before, to within a few inches of the base: both should be cut in an oblique direction, taking care to make the cuts smooth and even, and of the same length and slope, that the bark of the scion may lie exactly upon the bark of the stock. In laying the scion on, it is a good plan to hold the pot containing the stock in the left hand, and the knife must occupy the right. Insert the knife an inch or an inch and a half below, drawing it up obliquely to the summit. Care must be taken to prevent the knife twisting, or the consequence will be an unlevel cut. The stock being prepared, take the scion in the left hand, giving an eye to the size of the piece of wood removed from the stock: while in this position, pass the knife downwards, repeating the movement till a clean level cut is made, and the size of the lower end such that it may, when united to the stock, exactly replace the part removed. The unpractised eye and hand will not always be able to fit the stock by the first cut; and as it is important that the two barks should join, he may have to take a second or a third slice from one or the other. Well, he had better do so than leave the stock and scion badly placed. But the less of this hacking work the better. It is far easier to make a clean and level cut *by a single draw*

of the knife, than by the most delicate after-touches. When the scion is placed in a right position, it should be securely held there by the thumb and fingers of the left hand until it is bound firmly on the stock with the right.

With regard to the treatment of Roses newly grafted, if the stocks have been in bottom-heat before grafting, they must remain there; if taken from the open air, bottom-heat is not absolutely necessary, although it will increase the amount of success. Suckers are sure to spring from the stocks, and they often do so in an annoying abundance. They must be kept in check by pinching out their tops till the stock and scion are firmly united, and the latter pushed into growth, when they may be entirely eradicated.

When the scions first shoot the young leaves are very tender, especially when developed in heat. In most cases, too, they are but ill-supplied with food in this early stage of growth, and shading is especially necessary. A strong current of air, or a hot sun, will injure them greatly. When the shoots are three or four inches long, the plants that have been grown in heat may be removed to a cooler house or frame, where air should be admitted gradually, to harden them. Some will bloom the same year; but they should not be left to flower in heat, or they become drawn and weakly, producing thin and badly-coloured flowers.

It is advisable to remove the ligature in grafted Roses, and this should be done so soon as we suppose, by the growth of the scion, that the union is complete. If, when untied, the junction is not perfected, a single tie at top and bottom is sufficient to render all secure.

In plants grafted out of doors the composition should not be removed for two or three months; and that which covers the summits of the stock and scion may remain till it naturally falls away.

In reference to grafting Standard Roses, as they are invariably done in the open air, March is the best season. As fine and mild a day as March is likely to afford should be chosen. Grafting requires at all times an ordinary share of patience and perseverance; and if the practitioner be not possessed of more than an ordinary share, he had better not attempt it out of doors on a true March day; for to be kept in one position five minutes at a time, with a cold wind whistling round one's ears, is a trial of no common order. What a contrast between this and budding in a July day! In grafting Standard Roses, the stock is of course considerably larger than the scion, and Cleft-Grafting is the mode I have pursued with the greatest success.

In grafted plants, as in budded ones, if the buds or eyes be allowed their natural course, they break and form long single shoots. If these are stopped so soon as they have three or four good healthy leaves, a bud from the axil of each leaf will be developed, and a round bushy plant is formed.

5. **LAYERS.**—This mode of propagating is not so commonly resorted to as the others. Dwarf or bush Roses only are commonly layered. It is first necessary to dig with a fork for some space around the bush, breaking the soil quite fine, mixing in a little pulverized manure in the operation. The instruments wanted are, a knife, a flat trowel, and some pegs. All things being ready, select some of

the best shoots, stripping off a few of the leaves at a distance varying from six inches to two feet from the point of the shoot *a a*. Now take the shoot in the left hand, and the knife in the right: insert the latter just beyond an eye *b*, on the upper side of the shoot, and pass it upwards steadily and evenly, cutting about half through the shoot, and for an inch and a half or two inches in length. This done, drop the knife and take the trowel. With the left hand bend the shoot close to the ground, that you may see the best spot in which to bury it, drive the trowel into the ground, working it backwards and forwards till a good opening is made, throw a little sand in the bottom of the opening, and press the shoot into it, pegging it down two or three inches under the soil. It is well to twist the shoot a little after the cut is made, so that the end of the *tongue*—as it is technically termed (*b*)—from which the roots will be emitted, may take a downward direction. Having made all secure, close in the soil, pressing it firmly round about the layer. It is a good plan to give each layer a small stick



No. 40.—LAYERING.

(*c*), to keep it from being agitated by the motion of the wind. As to the length of the shoot that should remain above ground, much will depend on the state of the wood. We should make the cut or tongue in wood that is young, yet firm. The larger the layer, of course the larger will be the plant, though not always the better rooted: the contrary is often the case. June, July, and August, are the months for layering; and should the weather continue dry, the layers should be occasionally watered. If layered in June and July, the free rooters will be ready to take off in November. It is well, however, to examine one or two of each kind, to ascertain this point, as some root in an amazingly short space of time, whereas others advance very slowly. When rooted, they may be cut off within an inch or two of the tongue, taken up, and transplanted into beds, or to various spots in the garden. In the Spring they may be cut down to within three or four eyes, and some of them will bloom in the first Summer or Autumn. Their after-treatment is the same as that of other Roses.

6. SUCKERS.—This is the least artificial of the artificial modes, though the Rose is not so much *inclined* to multiply itself by suckers as are many plants. The Scotch Rose (R. SPINOSISSIMA) is perhaps, next to the Dog-rose, most given to this peculiarity. It pushes its shoots along under the ground, and they break through the surface at various distances. It is not very often they can be separated from the parent with roots; yet the underground stems will put forth roots, if carefully severed and transplanted. The Autumn is the best time for doing this, and a spade with a sharp edge is the fittest instrument for the purpose.

CHAPTER XII.

ON TEA-SCENTED ROSES.

SOME one has called these flowers the *élite* of the Rose-world. And if elegance of form, with tints and odours rare as they are delicate, entitle them to this distinction, it was a happy thought, for they possess these in a remarkable degree. There is a sprightliness of bearing, a careless grace in plant and flower that is without parallel among the most distinguished of other groups. Look at that long primrose-coloured bud of the *Jaune* just unfolding,—how exquisitely the petals are arranged! Can anything surpass in fragrance those half-expanded flowers of *Madame de St. Joseph*? What a treasury of beauty is presented to the eye and mind by the myriads of apricot-coloured blossoms clustering upon that pyramid of *Madame Falcot*. The large snowy blossoms of *Niphetos*, too, are nowhere equalled, and *Adam*, *Comte de Paris*, *Devoniensis*, *Gloire de Dijon*, *Maréchal Niel*, *President*, *Souvenir d'un Ami*, and many others, can hardly be too highly commended.

But beautiful as these Roses sometimes are in favourable soils and situations out of doors, they must be grown under glass to ensure a constant development of flowers in that state of perfection to which they are capable of attaining.

Some years ago, in Paxton's "*Magazine of Botany*," I called attention to the culture of Tea-scented Roses under glass. Convinced, by experiments already tried, that a house of Tea-roses would prove an interesting feature in these Nurseries, and tempted by the reasonable rate at which such a structure might be built, I erected here, eleven years since, a house expressly for the purpose. It has a span roof, sloping to the east and west. It is 50 feet long, 20 feet wide, 10 feet from the ridge to the ground, with lights opening at the top and sides. There is a bed all round the inside next the walls, and a bed in the centre, and a walk between the centre and side beds. The beds are raised a few inches above the level of the walk, the edgings of which are of four-inch brickwork: the house is now heated, and the entire cost was under £70.

Conceiving that it may be interesting to the uninitiated to follow the details of this system of culture, I shall here endeavour to describe my practice as clearly and briefly as possible.

The house was finished the first week in June. Before planting, the natural soil was loosened one spit deep, and the beds afterwards filled to the top of the brickwork with a prepared compost of turfy loam, decayed manure, and washed

road-sand. Early in July, when the newly-placed earth had become solid, I planted all the really valuable varieties of Tea-scented Roses, and among them a few high-coloured Hybrid Perpetuals and Bourbons to increase the variety. The kinds of climbing habit were placed against the walls, with the view of training them up the rafters in the way of vines: in the centre bed, under the ridge, were planted the robust growers, that they might rise to the top and spread along the ridge; the dwarf and moderate-growing kinds were, lastly, planted next the walks, with the view of fashioning them into pyramids. When all were planted, the earth, which had become rather dry, was thoroughly soaked with water.

It was with me a leading idea to preserve the temperature of the house similar to that out of doors. But as the sun had more power and the wind less, and as dew was altogether excluded here, I endeavoured to neutralise the excess of sun-power, and to realise the advantages of the other natural aids to growth, by admitting abundance of air, by frequent syringings and occasional waterings on the floor of the house. As the plants were in a growing state when planted out, the growth continued unchecked, the flowers were sufficiently plentiful till the end of November, when the plants were brought to a state of rest by withholding moisture from the air and soil. Early in February the plants were cut in rather close, and the surface of the soil was stirred with a hand-fork, the lights being left open night and day, except in frosty weather, till the beginning of March. By this time the buds had begun to break, when less air was admitted, and frequent syringings resorted to. The green-fly was kept in check by the combustion of tobacco-paper. On the first appearance of mildew the plants were dusted all over with sulphur immediately after syringing, and this dusting was repeated at brief intervals throughout the year. With May the blooming season arrived. So vigorous had been the growth, that some shoots reached the top of the house the first year, and now completely overarched the walks. To look up at them from beneath was a delight as new as it was pleasurable. Large handsome flowers, supported by a profusion of beautiful green leaves, hung drooping as if to meet the eye, which might range at pleasure from their circumference to their very centre, while the air was laden with their delicious perfume. Never before had I really *seen* Tea-roses. I had often *looked at* them as they hung drooping from the bushes out of doors, and raised the flowers individually to trace their outline and varied colours, but this conveys no idea of the effect produced by masses of these lovely flowers so disposed that all their beauty is seen and comprehended at a glance. Year by year they continued to extend and improve. Every rafter and the ridge of the house are now covered with the choicest kinds, which are pruned annually on what grape-growers call the "long-rod" system. The house, originally without heat, has now two 4-inch pipes running round it, and I have thousands of roses in March and April which, before the house was heated, did not expand till May and June. Last year one, *Maréchal Niel*, produced nearly a thousand flowers, equal in size and colour to any that I have ever seen, and *Solfaterre*, *Climbing Devoniensis*, *Cloth of Gold*,

Celine Forestier, President, Madame Falcot, and many others, were marvels of grace and beauty. I do not remember that anything in the whole range of my horticultural experience ever afforded me more gratification and delight than this house of Tea-scented Roses.

It should be remarked, that the plants and house are kept scrupulously clean throughout the year. Falling blossoms, decaying leaves, weeds, and every other source of impurity are cleared away at least once a week. The soil, too, is often stirred, and whenever it becomes dry, thoroughly watered with rain-water.

Tea-scented Roses may also be grown to advantage in pots. The light soil recommended in our Chapter on "Roses in Pots" is most favourable to their growth, and in this state care must be taken that they are neither over-potted nor over-watered. They also require less pruning when in a young state than the Hybrid Perpetual and other hard-wooded Roses.

Those who have light dry soils, and sheltered situations, may grow the Tea-scented Roses out of doors: but under such treatment they should be invariably protected from the Winter's frost. One of the hardiest of this race is also one of the freest and most beautiful,—Gloire de Dijon,—and there are different degrees of hardihood amongst the various kinds. Some recommend taking these plants up every Autumn, and placing them in a sheltered spot to be replanted in Spring. Others have said, protect them where they stand by encircling them with fir or furze-branches. We regard these as mere make-shift appliances, uncertain in their results, and not likely to prove entirely satisfactory to the skilled cultivator. If Tea-Roses must be grown out of doors, bud them plentifully every year, and a goodly number will, in this dormant state, pass securely through nineteen out of twenty of our Winters. It is here the lover of Tea-roses should look for the chief supply of flowers out of doors.

CHAPTER XIII.

ON NEW ROSES.

IN the winter of 1856-57 I found myself unexpectedly involved in a controversy in the pages of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* on the respective merits of new and old Roses. My opponents fought valiantly and well,—all honour to the brave! Some were sharp, others witty, and, as is usually the case in such controversies, a great deal was said which had nothing to do with the question at issue.

I then asserted that every year brings forth some novelties well worth adding to our collections, though it may be difficult to pick out the few real gems from amongst the shoals of mere paste imitations with which they are so skilfully commingled.

It was the opinion of those who were best versed in Rose-culture, that my position was not only tenable, but strong, although it was difficult—nay, impossible—to demonstrate this otherwise than by the test of time. That time has now passed, and established the general truth of my argument. General Jacqueminot and Gloire de Dijon were then unproved; and since then we have added Anna de Diesbach, Beauty of Waltham, Comtesse de Chabillant, Duc de Cazes, Empereur de Maroc, François Premier, Gloire de Santenay, Lord Raglan, Louis XIV., Madame Boll, Madame C. Crapelet, Madame Furtado, Mdlle. Bonnaire, Sénateur Vaisse, Victor Verdier, and—shall I go on, or content myself with saying, a host of others scarcely less noteworthy? Without entering further on this subject, I would refer those of my readers who may take an interest in it to the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of 1856-57.

Let me first bring under notice the novelties of 1861-62, of which we have now a perfect knowledge; and I state fearlessly, at the outset, that this was the richest freight of new Roses that ever reached our shores in a single year. I find, on reference to my note-book, that I bought sixty-two new kinds that year, fifty-six of which bloomed with me, and twenty-four of these I marked as decided acquisitions. Among them were Charles Lefebvre, Duc de Rohan, François Lacharme, Gloire de Chatillon, La Brillante, Louise Darzens, Mrs. Charles Wood, Madame Julie Daran, Maréchal Vaillant, Maurice Bernardin, Monte Christo, Olivier Delhomme, Prince Camille de Rohan, Professor Koch, Souvenir de Comte Cavour, Triomphe de Guillot fils, and Beauty of Waltham. The last named, a seedling of my own raising, more than equals the description originally given of it, and has proved of free growth, with splendid foliage, sweet as the Provence, and hardy as the Dog-rose.

During the succeeding eight years, down to the Autumn of 1869, the same rule obtained, in proof of which I need only instance the following introductions:—Jean Goujon, John Hopper, Le Rhône, Alfred de Rougemont, Madame Alfred de Rougemont, Baron Adolphe de Rothschild, Lord Macaulay, Lord Clyde, Madame de Stella, Duchesse de Morny, Madame Victor Verdier, Pierre Notting, Princess of Wales, Marie Baumann, Xavier Olibo, Michel Bonnet, Dr. Andry, Duke of Wellington, Duchesse de Caylus, Marguerite de St. Amande, Elizabeth Vignerot, Black Prince, Lady Suffield, Alfred Colomb, Madame Fillion, Fisher Holmes, Mdle. Marguerite Dombrain, Prince de Portia, Mdle. Marie Rady, Horace Vernet, Antoine Duchér, Felix Genero, Mdle. Annie Wood, Monsieur Noman, Souvenir de Monsieur Boll, Elie Morel, Baronne de Rothschild, La France, Boule de Neige, Madame Noman, Duke of Edinburgh, Madame Chirard, Perfection de Lyon, Marquise de Mortemarte, Edouard Morren, Mdle. Eugénie Verdier, Countess of Oxford, Paul Néron, Marquise de Castellane, Louis Van Houtte, Princess Christian, Abel Grand, Mdle. Thérèse Levet, Leopold Hausburg, Monsieur Woolfield, Alba Rosa, Maréchal Niel, Climbing Devoniansis, Madame Margottin, Monsieur Furtado, Madame Ducher, Belle Lyonnaise, Madame Levet, Madame Trifle, Belle Maconnaise. Time the avenger has thus fully proved the position I then took up, "that every year brings forth some novelties worth adding to our collections."

The Autumn of 1870 gave us but few new Roses. France, engaged in a struggle of life and death, had neither heart nor time for things like these. Fourteen varieties only from that country reached my hands, of which Madame Guillot de Mont Favet (H. P.), Coquette de Lyon, Belle Maconnaise, Victor Pulliat, and Madame Emilie Dupuy (Tea-scented) seem the most noteworthy.

But of the Roses of the present year—the forthcoming brood—what expectations and interest cluster around them! Although I have seen the greater number of these varieties blooming, and have made copious notes for temporary use, I should like to confirm these by growing the plants out of doors before hazarding a definite opinion of their respective merits. Accordingly, I shall at present merely enumerate them, appending the raisers' descriptions, reserving for next year the task of redescribing and criticising them.

1. ABBÉ BRAMEREL (H. P.); striking crimson red, shaded with deep velvety purple; very large, full, and of fine form; growth vigorous.

2. AMÉDÉE DE LANGLOIS (Bourbon); growth vigorous; flowers large, full, and freely produced; beautiful deep purplish red.

3. ANDRÉ DUNAND (H. P.); growth very vigorous; flowers large, full, and well formed; fresh pink in the centre, shaded with silvery white. A seedling from Victor Verdier.

3*. ANNIE LANTON (H. P.); flowers rose, flushed with crimson; large, full, and of good, free, hardy habit; growth vigorous.

4. ANTONINE VERDIER (H. P.); growth very vigorous; flowers large, full, and well formed; clear carmine-rose. The flowers are almost always solitary, and very beautiful in bud.

5. **AUGUSTE RIGOTARD** (H. P.); growth very vigorous; flowers large, full, and of good form; bright cherry-red, back of petals whitish.

6. **BARON DE BONSTETTEN** (H. P.); growth very vigorous; flowers very large and full, red, black, and crimson, velvety. In the way of, but superior to, *M. Boncenne*.

7. **BABONNE LOUISE UXKULL** (H. P.); growth vigorous; flowers very large, full, and well made, freely produced, magnificent striking carmine-rose, very sweet.

8. **BARONNE DE PRAILLY** (H. P.); growth vigorous; flowers very large and full, of globular form, bright shaded red. A seedling from Victor Verdier.

9. **BIANQUI** (Tea-scented); growth vigorous; flowers large, full, well formed, and freely produced, pure white.

10. **BOUQUET ROSE** (H. P.); growth very vigorous; flowering in corymbs, flowers of medium size, full and well formed, clear cerise-rose.

11. **CATHERINE BONNARD** (Hybrid, not perpetual); superb dazzling carmine-rose, large, full, and well formed; growth very vigorous; of splendid effect. A seedling from Madame Domage.

12. **COMTE DE GRIVEL** (Tea-scented); straw-colour, changing to white, growth vigorous; flowers large, full, well formed, and very freely produced. A seedling from Tea-scented Canari.

13. **COMTE TAVERNA** (Tea-scented); yellow, clearer in the centre; growth very vigorous; flowers large, very full and well formed, in the way of *Louise de Savoie*.

14. **COMTESSE DE NADAILLAC** (Tea-scented); very bright flesh-rose, coppery-yellow in the centre; growth vigorous; flowers large, full, globular, and freely produced.

15. **COQUETTE DES BLANCHES** (H. P.); pure white, form of the *R. centifolia*; the largest flower of the kind; growth very vigorous.

16. **COQUETTE NORMANDE** (H. P.); flowers of medium size, full and globular, well formed, bright rose shaded with silver; growth vigorous. A seedling from Jean Goujon.

17. **DOCTEUR DE CHALUS** (H. P.); flowers large, full, freely produced and well formed, scarlet-red, velvety in the centre, reverse of petals rose; growth vigorous.

18. **DOCTEUR LEMÉE** (H. P.); flowers large, full, and well formed, velvety-purple, shaded with black; growth vigorous.

18*. **EARL OF ELDON** (Noisette); flowers orange-buff; free; growth vigorous.

19. **ETIENNE LEVET** (H. P.); superb red-carmine, large, full, and well formed, flowers freely; growth vigorous. A seedling from Victor Verdier.

20. **FRANCOIS MICHELON** (H. P.); beautiful deep rose, reverse of petals silvery white, large and full, in the way of *R. centifolia*; blooms very freely; growth vigorous. A seedling from La Reine.

21. **HENRI LECOQ** (Tea-scented); shaded rose, very full, of medium size, buds large; growth vigorous.

22. **JACQUES PLANTIER** (H. P.); beautiful, rosy flesh-colour, large, full, and well formed, imbricated; growth vigorous.

23. JEANNE GEOS (H. P.); fine satin rose, large, full, and well formed; growth vigorous.

24. LA JONQUILLE (Tea-scented); jonquil-yellow, the yellowest of the Tea Roses, medium size, nearly full; growth moderate. Seedling from Noisette Lamarque.

25. LE HAVRE (H. P.); beautiful brilliant vermilion red, large, full, and of good form; growth very vigorous.

26. LE NANKIN (Tea-scented); coppery yellow, centre petals clearer, large, very full, and of fine form; growth very vigorous.

27. L'ESPERANCE (H. P.); clear cherry-carmine, very large, full, and well formed; growth vigorous.

28. LOUIS CHARLIN (H. P.); bright rose, centre red, very large, full; growth vigorous.

29. LOUIS CORBIE (H. P.); beautiful bright carmine cherry-rose, large, full, and well formed, flowers freely and continuously; growth vigorous.

30. LOUIS GIGOT (Tea-scented); pure white the first season, veined with rose the second, very large and full, and of a very vigorous growth; fine and curious.

31. LYONNAISE (H. P.); pink, bright in the centre, very large and full, form of *R. centifolia*; growth very vigorous.

32. MA CAPUCINE (Tea-scented); fine Nasturtium yellow, colour quite new, medium sized, semi-double, freely produced; growth vigorous. A seedling from the Noisette Ophirie.

33. MADAME BELLON (H. P.); beautiful tender rose, very large, full; growth moderate.

34. MADAME CAMILLE (Tea-scented); delicate pink, reverse of petals veined with white, cupped, large and full, flowers abundantly; growth very vigorous; of fine effect.

35. MADAME CHATÉ (H. P.); bright cherry glazed with white, large, full, and of good form; growth vigorous.

36. MADAME DE RIDDER (H. P.); fine bright amaranth, very finely formed, large and full, flowers very freely; growth very vigorous.

37. MADAME DE ST. PULGENT (H. P.); poppy-red, reverse of petals velvety slate-colour, of medium size, full, of good form, flowers very freely, growth very vigorous. A seedling from Catherine Guillot.

38. MADAME GEORGE SCHWARTZ (H. P.); fine Hortensia rose, changing to glossy rose, large, full, and of fine form; growth very vigorous.

39. MADAME HIPPOLYTE JAMAIN (H. P.); white, slightly tinged with rose, very large and full, blooms well; growth very vigorous.

40. MADAME JULES MARGOTTIN (Tea-scented); superb delicate pink tinged with yellow, deep red in the centre, flowers large, full, very sweet, and of perfect form; growth vigorous. A new and distinct colour.

41. MADAME LEFEBVRE BERNARD (H. P.); fine bright rose, edged with white, very large, full, imbricated, flowers abundantly; growth vigorous. A seedling from Souvenir de la Reine d'Angleterre.

42. **MADAME LIVIA FREGE** (H. P.); tender violet-rose, reverse of petals silvery, large, full, and of fine form; growth very vigorous. A seedling from Souvenir de la Reine d'Angleterre.

43. **MADAME RENARD** (H. P.); salmon-rose, large, full, and globular; growth very vigorous. A seedling from Jules Margottin.

44. **MADAME SCIPION COCHET** (H. P.); bright cherry-rose, edge of petals silvery, very large, imbricated; growth very vigorous.

45. **MADAME SOUPERT** (Perpetual Moss); bright cherry-red, medium size, full, blooms in corymbs and very continuously; growth very vigorous.

46. **MADAME THÉRÈSE DE PARBIEU** (H. P.); bright rose shaded with carmine, large, full, and globular, growth very vigorous. A seedling from Anna de Diesbach.

47. **MDLLE. CECILE BERTHOD** (Tea-scented); fine sulphur-yellow, very striking, flowers large, very full, of good form, and freely produced; growth vigorous.

48. **MALFILATRE** (H. P.); deep red, very large, full, and globular; growth very vigorous. A seedling from Jean Touvais.

49. **MARIE VAN HOUTTE** (Tea-scented); white, slightly tinted with yellow, border of petals tipped with bright rose, large, full, and of very fine form; growth very vigorous.

50. **MARQUISE DE CHAMBON** (H. P.); fine salmon-rose, deeper in the centre, medium sized, full, and of good form; growth vigorous.

51. **MAXIME DE LABOCHETIERE** (H. P.); superb dark velvety purple-red, large and full; growth very vigorous. A seedling from Lion des Combats.

52. **ÉLILET FANTAISIE** (H. P.); bright violet-rose, flamed and bordered with white like a carnation, flowers of medium size, full, of good form, and freely produced; growth very vigorous.

53. **PERFECTION DE MONPLAISIR** (Tea-scented); beautiful canary-yellow, flowers of medium size, full, good form, and very freely produced; growth vigorous.

54. **PIERRE ISAMBERT** (H. P.); velvety crimson-red, outer petals deep red, large and full growth; very vigorous.

55. **PRESIDENT THIERS** (H. P.); fiery red, form of *R. centifolia*, very large and full; growth very vigorous.

56. **PRINCE STIRBEY** (H. P.); fine clear flesh-coloured rose, large and full; growth vigorous.

57. **PRINCESS BEATRICE** (H. P.); deep pink, with clear blush margin, large, full, and of globular form; growth vigorous. Perfect in form and habit.

58. **PRINCESSE DE METTERNICH** (H. P.); clear rose, large and freely produced; growth vigorous.

59. **RICHARD WALLACE** (H. P.); fine bright rose, lightly bordered with white, very large, full, and finely formed; growth very vigorous.

60. **ROSA BONHEUR** (H. P.); fine bright clear carmine-rose, large, full, and of good form; growth very vigorous.

61. **SILVIA** (H. P.); fine bright purple-red, large, full, and of good form; growth vigorous.

62. **SOUVENIR DE BELLANGER** (H. P.); bright purple, edge of petals fiery red, very beautiful colour, medium size, and full; growth very vigorous.
63. **SOUVENIR DE JULIE GONOD** (H. P.); superb glossy rose, large, and of fine form; growth very vigorous.
64. **SOUVENIR DE L'EXPOSITION DE DARMSTADT** (H. P.); flowers blackish, shaded with deep violet and blood-red, velvety, large, full, and well formed; growth very vigorous.
65. **SOUVENIR DE MADAME HENNECART** (H. P.); bright rose, changing to glossy rose, large, full, and of very fine form; growth vigorous.
66. **SOUVENIR DE PAUL NERON** (Tea-scented); superb salmon-yellow, bordered with rose; large, full, and of fine form; growth vigorous; flowers freely produced. A seedling from Noisette Ophirie.
67. **SOUVENIR DU DOCTEUR DAVIERS** (H. P.); deep velvety red, of medium size, full and globular; growth very vigorous.
68. **SOUVENIR DU GENERAL DOUAI** (H. P.); beautiful bright rose, large, almost full and globular; growth vigorous.
69. **THERESA** (H. P.); fine bright silvery rose, large, full, and well formed; growth vigorous.
70. **VAUCANSON** (Hybrid Noisette); vinous rose, medium sized, full and globular; growth vigorous.
71. **VICOMTE DOUGLAS** (H. P.); fine bright striking red, of medium size, full and well formed; growth vigorous. A seedling from Duchess of Norfolk.
72. **VICTOR VERNE** (H. P.); bright red, large, full, and of fine form; growth very vigorous.

CHAPTER XIV.

ON EXHIBITING.

EVERY one who cultivates Roses may not do so with the design of becoming a candidate for floricultural honours; many are satisfied with the calm enjoyment which this, in common with other branches of Gardening, affords: the quiet mind, the healthful glow, yields them a sufficient recompense, and ample satisfaction. From such we must ask a little forbearance while we offer a few remarks on preparing for exhibition, for we should be doing an injustice to some of our readers were we to neglect this point altogether. Let us first consider the arrangement and exhibition of cut Roses. The old plan of showing large crowded bunches is superseded by the more natural one of showing three loose trusses of each variety. By the old method, a gorgeous display was created, but the principles of good taste were violated, and the connoisseur could find little to delight and interest him: each bunch was a confused mass of colour, with a ragged outline. By the method now in vogue, the flowers stand out separately, the variety is shown in a graceful style, displaying flowers in different stages, from the tiny bud to the full-blown Rose. So far, great improvement has been made; and we submit whether a classification of the varieties exhibited would not be another step in the right direction. A more heterogeneous mass could not be produced by any other genus than that commonly displayed by bringing together Roses of different groups, and arranging them indiscriminately. It is cheerfully admitted that certain groups may be mixed together without any grave offence against taste; but I have seen the beautiful but tiny Moss de Meaux completely smothered between two large French Roses, and the richness and beauty of the full deep colours of the latter marred by the soft and bewitching tints of an adjoining Tea-Rose. And are similar cases unfrequent? By no means. Why not, then, arrange the kinds according to the classification of some popular grower? The beauty and extent of each group would thus become apparent, and the abrupt transitions complained of be avoided.

We think it a pity that Horticultural Societies *should limit the number of varieties* to be shown. Would it not work better to reduce the number of trusses from three to two, or even one, and *append a notice to the schedule that a bad truss or variety will be counted against the exhibitor*? This would guarantee the exclusion of all inferior kinds, and secure a great number of varieties in a small space, and in a state approaching more nearly to that of nature. But to limit

the exhibition to a small number of varieties, when hundreds are grown, does not admit of classification, and renders it impossible to give a full and true account of the genus.

With this statement of our views on exhibiting cut Roses, we respectfully submit two arrangements for the consideration of those who prepare the prize-schedules for our flower-shows.

1st, Roses in a collection, the number of varieties unlimited, classed in groups according to the arrangement of (name who), one, two, or three trusses only of one variety.

Or, 2ndly,

A. Climbing Roses in a collection, the number of varieties unlimited (one, two, or three), trusses of one variety.

B. Summer Roses (exclusive of the kinds shown under letter A) in a collection, the number of varieties unlimited; classed in groups according to ;—trusses only of one variety.

C. Autumnal Roses in a collection, number of varieties unlimited to be classed and shown as in letter B.

By the arrangements above proposed we afford the tyro efficient aid in selecting varieties. The classification enables him to see at a glance the extent, variety, and beauty of each group, and he can select from each and every one a gradation of colour from the lightest to the darkest hues it may embrace. Or if he prefer one colour more than another, such can be noted down, and its free interspersion secured. Further still, while he admires the variety and richness of colour existing in one group, the regular outline of another, and is charmed by the delicious odour of a third, he is enabled to form a correct judgment of the *comparative value* of each, from the whole, or the most worthy, being brought at once under the eye. But these remarks are sufficiently extended, and we have to speak of dressing the boxes, and gathering and arranging the flowers.

The boxes may be made of inch deal of the simplest construction, and painted green. By the laws of some Societies, framed for general convenience, the lids must shift off at pleasure: no boxes are allowed to be placed on the exhibition tables whose dimensions exceed three feet in length, six inches in height when the lid is removed, and eighteen inches in width from front to back. A handle at either end is desirable, which should drop into the wood, that the ends may approach closely. The box may be filled with moss, into which zinc tubes may be sunk, filled with water, to contain the flowers. The tubes may be about three and a half inches deep, an inch wide, with a rim half an inch broad. Nothing, perhaps, forms so agreeable a ground on which to place the flowers as green moss, which may be gathered in most hollows of woods, and from shady banks. It is not, indeed, a bad plan to place the moss on the boxes a few days before they are wanted, keeping them in a light but shady place, sprinkling the moss with water once or twice daily.

With regard to the choice of flowers, we may presume that he only who had formed a tolerable collection, and must consequently have acquired some taste in Roses, would enter the lists as a competitor. We would therefore say, cut such flowers as appear best at the time wanted: a good variety may be in bad condition at a fixed period, and a second-rate one unusually fine. But the exhibitor must, in a certain degree, conform to the tastes of others; and there are points of beauty almost universally agreed on. The *outline* of Show Roses should be circular, free from all raggedness: the flowers should be full, and the petals arranged as regularly as possible; the larger the flowers the better, provided they are not coarse; the colours should be varied with due care. In gathering the flowers, we would say, choose the morning for the purpose, ere the sun has risen upon them, or before he has had time to dim their beauty. When the place of exhibition is at a distance, it is often necessary to cut them the morning before. There is full occupation for two persons, besides the advantage of having a second opinion in cases where the merit of two or more flowers is doubtful. It is not always easy to determine this point satisfactorily, for we have not only to consider *what a flower is*, but *what it is likely to become*. The business of one should be to cull the flowers; that of the other to name and arrange them in the boxes. It is desirable that every stage of the flower should be presented to view; but if cut the morning before the day of show, the forwardest should not be more than three-quarters blown. Some of the stiff-petalled Roses, which remain a long time in perfection, may be made exceptions to this rule; but their number is few. When the flowers are gathered on the morning of the show, some may be full-blown, when less judgment and foresight are necessary.

Some little success perhaps depends on the taste with which the flowers are arranged. This requires a little study, and we would take nature for our model. Let the exhibitor walk among his plants occasionally with an eye to this point, and he will not fail to single out certain flowers remarkable for elegance of position: this is the true source from which to copy. A few leaves should be gathered with each kind, for the grace and beauty of the flowers are materially heightened by the judicious arrangement of foliage; and this is a point by which one may judge of the habits of a variety. As to the arrangement of colours, little need be said on that point. Much will depend on the materials in hand. Contrast should, I think, be aimed at; but with regard to the exact tints fitted for each position, the eye of him who arranges is usually best qualified to determine.

A neat and commodious method of naming is, to procure some deal sticks, about four inches long and half an inch wide, gradually tapering to a point. Let them be painted white, the names written in a round legible hand, with a good dark pencil. Or small strips of card-board, the names written in ink, placed in the front of each sort, are both neat and convenient.

But the flowers are arranged, and what is to be done with them during the interval that must elapse ere they depart for the scene of competition? Shall the lids be placed on the boxes, and the flowers be kept closed from the air? By

no means. Seek as cool a place as possible, where there is no draught, and where the light is not too strong. There place them till the time of departure. So necessary do many exhibitors consider it that the flowers should not be wholly closed from the air, that they have several holes made in the ends of their box-lids with a small augur. This I have found, by experience, a capital contrivance to admit the dust: and if these holes are made use of, they should be stopped with corks when travelling on a dusty road.

But besides the flowers of *Roses*, the plants are exhibited grown in pots: and it remains for us to say something of them. The advantages gained by their introduction are, that the character and habit of the variety are shown. Cut *Roses* create a great display, but Pot-*Roses* afford us more extensive information. We may propose to ourselves, while viewing them, these questions:—What is the habit of the variety? Is it a free bloomer, or otherwise? Is it a good trusser? a Summer or Autumn bloomer? These questions cannot be answered by presenting a mere flower, or bunches of flowers; but the introduction of Pot-*Roses* offers the means of a ready solution. In cultivating these for exhibition, it is necessary to grow *at least* double the number required to be shown. This is no overdrawn calculation, as all who have had any experience in the matter will testify. There is no difficulty in flowering *every* plant, but *there is a difficulty in bringing all to perfection by a given time*. Remember, the *Rose* is one of the most ephemeral of flowers, and the day of exhibition is a fixed one. These facts, however, should deter no one from growing for exhibition, for they affect all exhibitors alike: all fight on equal ground; and the greater the difficulties to contend with, the greater is the triumph when achieved. For exhibition plants, we should recommend most kinds to be grown on their own roots. Although with such the cultivator will not be able to appear in the field at so early a date, yet he may ultimately attain to a more distinguished position. Certain kinds will not last long in health when budded: superior skill and great attention may bring them to a high pitch of beauty; but despite of every after-care, they canker and fall into a state of retrogression.

The principal shows near the Metropolis are in May, June, and July; and to be enabled to show in each month the plants must be divided into three lots. Those intended for the May exhibition must be grown in a green-house or frame with bottom-heat. It is my practice to select a good portion of the Tea-scented and other *tender* *Roses* for the first show, because they cannot remain out of doors during winter, and they improve under this particular culture. They should be pruned early in January, and taken into the house or frame immediately, *giving plenty of air*, but keeping the frost out. By the end of February a gentle heat may be started, and increased as is found necessary to bring them in flower in proper time.

The plants intended for exhibition in June may be plunged out of doors in an airy yet *sheltered* situation, that the foliage may not be damaged by the wind. So soon as the buds show colour, remove the plants to a frame or green-house, giving air abundantly night and day, and shading from the sun, so soon as the first flowers expand.

The plants intended to bloom in July may also be grown out of doors: they should be Autumnals exclusively; and by stopping the young shoots in April a perfect flowering is secured at that season. It is the practice with some to cut off the flowers of the Autumnals shown in May, removing the plants to a warm frame, by which treatment they flower again in July: this, however, we hesitate to recommend.

The details of cultivation have been given in the Chapter on "Roses in Pots;" it is our province here merely to speak of the management for exhibition. As the plants approach the flowering season, some will be found forwarder than others, owing to their position, or the habit of the variety. It is necessary, then, to calculate which are likely to be in perfection on the coming day, when means of accelerating or retarding must be had recourse to with regard to the others. If the former, a house or frame with heat is the best contrivance: if the latter, place them in a cold north house or frame, *admitting air gradually*. Care and forethought are especially necessary here. These changes of temperature must be brought about gradually: and a calm and sunny hour should be chosen to remove the plants from place to place. As well might an inhabitant of India be sent to dwell in the frozen seas, as a plant be suddenly transmuted from a high to a low temperature. When the buds show colour, any that are in advance of the mass may be plucked out, when the side buds will rise and produce good flowers. Have we, then, reached this stage of growth? A canvas awning must now be raised to shade the flowers. It should not be so thick as to exclude the light: its purpose is merely to break the sun's rays. As our flowers advance, our pleasures and anxieties increase. It is difficult to judge correctly of the time a bud requires to expand: some remain as buds for weeks after they show colour; others expand very rapidly. The hard buds, of which we may instance Hybrid Perpetual La Reine, are slowest in expanding, and remain longest in a showable state. The less double flowers, as Hybrid Perpetual Jules Margottin, and Tea Safrano, advance more rapidly, and are in general proportionally ephemeral. This is the best guide we can offer to the unpractised eye, though by no means an unerring one. If, after all our care, our specimens are *far* too early or too late, it is better to allow them their natural course than to resort to violent measures: it is better to show fine specimens not arrived at, or beyond their glory, than to produce what might be construed as bad cultivation. Roses will not submit to the treatment in this respect which Azaleas and some other plants will endure.

We have already stated our views on tying up and training; but there is some doubt whether that system tells best on the exhibition tables. There, one side is to the wall, so that at best not more than three-quarters of a round plant can be seen. Now it is evident, that by leaving the back of a plant bare, a greater display can be made with the same material; as of course the flowers which would have been needed there are brought into full sight. Yet a skilful judge will surely detect *the false show*; and if the round plants are in other respects nearly equal, we opine he would give his decision in their favour. Be this as it

shown an indifference to, or prejudice against, our plants; or that we, the owners thereof, have been indulging in an overweening fondness? The answer is apparent. And let us ask ourselves again, if there is any disgrace in being beaten? Certainly none. *Every place here is honourable.* If *A* produces good plants, it is no discredit to him that *B* produces better. Nor would it always be correct reasoning to say that the latter is the more skilful cultivator. The air, or the soil, or the means at the disposal of *B*, may enable him to accomplish with ease that which is impracticable with *A*. *If our plants are good,* never mind those of our contemporary being better. Are not both engaged in the same work, both interested in the advancement of a favourite flower? Let us persevere, and we may probably reach the summit of our ambition at some future time.

In packing for returning the same care is requisite as before, if the plants are intended to be shown elsewhere, or indeed if any store is set by the flowers yet unfolded. Under other circumstances, the flowers may be cut off, which saves much time in packing and travelling. But if the flowers are preserved, the plants may serve for other shows, although they must be considered in greater perfection when possessed of expanded flowers and others yet to come, than when showing expanded flowers only.

When the flowering is over, the flower-stalks should be cut off, and a second growth will shortly ensue. The Autumnals, which bloomed in May, will flower again in August; those of June, in September; and if those of July are placed in a warm greenhouse, they may be kept in flower till Christmas.

CHAPTER XV.

SELECT LISTS OF KINDS SUITED FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES.

A.—*LARGE, full, well-shaped flowers, suited for Exhibition.*

SUMMER ROSES.—*Group 4. Damask:* Madame Hardy, Madame Soëtmans. *Group 5. Provence:* Cristata, Cabbage. *Group 7. Moss:* Common, Gloire des Mousseuses. *Group 8. French:* Boula de Nanteuil, Kean. *Group 12. Hybrid Bourbon:* Charles Duval, Charles Lawson, Coupe d'Hébé, Juno, Paul Perras, Paul Ricaut.

AUTUMNAL ROSES.—*Group 23. Hybrid Perpetual:* Abel Grand, Alexandrine Bachmeteff, Alfred Colomb, Alphonse Damaizin, André Dunand, Anna Alexieff, Antoine Ducher, Auguste Mie, Baronne Louise Uxkull, Baronne Prévost, Beauty of Waltham, Caroline de Sansal, Charles Lefebvre, Charles Verdier, Comte de Nanteuil, Comtesse de Chabillant, Countess of Oxford, Devienne Lamy, Dr. Andry, Duc de Rohan, Duchesse de Caylus, Duchesse d'Orleans, Duchess of Norfolk, Duke of Edinburgh, Dupuy Jamain, Edouard Morren, Elie Morel, Elizabeth Vigneron, Emilie Hausburg, Etienne Levet, Exposition du Brie, Felix Genero, Fisher Holmes, François Fontaine, François Lacharme, François Louvat, François Michelin, François 1^{er}, François Treyve, General Jacqueminot, Gloire de Chatillon, Gloire de Ducher, Gloire de Vitry, Gloire de Santenay, Hippolyte Flandrin, Horace Vernet, Jean Goujon, Jean Lambert, Jean Rosenkrantz, John Hopper, John Keynes, Jules Margottin, Lady Suffield, La France, La Reine, La Ville de St. Denis, Lælia, Leopold Hausburg, Lord Clyde, Lord Raglan, Louis Van Houtte, Louise Darzens, Louis XIV., Louise Peyronny, Lyonnaise, Madame Alice Dureau, Madame Boll, Madame Boutin, Madame Caillat, Madame C. Crapelet, Madame Charles Wood, Madame Chirard, Madame Fillion, Madame Furtado, Madame George Schwartz, Madame Guillot de Mont Favet, Madame Hector Jacquin, Madame Julie Daran, Madame Knorr, Madame la Baronne de Rothschild, Madame Rivers, Madame Victor Verdier, Madame Vidot, Madame Vigneron, Mdle. Annie Wood, Mdle. Bonnaire, Mdle. Eugénie Verdier, Mdle. Marie Rady, Mdle. Marguerite Dombrain, Mdle. Thérèse Levet, Maréchal Vaillant, Marguerite de St. Amande, Marie Baumann, Marquise de Castellane, Marquise de Mortemarte, Maurice Bernardin, Monsieur Noman, Monsieur Woolfield, Monte Christo, Nardy frères, Olivier Delhomme, Paul Desgrand, Paul Néron, Paul Verdier, Perfection de Lyon, Pierre Notting, Prairie de Terrenoire, Prince Camille de Rohan, Princess Beatrice, Princess Christian, Professor Koch, Reine du Midi,

Senateur Vaisse, Souvenir de Leveson-Gower, Souvenir de Monsieur Boll, Souvenir de la Reine d'Angleterre, Triomphe d'Alençon, Victor le Bihan, Victor Verdier, William Griffith. *Group 24. Bourbon Perpetual*: Baron Gonella, Baronne Noirmont, Catherine Guillot, Louise Odier. *Group 26. Bourbon*: Acidalie, Comtesse de Barbantanne, Empress Eugénie, L'Avenir, Marquis Balbiano, Souvenir de Malmaison, Vorace. *Group 30. Tea-scented*: Adam, Belle de Bordeaux, Belle Lyonnaise, Bougère, Cecile Berthod, Comte de Paris, Comtesse Ouvaroff, Devoniensis, Duc de Magenta, Eugène Desgaches, Gloire de Dijon, Madame Camille, Madame de Vetry, Madame Emilie Dupuy, Madame Jules Margottin, Madame Levet, Madame Pauline Labonté, Madame Trifle, Madame Villermoz, Maréchal Niel, Marie Van Houtte, Moiret, Narcisse, Niphetos, Perfection de Monplaisir, President, Souvenir d'Elise Vardon, Souvenir de Paul Néron, Souvenir d'un Ami, Triomphe de Guillot fils. *Group 32. Noisette*: Celine Forestier, Cloth of Gold, Lamarque, Solfaterre, Triomphe de Rennes.

B.—FREE-BLOOMING AND SHOWY VARIETIES, most valuable for the effect they produce in the Garden.

SUMMER ROSES.—*Group 10. Hybrid Chinese*: Brennus, Chénédolé, General Jacqueminot, VIVID. *Group 11. Hybrid Noisette*: Madame Plantier, Madeline. *Group 12. Hybrid Bourbon*: Charles Duval, Charles Lawson, Coupe d'Hébé, Paul Perras, Paul Ricaut. *Group 13. Alba*: Félicité, Queen of Denmark. *Group 14. Austrian Briar*: Harrisonii. *Group 23. Hybrid Perpetual*: Abbé Brammerel, Anna Alexieff, Admiral Nelson, Baron Adolphe de Rothschild, Baronne de Bonstetten, Baron Chaurand, Berthe, Baron, Centifolia Rosea, Beauty of Waltham, Comte Raimbaud, Duc de Oazes, Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Wellington, François 1^{er}, General Jacqueminot, Glory of Waltham, John Hopper, Jules Margottin, La Brillante, La France, Lion des Combats, Lord Macaulay, Louise Darzens, Madame Alfred de Rougemont, Madame Bellon, Madame C. Crapelet, Madame Charles Wood, Madame Clemence Joigneaux, Madame Creyton, Madame Decour, Madame Knorr, Madame de Bidder, Madame Emile Boyau, Madame George Schwartz, Madame Hector Jacquin, Madame Marie Cirodde, Madame Victor Verdier, Mdle. Eugénie Verdier, Mdle. Thérèse Levet, Marquise de Castellane, Maurice Bernardin, Oriflamme de St. Louis, Prince Camille de Rohan, Princess Christian, Princess Mary of Cambridge, Red Rover, Souvenir de General Douai, Souvenir de la Reine d'Angleterre, Triomphe des Beaux Arts, Triomphe des Français, Victor Verdier, Xavier Olibo. *Group 25. Rose de Rosomène*: Géant des Batailles, Gloire de Rosomène. *Group 26. Bourbon*: Armosa, Bouquet de Flore, Queen, Mrs. Bosanquet, Sir J. Paxton, Souvenir de Malmaison. *Group 27. Crimson Chinese*: Oramoisie Supérieure, Fabvier, President d'Olbecque. *Group 30. Tea-scented*: Abricoté, Caroline, Comte de Paris, Gloire de Dijon, Madame Damaizin, Madame de St. Joseph, Marquise de Foucault, Narcisse, Nina, Niphetos, Nisida, Safrano, Sombreuil, Vicomtesse de Oazes. *Group 32. Noisette*: Aimée Vibert, Celine Forestier, Fellenberg, La Biche, Jeanne d'Arc, Ophirie.

C.—PILLAR OR POLE ROSES.

SUMMER ROSES.—*Group 4. Damask:* La Ville de Bruxelles, Madame Hardy, Madame Soëtmans. *Group 7. Moss:* Alice Leroy, Baronne de Wassenaer, Comtesse Murinais, Laneii, Luxembourg, Reine blanche. *Group 10. Hybrid Chinese:* Blairii No. 2, Brennus, Chénédolé, Frederic II., Fulgens, General Jacqueminot, Velours Episcopal, Vivid. *Group 11. Hybrid Noisette:* Madame Plantier, Madeline. *Group 12. Hybrid Bourbon:* Charles Lawson, Charles Duval, Coupe d'Hébé, Paul Perras.

AUTUMNAL ROSES.—*Group 23. Hybrid Perpetual:* Admiral Nelson, Alexandrine Bachmeteff, Charles Margottin, Duchess of Sutherland, Felix Genero, Gabriel de Peyronny, General Jacqueminot, Glory of Waltham, Jacques Lafitte, Jules Margottin, La Reine, Leopold Premier, Madame Marie Cirodde, Madame Rivers, Mdle. Annie Wood, Mdle. Louise Carique, Maréchal Vaillant, Mrs. Elliot, Oriflamme de St. Louis, Paul Verdier, Perfection de Lyon, Pius IX., Prince de Joinville, Queen Victoria, Red Rover, Souvenir de Poiteau, Souvenir de la Reine d'Angleterre, Triomphe de l'Exposition. *Group 26. Bourbon:* Acidalie, Empress Eugénie, Pierre de St. Cyr, Sir J. Paxton. *Group 30. Tea-scented:* Belle de Bordeaux, Gloire de Dijon, Madame Levet, Madame Trifle, Sombreuil. *Group 32. Noisette:* Celine Forestier, Claudia Augustin, Desprez, Du Luxembourg, Jeanne d'Arc, La Biche, Mdle. Aristide, Ophirie, Triomphe de la Duchère, Triomphe de Rennes.

D.—CLIMBING ROSES OF VIGOROUS GROWTH, for covering Arches, Trellis-work, &c., quickly; suitable also for a north wall.

SUMMER ROSES.—*Group 1. Boursault:* Amadis, Gracilis. *Group 15. Ayrshire:* Dundee Rambler, Queen of the Belgians, Ruga, Splendens, Thoresbyana. *Group 16. Evergreen:* Félicité Perpetué, Leopoldine d'Orleans, Myrianthes renoncule, Rampante. *Group 17. Multiflora:* Laure Davoust.

AUTUMNAL ROSES.—*Group 25. Rose de Rosomène:* Gloire de Rosomène. *Group 30. Tea-scented:* Gloire de Dijon, Homer. *Group 31. Musk:* Princesse de Nassau. *Group 32. Noisette:* Celine Forestier, Desprez, Ophirie.

E.—CLIMBING ROSES, for a sunny wall or fence, aspect south or east; and also for the Conservatory.

Group 18. The Banksia: White, Yellow.

AUTUMNAL ROSES.—*Group 21. Macartney:* Single, Maria Leonida. *Group 22. Microphylla:* Rubra plena, Rugosa. *Group 30. Tea-scented:* Archimède, Auguste Oger, Belle Lyonnaise, Bougère, Canari, Comtesse de Brossard, Devoniensis, Eugène Desgaches, Gloire de Dijon, Jean Pernet, Madame Emile Dupuy, Madame Falcot, Madame Margottin, Madame Levet, Madame Trifle, Maréchal Niel, Monplaisir, Madame de St. Joseph, Madame de Vatry, Madame Pauline Labonte, Madame Villermoz, Maréchal Bugeaud, Marie de Medici, Moiret, Niphotos, Safrano, Sombreuil, Souvenir d'un Ami, Triomphe de Guillot fils. *Group 32. Noisette:* Cloth of Gold, Isabella Gray, Lamarque, Ophirie, Solfaterre, Triomphe de Rennes.

F.—TRAILING ROSES, for covering Banks, Rock-work, and Roosteries.

Any of *Groups* 15 and 16, *Ayrshire* and *Sempervirens*, which also form the best *WEeping ROSES*.

*G.—ROSES FOR POT CULTURE: those marked thus * preferable for Forcing or Greenhouse culture.*

SUMMER ROSES.—*Group* 7. *Moss*: Captain Ingram, Clemence Beaugrand, *Common, *Crested, Félicité Bohain, *Frederic Soulie, Madame de la Rochelambert, Marie de Blois, Mdle. Rosa Bonheur, Nuits d'Young, *Purpurea rubra, Reine blanche. *Group* 12. *Hybrid Bourbon*; *Charles Lawson, Coupe d'Hébé, *Juno, Paul Perras, *Paul Ricaut.

AUTUMNAL ROSES.—*Group* 23. *Hybrid Perpetual*: Anna Alexieff, Alfred Colomb, *Antoine Ducher, *Auguste Mie, Baronne Prévost, *Beauty of Waltham, *Black Prince, *Caroline de Sansal, Centifolia rosea, Charles Lefebvre, *Comte de Nanteuil, Comte Raimbaud, *Comtesse de Chabillant, *Duc de Rohan, Duchess of Norfolk, Duchess of Sutherland, Elie Morel, Empereur de Maroc, *François Lacharme, François Louvat, *General Jacqueminot, *Gloire de Chatillon, Horace Vernet, John Hopper, Jules Margottin, La France, *La Reine, Lælia, Lord Raglan, Louise Darzens, *Louis XIV., Louise Peyronny, Madame Alfred de Rougemont, Madame Boll, Madame Caillat, Madame Clemence Joigneaux, Madame C. Crapelet, *Madame Charles Wood, Madame Domage, Madame Hector Jacquin, Madame Julie Daran, Madame la Baronne de Rothschild, Madame Victor Verdier, Mdle. Eugénie Verdier, Mdle. Marie Rady, Maréchal Vaillant, Marie Baumann, *Marquise de Castellane, *Marquise de Mortemart, Maurice Bernardin, Monsieur Noman, Olivier Delhomme, *Paul Verdier, *Perfection de Lyon, Princess Beatrice, Princess Christian, Princess Mary of Cambridge, Professor Koch, Sénateur Vaisse, *Souvenir de Leveson-Gower, Souvenir de Monsieur Boll, *Souvenir de la Reine d'Angleterre, Triomphe de Paris, Triomphe des Beaux Arts, Victor Verdier. *Group* 24. *Bourbon Perpetual*: Baron Gonella, *Baronne Noirmont, *Catherine Guillot, Comtesse Barbantanne, Louise Odier, Madame de Stella, Modèle de Perfection. *Group* 26. *Bourbon*: Mrs. Bosanquet, *Souvenir de Malmaison. *Group* 30. *Tea-scented*: Abricoté, Alba rosea, Belle Lyonnaise, Belle Maconnaise, *Bougère, Comtesse de Brossard, Devoniensis, Gloire de Dijon, Madame Damaizin, Madame Emile Dupuy, Madame de St. Joseph, Madame Villermoz, Monsieur Furtado, Narcisse, *Niphetos, *President, Rubens, *Sombreuil, *Souvenir d'un Ami, Vicomtesse de Cazes.

H.—WINTER ROSES, to bloom from November to February.

Group 23. *Hybrid Perpetual*: Antonine Verdier, Beauty of Waltham, General Jacqueminot, Jules Margottin, La Brillante, Le Rhône, Louise Darzens, Madame Laffay, Oriflamme de St. Louis, Prince Eugène Beauharnais, Triomphe des Français. *Group* 24. *Bourbon Perpetual*; Catherine Guillot, Louise Odier. *Group* 25. *Rose de Rosomène*: Comte d'Eu, Géant des Batailles, Gloire de Rosomène. *Group* 26. *Bourbon*: Comte de Montijo, Empress Eugénie, Mrs. Bosanquet,

Queen. *Group 27. Crimson Chinese*: Cramoisie supérieure, Ducher, Fabvier, President d'Olbecque. *Group 30. Tea-scented*: Abricoté, Homer, Isabella Sprunt, Madame Falcot, Madame de St. Joseph, Marquise de Foucault, Nina, Nisida, Safrano.

I.—BEST YELLOW ROSES.

Group 14. Austrian Briar: Harrisonii, Persian Yellow. *Group 18. Banksia*: Yellow. *Group 30. Tea-scented*: Abricoté, Belle Lyonnaise, Cecile Berthod, Comtesse de Brossard, Devoniensis, Eliza Sauvage, Enfant de Lyon, Gloire de Dijon, Jean Pernet, La Boule d'Or (under glass only), Louise de Savoie, Madame Ducher, Madame Falcot, Madame Levet, Madame Trifle, Madame Margottin, Maréchal Niel, Monsieur Furtado, Narcisse, Perfection de Monplaisir, Safrano, Vicomtesse de Cazes. *Group 32. Noisette*: Celine Forestier, Cloth of Gold, Isabella Gray (under glass only), Lamarque, Solfaterre, Triomphe de Rennes.

K.—VERY SWEET ROSES.

Group 5. Provence: Cabbage, Crested. *Group 7. Moss*: Common. *Group 23. Hybrid Perpetual*: Abel Grand, Adolphe Brogniart, Baronne Prévost, Beauty of Waltham, Camille Bernardin, Charles Margottin, Comtesse de Chabillant, Duchess of Sutherland, Elizabeth Vigneron, Glory of Waltham, John Grier, Madame Alice Dureau, Madame Boll, Madame Charles Verdier, Madame Fillion, Madame Furtado, Madame Knorr, Madame Marie Girod, Madame Moreau, Mlle. Marguerite Dombrain, Monte Christo, Souvenir de Leveson-Gower, Souvenir de Monsieur Boll, Virgil. *Group 30. Tea-scented*: Devoniensis, Eugène Desgaches, Goubault, Gloire de Dijon, Madame de St. Joseph, Madame Villermoz, Maréchal Niel, Marquise de Foucault, Narcisse, President, Triomphe de Guillot fils. *Group 32. Noisette*: Desprez.

L.—MINIATURE ROSES, for Edgings or Rose-beds.

The varieties of Pompon and Fairy Roses, Groups 6 and 29.

M.—ROSES FOR HEDGES.

Scotch, various, Group 3.	Common Chinese, Group 28.
Madame Laffay, Group 23.	Armosa, Group 26.
Cramoisie supérieure, Group 27.	Mrs. Bosanquet, Group 26.

N.—ROSES FOR THE SHRUBBERY.

Scotch, Group 3.	Hybrid, Chinese, &c., Groups 10, 11, and 12.
Damask, Group 4.	Hybrid Perpetual, Group 23, and any other
Provence, Group 5.	hardy kinds that may be bought at a low
French, Group 8.	price.

For "SEED-BEARERS," see page 86.

END OF DIVISION I.

DIVISION II.

AN ARRANGEMENT, IN NATURAL GROUPS, OF THE MOST ESTEEMED
VARIETIES OF ROSES RECOGNISED AND CULTIVATED IN THE VARIOUS
ROSE GARDENS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN; WITH FULL DESCRIPTIONS,
AND REMARKS ON THEIR ORIGIN, AND MODE OF CULTURE.

In Two Primary Classes.

CLASS I.

SUMMER ROSES; BLOOMING IN MAY, JUNE, AND JULY.

CLASS II.

AUTUMNAL ROSES; BLOOMING FROM MAY TILL NOVEMBER,
OR LATER, IF NOT PREVENTED BY FROST.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE FLORICULTURAL GROUPS.

THE word "Rose" is generally allowed to have been derived from the Celtic *rhodd*, or *rhudd*, signifying "red," in allusion to the colour of the flowers of most of the species. We may trace a great resemblance in the names by which various nations distinguish this plant. In the Greek it is called *Rodon*; in Latin, *Rosa*; in French, *Rosier*; in Italian, *Rosajo*; in Spanish, *Rosal*; in Portuguese, *Roseira*; and in German, *Rosenstock*.

According to the authority of most Botanists, the genus *Rosa* stands divided into sections, which are subdivided into numerous species, the distinguishing characters of which consist in the colour, shape, size, &c., of various organs, such as the leaves, prickles, flowers, and fruit. On the value of these characters, as constituting distinct species, botanical writers are, however, by no means agreed. While in the "*Rosarum Monographia*" seventy-eight species are described (besides others recorded as doubtful species); and the Messrs. Loddiges had in their Catalogue a far greater number; M. Boitard, a modern French author, stoutly maintains there are but three.*

It is not my intention here to enter into the botany of the Rose†; but I would state it to be my impression, that the differences of opinion arise in some measure from the unsettled definition of the word "species." I have often been asked what constitutes a species. And this question seems so necessary to be answered, in order that the arrangement of the varieties may be rightly understood, that I shall here offer a reply.

Mirbel says, "A species is composed of a succession of individuals, which have descended one from the other, in a direct line, whether by seed, or a simple separation of parts.

"We find commonly in the individual all the characters which distinguish the species to which it belongs from all other species in the Vegetable kingdom."

M. Boitard accepts the first sentence, but repudiates the other, and places in its stead, "Each individual of which is capable of reproducing, by seed, fertile

* "*Manuel Complet de l'Amateur des Roses*," par M. Boitard; Paris, 1836. His species are:—1, *R. simplicifolia*; 2, *R. lutea*; 3, *R. mutabilis*. He divides these into races and varieties; and, according to this arrangement, nearly all the varieties cultivated in European gardens belong to the third species (*R. mutabilis*).

† A popular article on this subject will be found in the "Appendix."

individuals, possessing one or more characters, in common with the parent, and invariable in all."

In the Introduction to Lindley's "*Rosarum Monographia*" we find the following definition given:—"By species, I wish to be understood here to mean, an assemblage of individuals, differing in particular respects from the rest of the genus, but having more points of affinity among themselves than with others; their union being therefore natural."—*Ros. Mon. Intro.*, p. 18.

"We assemble under the name of species," says Decandolle, "all the individuals which bear sufficient resemblance to each other to lead us to believe that they have originally descended from a single being, or a couple of beings."—*Physiologie Végétale*, tome ii., p. 688.

Although not agreeing altogether in the views of M. Boitard, I would state my conviction, that most Botanists have been too ready in admitting, as species, individuals of a genus so remarkable for its disposition to vary; and if we adopt Decandolle's definition, I think that many of the so-called species are nothing more than hybrids, which, to use his words, "have originally descended from a single being, or a couple of beings." I have been led to this conclusion more particularly from observations in raising seedlings, among which it is not uncommon to find plants differing exceedingly from their parents. I think we may accept the definition given in the "*Rosarum Monographia*;" and that the division there made has met the views of many subsequent writers, may be gathered from the extent of their extracts from that work.

But it is necessary to consider other questions, which the discussion of this invariably gives rise to. The tyro having made up his mind as to what he will accept as a definition of the word "species," we may suppose the next questions to be,—What was the origin of the Floricultural Groups? what is the real difference between these groups? and how may one be enabled to refer any variety brought before him to its proper position?

We need scarcely say that the Botanist's sphere of labour is widely different from the Florist's. The former collects and examines the productions of Nature, arranging them in classes and orders; which he again divides into genera and species, pointing out their properties and uses. The Florist here takes up the work. Once in possession of species, he applies the art of culture, with the view of fashioning them to his own taste. Let us confine our remarks to the department of the Florist; and as varieties usually originate with him, we may presume that he is competent to answer the above questions.

Having the species, or varieties produced from species, at his command, he saves seed from them, which he sows; and from the proneness of Nature's offspring to assume new forms and tints, hence arise individuals differing from their parents. These are commonly termed varieties; and he bestows names on such of them as he deems improvements on former kinds, and therefore worthy of public notice.

But the Florist does more than this. He does not rest satisfied with the simple workings of Nature. Her march is too slow for him. He strives to

anticipate her. He brings together varieties of different species, and, hybridizing them, he effects new combinations—produces new races*; the individuals of which differ widely in appearance, and which may eventually become so numerous, as to induce him to group them, that they may be the more readily comprehended. To accomplish this end, he seizes hold of external characters,—whether it be the colours of the flowers, as in Carnations, &c., or the general appearance of the plant, as in Roses,—and forms a system of arrangement of his own; not strictly botanical, perhaps, but popular and useful. Such is the origin of the Floricultural Groups. As to the differences between these groups, we shall point out, as we approach each one, the characters which distinguish it from all others.

Now, it will be tolerably evident, that, to be able to group varieties correctly, some practice among Roses, combined with previous study, is necessary. If an individual wish to become sufficiently acquainted with Roses to enable him to do this, I would say, let him first study the features of the species from which the Florist's groups have descended. Let the groups be considered next; then the varieties; which, though ever so variously hybridized, will for the most part be readily understood. A hybrid may sometimes be met with, whose place it may at first sight be difficult to determine; but in such case a second or third inspection, and a little reflection, usually solve the difficulty. To illustrate this remark, let us suppose the existence of a variety due to the hybridizing of a Damask with a Hybrid Provence Rose. The Hybrid Provence being a hybrid between the French and the Provence, such variety might partake of the nature of both these species, and also of the Damask parent. These are, on the authority of most Botanists, three distinct species. Well, supposing the features of each to be visible in the new variety, where is the place for such a hybrid? We would say,—Is it sufficiently original in character to demand the formation of a new Floral group? If so, this is the proper course to pursue; and it is thus that several new groups have of late years been added. The Hybrid Perpetuals, for instance, are of modern date, and it must be admitted by all, that for these hybrids a new group was necessary. But supposing this new individual to possess no very distinct features: then will not the characters of any one species or group predominate? Undoubtedly they will; and the variety should be referred to that group, to which the preponderance of similar external characters denote it most intimately to belong.

* M. Dealongchamps, in his work on the Rose, devotes considerable space to a discussion on the subject of raising Roses from seed, and especially in proving they vary from seed, without being hybridized. What practical man has any doubt on the subject? But with the same stroke he endeavours to establish that the so-called hybrids are not really such;—have not been produced by the union of two distinct species, but by freaks of Nature. In this, if he admits as distinct species those plants which most Botanists do, he appears to me to fail absolutely; and he admits that the authority of the French Rose-growers, most of whom devote a great part of their time to the raising of seedlings, is against him. M. Vibert, one of the oldest and most distinguished cultivators in France, goes so far as to say that he obtained spotted Moss Roses by crossing the spotted varieties of the *Rosa Gallica* with the Moss kinds. The plants produced from this experiment partook unmistakably of the characters of each parent, and differed from all pre-existing kinds.

If we glance at the species from which the beautiful varieties which decorate our gardens have sprung, we find nearly all are natives of civilised countries, and have been for some years known and cultivated in Europe. This will account for the number of varieties we possess from them. It is probable that many other species, which are at present only known as species, will eventually give birth to esteemed garden kinds; that fresh groups will arise, possessed of distinct characters from those we already possess. If these anticipations be realised, what a genus will that of the Rose become! And are we not strengthened in this supposition by the recent appearance of numerous varieties raised from the *Rosa rubifolia*, which was formerly only known to us as embellishing with its pale red blossoms the prairies and forests of North America? There is no doubt some of the species are more disposed to improvement than others, but all are capable of it. I believe that when our cultivators shall become tired of working upon the garden kinds they already possess, they will direct their attention to others of the species, and bring forth the treasures they are capable of producing.

When we look at the species with single or semi-double flowers, which are the types of the present garden varieties, and compare them with those varieties, the contrast may well make us inquire,—Have the latter really descended from these species? So greatly are they improved in form and texture of petal; increased also in size; changed from single to double; and varied in colour to a remarkable degree; that I do not wonder at persons unacquainted with the effects of cultivation on the wild species, wishing to know the process of development, before they accredit statements such as these. We may fairly presume, however, that such is their origin. But if so, how has such a change been wrought? We reply,—Simply by a long course of careful and systematic culture. What was the Rose, comparatively speaking, fifty, or even thirty years since? There are doubtless some admirers of the genus who can glance retrospectively to the former period, and trace the gradual alteration from flimsy semi-double varieties, few blooming in the Autumn, to the full, bold flowers of the present day, so exquisite in colour, so symmetrical in form. In order to trace their descent, it is necessary to revert to the species which we must suppose existing in a wild state. We know little of cultivation as pursued in remote ages, but may be justified in presuming that seeds of the Rose were sown as well as those of other trees and plants. It is recorded that the Romans did this, but we now allude to times anterior to these. Now supposing the seeds of the wild species to have been gathered and sown, Nature's stores thus opened, she would yield forth her treasures, here as elsewhere, in rich abundance; the plants raised would produce flowers varying in colour, size, and degree of fulness.* We may suppose the handsomest of these would be cherished most, and the probability is, seeds would be saved from such; hence we might expect to obtain a variety as before, and a further advance in beauty. So on from time to time, the improvement taking place so

* In presuming thus far, we are supported by natural occurrences. The flowers of the Dog-rose in the hedges and woods vary in size and colour, and in the South of Europe some of the wild kinds have double flowers.

gradually, as to fix the attention only of the curious in these matters ; or if, at any period, a great advance had been made, it would not have been considered worthy of record in less civilised times, when the constant occurrence of important changes and stirring events kept men in a state of excitement, disquietude, and doubt. Ages might thus roll away, and the species be not marvellously changed from their primitive form. But following the stream of time, we reach the period when the raising of plants became a settled occupation : soon men turned their attention to the improvement of races ; then the sexes of plants were generally acknowledged ; and, finally, the effects of artificial fertilization were made known, and the art practised. The latter was indeed a grand stride in the path of improvement ; by its pursuance, man stepped in to co-operate with Nature, and the results are strikingly visible.

Although departing from our subject, yet to render this hypothesis more credible, let us glance for a moment at analogous cases.

Let us turn to the *Heartsease*, or the *Dahlia*, whose progress from the species to the present state has been more rapid, and has fallen within the pale of more general observation. It is well known that the beautiful garden varieties of *Heartsease* are descended from the *Viola tricolor*, and *V. lutea* of botanists, both species indigenous to Britain. They had long been grown in the borders of flower-gardens, and the flowers had no doubt become varied in colour and size ; but I believe it is not more than fifty years since Mr. Thompson, of Iver, first commenced their cultivation with the expectation of improving them. They were then, perhaps, not very far removed from the species. He collected several kinds, and saved seed from them promiscuously. From the plants thus raised, some were larger and handsomer than their parents ; these he reserved, saving seed from such, and, by continuing to reserve and save seed from the finest varieties, and by planting them in the most favourable soil, he materially improved them. He did not long work single-handed : other florists joined him ; and the results are now before us—the flowers are changed from an irregular and indescribable form, and become quite circular. I do not know whether he adopted artificial fertilization in his course of practice, but others have done so.

Take another instance. The *Dahlia*, when first introduced to England, was single, the flowers had but one row of petals, the centre being occupied with a yellow disk ; they resembled a single *Aster*. The first double *Dahlias* had long, narrow, flat, pointed petals, and were very different in character from the present favourites. The florist and amateur disliked the pointed, flat-petalled flowers, and they raised an ideal standard of perfection. All their endeavours were directed towards the attainment of this ideal. *Dahlias*, said they, should not be flat flowers, but circular, forming half a ball ; the petals should not be long and pointed, but short, rounded at the edge, and cupped. Now mark the change that has followed. The *Dahlia* has, so to speak, been remodelled.

So doubtless it has been with the *Rose*, though its development has been more gradual, has been spread over a greater extent of time, and has, consequently, been less marked than in the above cases. We must remember that the *Rose* is

not a flower recently risen into favour, deriving its popularity from cultivators of the present day alone: it is of the highest antiquity: and the ancients having cherished it so much, we may fairly presume they would bestow some pains on its cultivation. It is not then, I think, surprising, when we consider the length of time the Rose has been under cultivation, and how freely the numerous species of which it is composed intermix—it is not, I say, surprising, that the varieties are removed to a greater distance from the species than in either of the above-mentioned flowers.

The Dahlias are the offspring of a single species: the Heartsease arose from two; but the Roses of our day claim no less than twenty species as their progenitors. Should we not expect, then, from a larger surface on which to build, and a greater quantity and choice of materials, added to which, time almost unlimited, a superstructure to arise more grand, more varied, more perfect?

In grouping the varieties, I have endeavoured not to increase more than necessary the number of groups into which, on the authority of Rose cultivators, the Rose at present stands divided. It were easy to effect a different arrangement, and perhaps a better one; but it is questionable whether the improvement would be sufficient to compensate for the confusion that must necessarily arise from such a step. In one or two instances only have I therefore formed fresh groups; and where I have thought varieties to belong to other groups than those in which some cultivators place them, they will be removed to what appears to me a more correct position. To prevent confusion arising from this change, the names will be retained in their accustomed places, the reader being referred to the other groups for their proper descriptions.

It was conceived that the Hybrid Perpetual Roses differed too widely to remain grouped as heretofore. Witness, *Baronne Prévost*, *Gloire de Rosomène*, and *Louise Odier* being placed together.

The original group of Hybrid Perpetuals will be now divided into three, of which the varieties just mentioned may be considered the types. There are one or two other like cases which will appear hereafter.

It is thought desirable, before proceeding further, to explain certain terms which it is found necessary to use in describing the varieties; and the first which present themselves are those relating to *the size of the flowers*:—They are *five*, namely:—

Very small, applied when the flowers are about 1 inch in diameter.

Small	...	...	...	...	from 1½ to 2	„
Of medium size	...	...	...	...	2	„ 3
Large	...	...	...	...	3	„ 4
Very large	...	...	...	...	4	„ 5

There are also *five* terms used expressive of *the degree of fulness*:—*Single*, *Semi-double*, *Double*, *Very double*, and *Full*.

The *Single* are such as possess but one row of petals; example, the *Single Austrian Rose*.

The Semi-double have from two to five rows of petals; example, Amadis (Boursault), Fabvier (Chinese).

The Double have more than five rows of petals, yet when full blown, usually show the stamens in the centre of the flower; example, General Jacqueminot, William Jesse (Hybrid Perpetuals).

The Very Double have a sufficient number of petals to hide the central stamens; examples, Madame Decour, Triomphe des Beaux Arts (Hybrid Perpetuals).

The Full have the petals placed closely together; examples, Comtesse de Chabillant, Jules Margottin (Hybrid Perpetuals).

The flowers of some varieties vary at times and under certain conditions as to fulness.

In reference to the *form of the flowers* we have the terms *Globular, Cupped, Compact, and Expanded*.

The term *globular* is applied to such varieties as assume that form, in which the outer petals encircle the flower, the latter remaining closed, or almost closed, till nearly full-blown: thus the flower, in its early stage, is a perfect globe. Examples of this term: the Cabbage Rose (Provence), La Reine (Hybrid Perpetual), Gloire de Dijon (Tea-scented).

It is worthy of remark, that Roses of this form usually remain perfect for a longer period than others. I have kept globular-shaped Roses in good preservation for a week or ten days after being cut off the plant. It should also be stated that flowers which are globular in a young state often pass into the cupped state as they advance in age.

The term *cupped* is applied in cases where the outer petals of the flower stand erect, or are slightly incurved, the petals within being in general of smaller size than the outer ones, the flower thus being a little hollow in the centre like a cup. Examples of this term: Madame Hardy (Damask), Coupe d'Hébé (Hybrid Bourbon), Auguste Mie, Beauty of Waltham, Louise Peyronny (Hybrid Perpetuals).

The term *compact* is applied to those varieties whose petals are stiff and upright, the centre of the flower being almost level with the circumference, usually rising above it, rather than being depressed. Examples of this term: De Meaux (Moss), Boula de Nanteuil (French), Madame Boll (Hybrid Perpetual).

The *expanded* differ from the *compact* in this respect; the outer petals, instead of standing erect, lie almost horizontal, usually turning back upon the flower-stalks in the last stage of the flower. Examples: most of the French Roses, Baronne Prévost, Géant des Batailles (Hybrid Perpetuals).

These are the terms which I have thought it expedient to make use of, to convey a correct idea of the size, form, and fulness of the different varieties of the Rose.

With regard to the form of a flower, it may be remarked, that it often varies as the flower passes through the different stages of its existence. Thus, a Rose which is cupped when half-blown, may become compact when full-blown; and a

Rose that is compact in the former stage, may become expanded in the latter. And the same with regard to colour. A Rose may be pink or rose-colour when first opening to the sun, and fade to blush ere it decay. Now with regard to form, as it would be difficult in all cases to record such peculiarities, *I have contented myself with seeking out the most perfect stage of the flower*, and noting the form of such. As to colour, where this changes, it will be found noticed in the description.

The *habit of the plant* is the next character which presents itself. The terms used here are, *Branching, Erect, Dwarf, and Pendulous*.

By *branching*, I intend to point out the varieties whose shoots have a somewhat lateral tendency of growth, branching away from the centre of the plant. Examples: most of the Hybrids of the Chinese.

Erect is applied to those whose shoots rise perpendicular, or nearly so. Examples: most of the French.

Dwarf is applied to varieties of humble growth. Examples: the Miniature Provence or Pompon, and the Fairy Rose.

Pendulous is used to point out such as are of a pendulous or drooping habit. Examples: the Ayrshire and Sempervirens.

There are *four terms* used illustrative of the *rate of growth*:—*Vigorous, Robust, Moderate, and Small*.

Vigorous is used to point out such varieties as form long shoots. Examples: Madame Hardy (Damask), Duchess of Sutherland (Hybrid Perpetual).

Robust alludes to those which form very stout shoots of less length than 'Vigorous.' Examples: Juno (Hybrid Bourbon), Louise Peyronny (Hybrid Perpetual).

Moderate alludes to those which are of moderate growth: such usually form neat and compact bushes, or heads when on stems. Such are most of the French and Bourbon Roses, and many of the Hybrid Perpetuals.

Small is applied where any variety is of small or dwarf growth.

To know the rate of growth of a plant is of the highest importance in the selection of varieties. How otherwise can they be properly adapted for particular purposes? how else arranged correctly in Rose clumps, or in the formation of a Rosarium? One cannot always judge correctly of the actual rate of growth by a young plant: its vigour may be extraordinary, when the variety is in reality only a moderate grower. Hence it frequently happens that we find Roses in clumps, and elsewhere badly placed, the guiding line when planting having been the rate of growth of the young plants; and thus a moderate grower fills a position suited only for a robust or vigorous one, and *vice versa*.

It is the frequent meeting with cases such as these that has induced me to attach the rate of growth to the varieties, as far as it was practicable to do so. As this feature in description will be new to those who have not seen the Descriptive Catalogues of the Collection here, it may be well to give a table of the average height of the varieties of the different groups intended to be expressed by each term. The terms *vigorous, robust, moderate, and dwarf*, are

applied to certain kinds, tested in comparison with others of the same group: thus, a growth of ten to twelve feet would require a 2-ounce dose in the application of systemic poisons; a growth of eight to ten feet would be required to justify the application of the same dose in the Spring Chances; because the latter are in a more active condition than the 2-ounce dose.

The following Table is drawn up in reference to their growth in these States, the soil in which is a strong alkaline soil. However they may differ in extent of growth in other soils. I imagine most groups will remain comparatively the same.

TABLE OF THE APPLIANCE HEIGHT OF VARIETIES OF EACH GROUP, IN WHICH THE TERMS "VIGOROUS," "ROBUST," "MODERATE," AND "DWARF," ARE APPLIED.

CLASS I—SPRING ROSES.

GROUPS	VIGOROUS	ROBUST	MODERATE	DWARF
1. The Bourneville Rose	21 ft.			
2. The Bourneville Yellow			3 ft.	
3. The Bourneville Rose				1 1/2 to 2 ft.
4. The Bourneville Rose	4 to 5 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	1 to 2 ft.	
5. The Bourneville Rose	2 to 3 ft.	1 ft.	1 ft.	
6. The Bourneville Rose				1 to 1 1/2 ft.
7. The Xmas Rose	4 ft.	4 ft.	2 ft.	1 ft.
8. The Xmas Rose	2 to 4 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	1 ft.	1 to 1 1/2 ft.
9. The Xmas Rose	3 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	1 1/2 to 2 ft.	1 to 1 1/2 ft.
10. The Xmas Rose	5 to 7 ft.	4 to 5 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	1 to 1 1/2 ft.
11. The Xmas Rose	4 ft.		1 ft.	1 to 2 ft.
12. The Xmas Rose	4 to 5 ft.	4 to 5 ft.	2 ft.	
13. The Xmas Rose	4 to 5 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	1 1/2 to 2 ft.	1 ft.
14. The Xmas Rose		3 ft.		
15. The Xmas Rose	15 ft.			
16. The Xmas Rose	15 ft.		6 to 8 ft.	
17. The Xmas Rose	10 to 15 ft.			
18. The Xmas Rose	15 ft.			

CLASS II—AUTUMNAL ROSES.

GROUPS	VIGOROUS	ROBUST	MODERATE	DWARF
19. The Perpetual Rose			2 to 3 ft.	
20. The Perpetual Rose		2 to 3 ft.	1 1/2 to 2 ft.	
21. The Perpetual Rose	6 to 8 ft.			
22. The Perpetual Rose			3 ft.	
23. The Hybrid Perpetual	5 to 6 ft.	4 to 5 ft.	1 1/2 to 2 ft.	1 ft.
24. The Hybrid Perpetual			2 ft.	1 ft.
25. The Hybrid Perpetual	6 to 8 ft.		2 to 3 ft.	1 ft.
26. The Hybrid Perpetual	6 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	
27. The Chinese Chinese	3 ft.		2 ft.	1 ft.
28. The Chinese, or Monthly	3 to 5 ft.		2 ft.	1 ft.
29. The Fairy Rose				1 to 1 1/2 ft.
30. The Tea-scented	8 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	2 ft.	1 ft.
31. The Musk Rose	8 to 10 ft.			
32. The Nolette Rose	8 to 10 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	1 to 2 ft.

In the preceding Table I have avoided the maximum and minimum of height, and endeavoured to secure the mean. In poor soils I doubt not they will sink below this, and in rich ones they may rise above it. Certainly the most vigorous kinds, which are usually grown as Pillar or Climbing Roses, may, by skilful pruning and training, be brought to exceed the heights given.

Much confusion has arisen from there being no acknowledged standard of reference for the names of particular forms of Rose-trees. Thus the terms *low standard*, *half-standard*, and *dwarf standard*, are used synonymously by some. Before proceeding further, it may be well to intimate what is here intended by the use of certain names:—

Weeping Roses are kinds of vigorous and pendulous growth, worked on stems of 4 feet or upwards.

Standard Roses are any kinds on stems of about 3 feet.

Tall Standards ... 4 to 5 feet.

Half Standards ... 1½ to 2½ feet.

Dwarf Standards ... varying from 6 to 18 inches.

Dwarfs are budded or grafted close to the ground, and termed *worked dwarfs*; or are grown from cuttings or layers, and spoken of as *on their own roots*.

Climbing Roses are the most vigorous kinds selected from various groups.

Pillar Roses are analogous to the last: but the best forms of these are kinds of more erect habit, and less vigorous growth, than are usually chosen for Climbing Roses.

Pot Roses are any of the above grown in pots.

CLASS I.—SUMMER ROSES.

BLOOMING IN MAY, JUNE, AND JULY.

ROSA ALPINA.

GROUP I.—THE ALPINE OR BOURSALT ROSE.

THE Boursault Roses are very distinct from all others. The shoots are long, flexible, very smooth, in some instances entirely free from thorns; the one side often of a pale green, the other of a reddish tinge: the eyes are formed further apart than in common. The flowers are produced in large clusters. By these features are the varieties of this group readily distinguished. The Boursault Roses, though of vigorous growth, are not of a sufficiently pendulous habit to make perfect "Weeping Roses" without assistance from the cultivator. When desired to be formed into such, the branches should be drawn to the ground with tar-twine, or twisted bast; when the immense trusses of flowers they bring forth give to the tree an appearance truly gorgeous. One inducement to grow them in this manner is, that most Roses of a pendulous growth producing pale-coloured flowers, they introduce a charming variety among Weeping Roses; for the Boursault are mostly purple or crimson. Besides forming good Weeping Roses, they are fine grown either on pillars or on fences with a northerly aspect, a situation where few other kinds succeed well. It might be supposed that they are very hardy, growing naturally, as they do, on the Alps of Austria and Switzerland. And such is indeed the case: they will bloom well in situations where they scarcely obtain a gleam of sunshine. The popular name of the group "Boursault" is due to the first double Alpine Rose being so named in compliment to M. Boursault, a French cultivator.

Boursault Roses should be well thinned out in pruning; but the shoots that are left for flowering should be shortened in very little.

1. *AMADIS (Crimson)*; flowers deep crimson-purple, shaded more or less with vivid crimson, large and semi-double; form, cupped. Habit, erect; growth, vigorous; the young wood of a whitish green. A showy Rose: excellent as a pillar for distant effect.

2. *ELEGANS*; flowers light purplish crimson, semi-double.

3. *GRACILIS*; flowers lively cherry, shaded with lilac blush, of medium size, full; form, cupped. Habit, branching; growth, vigorous. Prickles singularly large and long; foliage of a rich dark green, the variety evidently being a hybrid.

4. *INERMIS*; flowers deep reddish rose.

ROSA SULPHEURA.

GROUP II.—THE DOUBLE YELLOW ROSE.

THIS Rose may be distinguished by its flat, glaucous leaves, usually of a pale or yellowish green. The vigorous shoots grow erect, the weaker ones rather twisted, and both are covered with long thin prickles.

It is generally allowed to be a native of Persia, first introduced to England from Constantinople. It is notorious for refusing to expand its blossoms, and has been the subject of much discussion. It was apparently unfavourably known in this respect two hundred years ago. John Parkinson, who wrote on Gardening early in the seventeenth century, says of it: "The flower is so thick and double, that very often it breaketh out on one side or another, but few of them abiding whole and fair in our country." As he does not give us any means of remedying the defect, we may presume that that was a puzzle to him which still remains so to us. At least, if we can advance a reasonable supposition as to the cause, we have not yet been able to provide a remedy. The methods of treatment and aspects which different writers have recommended, to induce this capricious plant to flower, are very various; but all seems of little use. Different aspects have been chosen, and different modes of culture followed; but what has succeeded in the hands of one individual has, in like situations and circumstances, failed in the hands of another.

In the first volume of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* (1841), the Editor invites his correspondents to a discussion on this plant; and, at p. 811, winds up the subject with a leading article. It is there remarked:—

"In what aspect it most flourishes may perhaps be gathered from this, that in ten cases success is connected with an east aspect, in eight with a north, in seven with a west, in six with full exposure all round, and in only one case is the south spoken of: this, however, is by W. Leveson Gower, Esq., whose Roses at Titsey, near Godstone, are well known for their beauty; and this gentleman finds them do better there than on a north or west wall.

"Nothing can be more conflicting than the evidence about soil. The majority of cases of success occur in light land, gravelly, sandy, loamy, and even marly.

"But, on the other hand, we have some instances of success in the stiffest land. Mr. Bowers, of Laleham, grew it in Northamptonshire, in cold clay, twenty inches deep; an anonymous correspondent asserts that he has had it in the greatest perfection in the blue clay of Essex, and that he has never known it to fail when it was put into clay in a north aspect; and another writer testifies to success in strong, wet, undrained clay, in the same county."

The Double Yellow Rose certainly is very beautiful when perfect; and could any system of cultivation be divulged, which, followed, would insure a successful issue, I should consider pages well occupied in doing so. But although my anticipations are not thus sanguine, the subject yet deserves a little consideration.

Some have said—*grow it in the open road*—others—*but it is the Japanese*—and others again—*but it is the Chinese*. In East London, in England, there, the seat of the late Earl Mrs. Bunsford, there was a plant in the open road, growing at a distance of about ten yards from a wall with a north-eastern aspect. It soon produced its beautiful pale yellow blossoms abundantly, covering the plant in all cases during the flowering season, in several successive years. This situation I might not regret. The soil is naturally a heavy loam, but was somewhat improved and enriched by the frequent addition of stable manure.

In certain districts of Suffolk in Summer, and in the Isle of Wight, it is said to flower well generally.

I am indebted to a friend, a great Rose enthusiast, that at Salisbury in Hampshire, both late and the American Rose flower beautifully. He has seen them there growing most luxuriantly, in a very exposed situation, covering a wall of green ashlar and several trees with perfect flowers.

The late Mr. Cunningham of Edinburgh once informed me that there was a plant in a back wall in that neighbourhood which flowered in perfection every year. The main stem and branches were as large as those of a *Spinoza*, and branches of flowers might be gathered from them in the season.

In the Summer of my father, the late Mr. A. Paul, the plant in which almost is made in the First Division of this work was grown in the open road, against a wall where it flowered abundantly and well. The soil in which it grew was originally a heavy loam; but having been occupied as garden ground for many years, it presents more the appearance of black garden mould. The subsoil is gravel.

In some parts of Italy perfect flowers are produced with so much certainty, that it is cultivated as a market plant; and it is often met with in the markets in various parts of France.

I think one thing is tolerably clear: our climate generally is not suited for its cultivation; and this presents a difficulty not easily overcome. Locality is evidently of vast importance; and a locality with a pure dry atmosphere is preferable to any other. In dry, mild seasons it has flowered in its favourite haunts in England better than at other times; and then in places where, in less favourable seasons, it would not flower. I have never heard of its flowering near London, or in the immediate neighbourhood of any large manufacturing town. There we may plant it; but no one can say whether it will ever produce perfect blossoms or not. The fact of its doing so is an anomaly—rather the exception than the rule. Notwithstanding this, its beauty, when perfect, tempts many to cultivate it: and let us consider the most reasonable means of obtaining success.

I believe one point has been too much overlooked, both by cultivators and writers on this subject—the general health of the plant. Let the cultivator procure, in the first instance, a healthy and vigorous plant, and, if possible, keep it in a healthy condition. It must be borne in mind, however, that it is possible to produce an overgrowth: a moderate course is best. Do not tempt it to grow too exuberantly, nor suffer it to dwindle, producing shoots resembling weak straws.

Half the plants which I have seen have been in this latter condition, unhealthy, debilitated, literally starved, and often swarming with insects. Can such be expected to develop perfect flowers? This state of things may answer (barring the insects), applied to some varieties, whose flowers are too full to expand under ordinary circumstances: indeed it does answer; but it will not do so in this instance. I would advise all who desire to cultivate the Double Yellow Rose to plant it on a border with an eastern or western aspect; not training it to a wall, but growing it as a round bush. Let the locality be airy, the soil rather heavy, and tolerably rich. So soon as the buds break, set a watch over the plant to keep it free from the insects which almost invariably infest it, and which may be done by brushing them off into the hand, or syringing with tobacco-water. When the flower-buds are forming, have an eye to their growth: if weakly, or seeming likely to become so, water the plant twice or thrice a week with a solution of guano, using about two ounces to a gallon of pond or rain-water. As soon as the flowering season is past, remove some of the shoots, if they have been produced in such number as to crowd each other, when those suffered to remain will become thoroughly matured by fuller exposure to sun and air. By this procedure one grand point is gained—the formation of wood in the most favourable condition for the production of perfect flowers. In March the plant may be pruned, *but very little*: on the weak shoots, five or six eyes should be left; on the strong ones, from six to nine eyes.

It is only by the recent introduction of the Persian Yellow Rose that we have become, in some measure, indifferent to the possession of the old Double Yellow; the former, though not of equal beauty, being yet a free and tolerably certain bloomer.

1. DOUBLE YELLOW, or SULPHUREA; flowers of the deepest and brightest yellow found among Roses; very large and full; rarely expand well; form, globular. Habit, branching; growth, moderate, or sometimes vigorous.

ROSA SPINOSISSIMA.

GROUP III.—THE SCOTCH ROSE.

WELL has this Rose been named "Spinosissima," for it is indeed the most spiny of all Roses, and the spines are as sharp as they are plentiful. They are far more so than they seem to be; and a word of caution here may save the tyro an unpleasant greeting. The Scotch Rose is a native species, growing plentifully in many parts of Britain. I have somewhere read or heard it stated, that the first double Scotch Roses were raised from seed by Mr. Brown, a Nurseryman at Perth. It is from that part many of our finest varieties have issued, and varieties have been exceedingly numerous; for they seed so abundantly, and the seed vegetates so freely, that there is no difficulty in raising seedlings. But with English amateurs they are not popular; why, I do not know, except it arise from the short duration of their flowers.

They all form compact bushes, being usually grown as such, for they are not well adapted for standards. They flower abundantly, and early in the season. The flowers are small and globular; many of them, as they hang on the bush, looking like little balls. I recollect being much struck with a stand of these Roses brought to one of the Horticultural exhibitions in May. The season was an early and a genial one, and they were produced in great beauty.

Scotch Roses are in good taste planted as a hedge round a Rosarium, where such may be required: a bank of Scotch Roses I should also conceive to produce a good effect. They *like* a pure air—and indeed what Roses do not?—but will grow almost anywhere.*

When plants of the Scotch Rose become established in the soil, the stems push laterally under ground, often rising to the surface at a considerable distance from the plant. These are called suckers, and are separated from the mother-plant to form new plants; and thus is the Scotch Rose propagated. It is not easy to confound this with any other group, the spines are so thickly set on the stems. The growth is dwarf. The flowers are mostly small, double, and globular in form, possessed of a peculiarly grateful fragrance. The plants resemble each other so nearly in every respect, that it seems only necessary to *affix* the colours.

There is one hybrid of this group well worthy of cultivation, the Stanwell Perpetual, which blooms both in Summer and Autumn.

1. AIMABLE ROSETTE; flowers red or rose.
2. AMBUCHÉLET; flowers rosy lilac.
3. ARTERRESEA; flowers blush and purple marbled.
4. CELESTA; flowers white.
5. COUNTESS OF GLASGOW; flowers deep purple.
6. COUNTESS OF KINNOUL; flowers purple.
7. GUY MANNERING; flowers blush, large.
8. IRIS; flowers white.
9. JAMES'S PURPLE; flowers purple.
10. JOSEPHUS; flowers light yellow.
11. KING OF SCOTS; flowers rosy purple.
12. LADY BANKS; flowers blush-red.
13. LADY ROLLO; flowers lilac.
14. MARY STUART; flowers yellow.
15. MIDAS; flowers dark red.
16. MRS. HAMILTON; flowers blush-purple.
17. MRS. M. STIRLING; flowers dark velvety red, fine.
18. MOZART; flowers blush.
19. NEPTUNE; flowers fine dark red.
20. PRINCESS; flowers blush-white.

* I recollect once meeting with a plant at Garth Point, North Wales, which had fastened itself in the crevice of a bare rock, where it not only lived, but flourished. It was solitary: no plant disputed its position.

21. PRINCESS ELIZABETH ; flowers bright pink.
22. PYTHAGORAS ; flowers marbled red or rose.
23. VISCOUNTESS OF STRATHALLAN ; flowers bluish.
24. WAVERLEY ; flowers red.

ROSA DAMASCENA.

GROUP IV.—THE DAMASK ROSE.

IN common parlance, all dark Roses are termed Damask, probably from the first dark varieties having borne this name. But this is not literally correct. There are dark Roses belonging to almost every group ; and there are Damask Roses of various colours : some are white. The Damask are readily distinguished from others by a robustness of growth, in conjunction with rough, spinous shoots, and downy, coriaceous leaves of a light green colour. Owing to this latter feature, they present a striking contrast when introduced among other groups. The flowers are mostly of fair size ; some are large, and all are showy.

The Damask Rose is allowed to be of great antiquity. Some suppose it to be of this Virgil speaks in the Georgics and elsewhere. It is generally believed that it was first introduced from Syria, and brought to England in 1573. But Johnson, in "The History of Gardening," says, "The learned Linacre, who died in 1524, first introduced the Damask Rose from Italy." Who will fight the battle ? We must not pause to do so. Wherever the truth may lie, it is evident that it has been cultivated in England for a great length of time ; and it affords a singularly striking example of the treasures Nature's plants are capable of yielding beneath the hand of the industrious cultivator ; of the power given unto man to improve by his labour the races of the vegetable world. For two hundred years this Rose underwent but little change ; but modern Rose-growers have improved and varied it to such a degree, producing through it, first, Damask Perpetual, then Hybrid Perpetual, that the favourites of so long standing are threatened with oblivion.

The Damask Roses are very hardy, thriving well either as standards or dwarfs. They do not form compact-headed trees, but their growth is graceful ; rather more rambling than that of the French Roses. They flower abundantly : in some instances the flowers rest among the leaves and branches which surround them ; in others they are elevated above. It is chiefly from the petals of this species, in common with those of the Provence (*R. CENTIFOLIA*), that Rose-water is distilled. Acres of Roses are grown in some parts of the country expressly for the purpose.

1. BOUVET ; flowers purplish rose.
2. LA CHÉRIE ; flowers flesh-colour, their centres salmon-pink.
3. LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES ; flowers light vivid rose, the colour gradually receding from their centres, leaving the edges of a rosy blush ; large and full ; form, expanded ; habit, branching ; growth, vigorous.

4. *LEDA (Painted Damask)*; flowers blush, tinged with flesh, the petals often margined with lake; of medium size, full; form, expanded. Habit, branching; growth, robust; leaves, broad, short, and handsome. A beautiful Rose when the lake margin is perfect.

5. *MADAME HARDY*; flowers pure white, occasionally delicately tinged with flesh, large and full; form, cupped. Habit, erect; growth, vigorous, frequently producing the flowers in large clusters. A beautiful Rose. Raised at the Jardin du Luxembourg in 1832.

6. *MADAME SOETMANS*; flowers delicate flesh, changing to white, glossy, large and full; form, cupped. Habit, branching; growth, vigorous. A beautiful Rose.

7. *MADAME STOLTZ*; flowers pale straw; form, cupped.

8. *POPE*; flowers crimson and purple shaded.

9. *PULCHERIE*; flowers pure white; of medium size, very double; form, cupped. Habit, branching; growth, moderate.

10. *SÉMIRAMIS*; flowers fawn, shaded with pink.

ROSA CENTIFOLIA.

GROUP V.—THE PROVENCE ROSE, WITH ITS HYBRIDS.

WHO has not heard of the Provence, or, as it is more frequently called, the Cabbage Rose? There are numerous varieties, though Nature has not been so lavish with her gifts here—has not answered so fully to the strivings of art to improve this group—as in some other instances. Perhaps the old favourite is so perfect that it cannot be surpassed. Be this as it may, the group has improved by the varying of the colours, if no individual variety has been raised to surpass the original.

The Provence Roses are deliciously fragrant; their habit is for the most part branching or pendulous; and among them are some of the finest globular-shaped Roses grown.

The foliage is bold and handsome; the leaflets broad and wrinkled; in many instances obtuse, the edges deeply serrated. The prickles on the branches are very unequal; some are fine and straight, others large at their base, and falcate. These points, with the drooping habit, and usually globular flowers, serve as marks by which we distinguish them.

They thrive well either as dwarfs or standards; but some varieties require the fostering care of the cultivator to tempt them to produce their flowers in full beauty. To ensure complete success, plant them in a soil made rich, and water them occasionally in Spring with liquid manure. All, except the vigorous growers, which are in many instances hybrids, should be subjected to close pruning.

1. *ADRIENNE DE CARDOVILLE*; flowers rosy crimson, large and full; form,

cupped, fine. Habit, branching; growth, moderate. Raised in the neighbourhood of Paris. Introduced in 1845.

2. COMMON OR CABBAGE ROSE; flowers rosy pink, their circumference changing paler soon after expansion; the tops of the petals sometimes slightly reflexing, large and full; form, globular. Habit, branching; growth, vigorous.

3. CRISTATA (*Crested Moss*); flowers rose-pink, their circumference changing paler, often assuming a lilac tint, very large and full; form, globular. The flower-buds beautifully crested, the crest sometimes extending to the leaves. Habit, branching; growth, moderate. An extraordinary and beautiful Rose, first noticed growing on the walls of a convent near Berne, in Switzerland. Prune short; the more vigorous the growth, the more is the crest developed.

4. DOMETELLE BECAB; flowers bright pink, large.

5. REINE DE PROVENCE; flowers glossy lilac blush, large and very double; form, globular. Habit, branching; growth, vigorous; shoots very spinous.

6. UNIQUE (*White Provence*); flowers paper-white, large and full; form, deeply cupped. Habit, erect; growth, moderate. A good white Rose, well suited for masses.

7. UNIQUE PANACHÉ SUPERB (*Superb Striped Unique*); flowers white striped with lake, but sporting much, sometimes coming altogether white, and sometimes wholly red; large and full; form, cupped. Habit, erect; growth, moderate, shoots very spinous. This is one of the most beautiful striped Roses known; but there is some difficulty in keeping it in true character. To assist in this, avoid a rich soil; let it be planted in a mixture of good turfy loam, burnt earth, and old mortar or brick rubbish, two parts of the former to one of each of the latter.

WHITE PROVENCE; see Unique.

ROSA CENTIFOLIA.

GROUP VI.—THE MINIATURE PROVENCE, OR POMPON ROSE.

THE Roses in this group are remarkable for their diminutiveness. They are well adapted for edgings to the Rosarium, or Rose-clumps generally. They are sometimes planted in masses, in which manner they look well, as they are of neat growth, and bloom profusely; but they do not last long in flower: and for this reason we should hesitate to recommend them, except under particular circumstances. The Chinese and Bourbon Roses are usually preferred for dwarf masses, and no wonder, when it is considered that they produce their beautiful flowers during one-half of the year.

1. DE MEAUX (*Pompon*); flowers light rose, very small and full. Habit, erect; growth, dwarf.

2. DWARF BURGUNDY; flowers deep red, very small and double; form, cupped; growth, dwarf.

3. *SPONO*; flowers pale rose, small and very double: form cupped; growth, dwarf.

4. *WHITE BURGUNDY*; flowers white, their centres pink, very small and very double; form, cupped; growth dwarf.

ROSA CENTIFOLIA

GROUP VII—THE MOSS ROSE.

THE history of the Moss Rose is wrapped in obscurity. It was first introduced to England from Holland; and it is generally believed that it was a sport from the Provence Rose; that it was not originated by seed, as most new varieties are, but by a branch of the Provence Rose sporting, as it is termed,—that is, producing flowers differing in character and habit from others of its own nature,—flowers enveloped in moss. Some tribes of plants are more disposed to sport than others; and the Provence and Moss Roses possess this peculiar property in a remarkable degree. I have seen the White Moss bearing at the same time, and on the same plant, red, white, and variegated flowers. I have also seen the Perpetual White Moss, whose flowers should be white, produce pink flowers, entirely destitute of moss. I am informed, and think it probable, that the Moss Unique was first obtained in this manner: a branch of the White Provence Rose produced flowers enveloped in moss; the branch was propagated from; and the plants so propagated produced flowers retaining their mossy characteristic.

Like many others, the group now before us has been much improved of late years: many of the old varieties, formerly so much esteemed, though possessed of but few petals, and almost destitute of form and fragrance, are now quietly departing, to give place to more perfect kinds. A remarkable illustration of the effects of hybridizing is met with here. There have been introduced lately some Moss Roses of the most vigorous growth, with shining foliage; and others bearing flowers in the Autumn. The former have been produced by crossing the Moss with the Hybrid Chinese Roses, or *vice versa*: the latter by bringing together the Moss and Perpetual. (See "Hybridizing," Chapter VI.)

The Perpetual Moss we refer to a separate group (Class II., Group XX., Autumnal Roses): the others we retain here. Besides these, there are varieties possessing some of the characters of the French Rose: such is *Gloire des Mousseuses*.

Moss Roses require high cultivation; some are of delicate growth, and will only flourish in a kindly soil; others are very hardy; but all, whether hardy or delicate, delight in a rich soil. But few of the Moss Roses are well adapted for Standards: it is true that many will exist as such, but they merely suffer existence; they cannot be said to flourish. They should be grown either on their own roots, or budded on short stems (the latter is preferable in most cases), and should be closely pruned. Exceptions may be made to this rule, which will be noticed in describing the varieties.

If we except the common Moss, we do not consider this group well suited either for pot-culture or for forcing. Their distinctness, however, stands forth prominently in their favour; and in large collections it is worth while to introduce a few, for the sake of variety. The flower-garden or the Rosarium is their proper place; and we think a greater space should be allotted them there than is usually done. No Roses can be more interesting; certainly none are sweeter or more beautiful.

On rich, warm, dryish soils, with an airy situation, the varieties termed "vigorous" may be fashioned into "Pillar Roses," and they are indeed unique when cultivated in this manner.

Could anything be more beautiful than a collection of Moss Roses, formed into pillars varying in height from six to eight feet? There is an abundance of material with which to form such. All the kinds marked "vigorous" are suited for the purpose.

The moss-like substance which surrounds the flower-buds of these Roses is a sufficient mark of distinction; but they are altogether dissimilar to others. They vary much in character and vigour.

1. ADOLPHE BROGNIAET; flowers rosy lilac.
2. ALBERT DUREAU; flowers bright red, shaded.
3. ALICE LEROI; flowers lilac-blush, shaded with rose, large and double, well mossed; form, cupped; growth, vigorous. Should be pruned moderately close.
4. ANGÉLIQUE QUÉTIER; flowers rosy lilac, large and very double; well mossed; form, cupped; exquisite in the bud state; growth, vigorous, forming a bush densely clothed with foliage.
5. ARISTIDE; flowers bright crimson.
6. BARONNE DE WASSENAER; flowers bright red, of globular form, produced in clusters, large, but not very double. A good hardy free Rose; growth vigorous.
7. BAYARD; flowers bright red, large and full.
8. BLUSH; flowers blush, their centres pink, well mossed, large and full; form, cupped; habit, branching; growth, moderate; foliage, fine. A beautiful Rose.
9. BOURSIE DE LA RIVIERE; flowers rosy pink.
10. CAPTAIN INGRAM; flowers dark velvety purple, exceedingly rich in colour, of medium size, full; growth, vigorous.
11. CELINA; flowers deep rosy-crimson, shaded with dark purple, a streak of white occasionally tracing the centre of a petal; colour brilliant when newly opened; large and double; form, expanded; growth, moderate. A beautiful Rose. A good seed-bearer.
12. COMMON, OR OLD; flowers pale rose, very large and full, well mossed; form, globular; growth, vigorous; foliage fine. One of the most beautiful. Thrives as a Standard.
13. COMTESSE DE MURINAIS; flowers pale flesh when newly opened, soon changing to white, large and very double; form, cupped; growth, vigorous. Raised from seed by M. Vibert in 1843. Thrives as a Standard.

CRESTED MOSS ; see Group V., Provence Rose, "Cristata."

14. CRIMSON (*Damask Moss*) ; flowers rose, large and double ; form, expanded, well mossed ; growth, vigorous ; foliage, large and fine. Raised at Tinwell, in Rutlandshire ; and hence sometimes called the Tinwell Moss.

15. CRIMSON FRENCH (*Ecarlate*) ; flowers rosy crimson, of medium size, full ; form, expanded ; habit, branching ; growth, moderate. The wood has a reddish appearance, from being densely covered with red spines.

DAMASK MOSS ; See Crimson.

16. DANVILLE ; flowers lilac, crimson centres ; growth moderate.

17. DECANDOLLE ; flowers rose shaded.

18. DUCHESSE D'ISTRIE ; flowers rosy pink ; growth, moderate.

ÉCARLATE ; see Crimson French.

19. ÉCLATANTE ; flowers deep even pink, large and double, well mossed ; form, expanded ; growth, vigorous.

20. ETNA ; flowers brilliant crimson, with a purplish tinge, of large size, and very double. A beautiful Rose. Raised at Angers. Introduced in 1845.

FERRUGINEUSE ; see Luxembourg.

21. FREDERIC SOULIÉ ; flowers crimson and purple shaded, large, full, and excellent ; growth, moderate.

22. FONTENELLE ; flowers bright rose.

23. GLOIRE DES MOUSSEUSES ; flowers pale rose, margined with blush, very large, full and well mossed. One of the handsomest of this group. Thrives as a Standard. Growth, robust.

24. GRACILIS (*Prolific*) ; flowers deep pink, large and full, well mossed ; form, globular. An abundant-blooming variety, with fine large foliage ; excellent for masses ; growth moderate.

25. GRANDIFLORA ; flowers deep rose, very large and double ; form, cupped.

26. JENNY LIND ; flowers crimson-scarlet.

27. JOHN CRANSTON ; flowers crimson and purple shaded, of medium size, full ; form, expanded ; growth, vigorous. Thrives as a Standard.

28. JULIE DE MERSENT ; flowers rose shaded with blush. A good free-flowering sort, of moderate growth.

29. LANEH (hybrid) ; flowers rosy crimson, occasionally tinged with purple, large and full ; form, globular ; buds broad, bold, and well mossed ; foliage very large. Raised by M. Laffay of Bellevue ; growth robust.

30. LATONE ; flowers blush, large and full ; growth, vigorous.

31. L'ÉBLOUISSANTE ; flowers crimson.

32. LUXEMBOURG (*Ferrugineuse*) (hybrid) ; flowers deep crimson, often shaded with purple, of medium size, and double ; form, expanded ; growth, vigorous. A beautiful Rose, not unsuitable for a short pillar, or a Standard ; requires but little pruning. A good seed-bearer.

33. MADAME DE LA ROCHELAMBERT ; flowers amaranth, large and full ; growth, moderate.

34. MADAME HOCHÉ ; flowers white, very double.

35. *MARÉCHAL DAVOUST*; flowers bright rose.
36. *MARIE DE BLOIS*; flowers bright rosy lilac, large and full, well mossed; growth, robust. One of the best.
37. *NUITS D'YOUNG*; flowers dark velvety purple, very double; growth moderate.
38. *PANACHÉE FLEINE*; flowers white or flesh-colour, occasionally beautifully streaked with rose, of medium size, very double; form, cupped; growth, vigorous. Probably a sport from the White Bath Moss.
39. *PARTOUT (Zoé)*; flowers light rose, large and full; form, cupped. Habit, branching; growth, vigorous; shoots very spinous; leaves mossed and curled.
40. *PAUL VÉRONÈSE*; flowers rosy carmine.
- PERPETUAL WHITE*; see Group XX., Perpetual Moss.
41. *POMPON (De Meaux)*; flowers blush, their centres pale pink, small and full; form, cupped. Habit, dwarf. A very pretty and interesting Rose of delicate growth. Found growing in a garden at Taunton, in Somersetshire, about fifty years ago. Prune closely.
42. *PRESTQUE PARTOUT*; flowers rose, of medium size, full; form, cupped; growth, vigorous. Probably a sport from *M. Partout*, which variety it resembles in some particulars, but is a freer bloomer and a better Rose. Forms a fine Standard. Prune moderately.
43. *PRINCESS ALICE*; flowers blush, pink centres, large, full, and well mossed; growth, vigorous.
44. *PRINCESS ROYAL (Portemer)*; flowers rosy flesh, large and full; form, globular, beautiful, well mossed; flower-stalks very erect. Raised at Gentilly. Introduced in 1846. Prune closely.
45. *PRINCESS ADELAIDE (hybrid)*; flowers pale glossy rose, blooming in large clusters, large and full; form, compact. Habit, erect; growth, vigorous. A fine Rose for a sunny wall or pillar. Prune sparingly.
- PROLIFIC*; see *Gracilis*.
46. *PRINCESSE DE VAUDEMONT*; flowers pink; growth, moderate.
47. *PURPUREA RUBRA*; flowers dark purple, large and full. A good and distinct variety; growth, vigorous.
48. *REINE BLANCHE*; flowers pure white, large and full; growth, vigorous. Very good.
49. *TURENNE*; flowers amaranth.
50. *UNIQUE*; flowers pure white, occasionally tinted with lake, large and full, well mossed; form, cupped. Habit, erect; growth, moderate; shoots, very spinous. Prune closely.
51. *UNIQUE NOUVELLE*; flowers crimson-purple mottled.
52. *VANDAEAL*; flowers rich purple, lilac edges, large and full; growth, robust. A good dark Moss Rose.
53. *WHITE BATH*; flowers paper-white, occasionally producing striped or pink petals, well mossed, exquisite in bud, large and full; form, globular. Habit, erect; growth, moderate. A beautiful Rose, and still the best White Moss. Prune closely.

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SECRET

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and there are here and there interesting single marked and spotted Trees which are especially beautiful. To see the water in perfection, they should be viewed early in the morning before a summer's sun has dimmed their beauty; for the waters of these lakes, in particular in the First King's approach, when the morning light becomes too bright to permit.

The French Boas approach nearer to the Europeans than to any other group: they are distinguished from them by a more symmetrical and compact growth: the profiles are less marked and less pronounced and the curves are more fine. The Hybrid Chinese are descended from these, but there is little fear of confounding the two.

In pruning French Buds, the heads should be well thinned out as they are disposed to produce an abundance of shoots far more than can be utilized to sustain the flowers combined with the ultimate goal of the work, are the chief ends to view. This can be heads well; then when pruning shorten the shoots left back to four, five or six eyes, or to where the wood is thin and well formed, and the area full and plump.

1. ADAMS PASTURE: River, beautiful view, lake across park; cypress large and tall; some oaks. Black spruce; gum trees.

Enlace a la red: www.casas-bien.com

2. Bottle or Narwhal: flowers crimson-purple, their centers sometimes
very crimson, very large and full; form compact. Habit branching; growth,
rare.

3. *Cleome Borealis* (*Biscorte maritima*): flowers lively rose, marked with
 veins of medium size, fine; form compact. Habit erect; growth moderate.

4. **CTYSHIZ**: flowers pale rose, their circumference almost black, large and full; base cupped. Habit erect; growth moderate.

5. *D. AGUTZII* : flowers very crimson, occasionally shaded with dark purple, opening large, and full; form compact. Habit, erect; growth, moderate.

6. **DROZZES OF BUTCLETCH:** flowers lively crimson, their circumference in-

clining to lavender-blush, very large and full; form, cupped. Habit, erect; growth, vigorous.

7. ÉBLOUISSANTE DE LAQUEUE; flowers dark velvety crimson, their centres almost scarlet, large and very double; form, expanded. Habit, erect; growth, small.

8. GARIBALDI; flowers crimson.

9. GRANDISSIMA (*Louis Philippe*); flowers rosy crimson, sometimes purplish, very large and full; form, compact. Habit, branching; growth, vigorous.

10. KEAN; flowers rich velvety purple, their centres crimson-scarlet, large and full; form, compact, perfect. Habit, branching; growth, vigorous. A beautiful Rose.

11. LA VOLUPTE (*Letitia*); flowers rose, slightly shaded with lilac, large and full; form, cupped, the petals exquisitely arranged. Growth, moderate.

12. OHL; flowers violet-purple, their centre brilliant red, large and full. Habit, branching; growth, robust. A fine Rose.

13. ŒILLET PARFAIT; flowers pure white, distinctly striped with rosy crimson, the latter colour shaded with purple, of medium size, double; form, cupped. Habit, erect; growth, small. Beautiful when true, like a scarlet bizarre Carnation. Somewhat hybridized, partaking slightly of the Damask, Group IV.

14. PERLE DES PANACHÉES; flowers white, striped with rose-colour, the marking very clear and distinct, of medium size, full; form, expanded. Habit, erect; growth, moderate. One of the best of the striped Roses.

15. ROSA MUNDI; flowers white, striped with carnation, large and semi-double; form, expanded. Habit, branching; growth, moderate. An abundant seed-bearer, and the parent of most of the striped French Roses.

16. TEANSON GOUBAULT; flowers red, clear and pale at their circumference, large and full.

17. TRIOMPHE DE JAUSSENS; flowers vivid rosy crimson, shaded with purple; of medium size, full; form, cupped. Habit, branching; growth, moderate.

18. VILLAGE MAID (*La Rubanée*); flowers white, striped with rose and purple, the stripes varying in breadth, sometimes the one and sometimes the other colour preponderating, large and full; form, cupped. Habit, pendulous; growth, small.

ROSA GALLICA.

GROUP IX.—HYBRID FRENCH, COMMONLY CALLED HYBRID PROVENCE.

THIS Group resembles the last more nearly than any other, and for that reason we term them Hybrid French. Their growth is less robust than that of the true French: the shoots are less knotty, and the wood is usually of a pale green. The eyes are in many cases formed on the shoots at very short distances from each other. The flowers are mostly light-coloured, and are remarkable for their beauty and purity of appearance.

The varieties of this group are hardy, requiring no particular treatment, and flourishing equally well whether grown as Standards or Dwarfs.

1. **ASPASIE** ; flowers flesh-colour, changing to blush after expanding, of medium size, full ; form, cupped. Habit, erect ; growth, moderate.

2. **BLANCHEFLEUR** ; flowers white, slightly tinged with flesh, large and full ; form, compact, perfect. Habit, erect ; growth, robust. An abundant and early bloomer ; very beautiful on the tree.

3. **COMTESSE DE LACÉPÈDE** ; flowers silvery blush, sometimes rosy flesh, large, full ; form, cupped ; growth, moderate.

4. **COMTESSE DE SEGUR** ; flowers flesh-colour, buff centre, of medium size ; nicely cupped, full. Growth, moderate.

5. **DUCHESSÉ D'ORLÉANS** ; flowers flesh-colour, wax-like, large and full ; form, cupped. Habit, erect ; growth, moderate.

6. **EXÉRANCE** ; flowers cream, their centres pale lemon, the petals smooth and of even form, of medium size, full ; form, cupped. Habit, erect ; growth, moderate.

ROSA GALLICA.

GROUP X.—HYBRID CHINESE.

THE Hybrid Chinese Roses have originated from the French and the Provence crossed with the Chinese, or *vice versa* : they are, therefore, Hybrids. Although called Hybrid Chinese, they partake more intimately of the nature of the French and Provence Roses than of that of their Chinese parent : we therefore arrange them under *Rosa Gallica*. One feature in particular requires notice : they bloom only in June and July ; whereas the Chinese are the most protracted bloomers, flowering constantly from June till November. But besides this, the Hybrid Chinese resemble the French Roses more nearly than any other group, and the unpractised eye might confound the two, were it not for certain marks in habit and flowering, which we will now endeavour to point out.

The group "Hybrid Chinese" of some Catalogues includes more than the name seems to imply : it embraces those varieties, also, whose parentage on the one side is the Noisette and Bourbon. In our arrangement they stand divided into three groups ; namely, Hybrid Chinese, Hybrid Noisette, and Hybrid Bourbon ; the first of which is the one now under consideration.

The Hybrid Chinese differ from the French Roses in their growth, which is more diffuse ; in their foliage, which is usually smooth, shining more or less, and retained on the tree later in the year ; in their thorns, which are larger, and usually more numerous ; and in their flowers, which are produced in larger clusters, with petals less flaccid, and which remain in a perfect state a longer time after expansion. These Hybrids are more vigorous in growth than either of their parents, and are in their nature very hardy. There are, therefore, none better for planting in unfavourable situations, or where the soil is poor.

They require but little pruning, especially the vigorous growers. The heads should be well thinned out in November, and the shoots shortened in to from six to twelve eyes in March. We here allude to the mass only. There are some few which require closer pruning: such are all those which are particularized in the descriptions as of moderate growth.

To those who plant Roses chiefly with the view of ornamenting the Flower-garden, or to produce effect by masses of flower, there are perhaps none so well adapted to ensure the perfecting of their design, as very many of them form large-headed trees of elegant growth, producing their brilliant and various-coloured flowers in gorgeous abundance. It is advisable to select these Roses on stems rather above the average height: they are mostly of a pendulous habit, and, when budded on tall stems, the flowers droop gracefully, and are displayed to great advantage.

The kinds denominated vigorous form the best of summer-flowering Pillar Roses. They will grow from four to ten feet in the course of a year, they bloom freely when established, and are well clothed with handsome foliage.

1. **BEAUTY OF BILLIARD**; flowers vivid scarlet, of medium size, full; form, compact. Habit, pendulous; growth, moderate; shoots, slender.

2. **BELLE MARIE**; flowers fine rose-colour, their circumference paler, large and full; form, cupped. Habit, branching; growth, vigorous.

3. **BLAIRII**, No. 2; flowers rosy blush, very large and double. Habit, branching; growth, vigorous; foliage fine. One of the largest of Roses, and one of the freest growers, often attaining to ten or twelve feet in one season. A fine wall Rose.

4. **BRENNUS**; flowers light carmine, large and full; form, cupped. Habit, branching; growth, vigorous; foliage, fine.

5. **CHARLES FOUCQUIER**; flowers reddish crimson, their circumference inclining to lilac; form, globular. Habit, branching; growth, vigorous.

6. **CHARLES LOUIS**; flowers rosy pink.

7. **CHÉNÉDOLÉ**; flowers light vermilion, very large and very double; form, cupped. Habit, erect; growth, most vigorous; shoots, very spinous. A superb Rose for a pillar; a good seed-bearer; and one of the most attractive Roses grown.

COMTESSE DE LACÉPÈDE. See Group IX., Hybrid French.

8. **DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE**; flowers rosy lilac, striped with white, large and double; form, cupped. Habit, branching; growth, vigorous.

9. **FREDERICK THE SECOND**; flowers rich crimson-purple, large and double; growth, vigorous.

10. **FULGENS** (*Malton*); flowers brilliant crimson, of medium size, full; form cupped, fine. Habit, branching; growth, vigorous. Requires but little pruning.

11. **GENERAL ALLARD**; flowers rosy carmine, of medium size, very double; form, globular. Habit, branching; growth, small.

12. **GENERAL JACQUEMINOT**; flowers deep purple, shaded with brilliant crimson, large and full; form, compact. Habit, erect; growth, vigorous. Introduced in 1846.

13. **GEORGE THE FOURTH**; flowers vivid crimson, shaded with dark purple, glowing, large and full; form, cupped. Habit, branching; growth, moderate.

14. **GENERAL LAMORICIÈRE**, alias **GERVAIS ROULLIARD**; flowers rose-colour, large and full; growth, moderate.

15. **GLOIRE DE COULINE**; flowers carmine, shaded with crimson, large and full; form, cupped. Habit, branching; growth, moderate.

16. **LADY STUART**; flowers silvery blush, large and full; form, cupped. Habit, erect; growth, small.

LÉOPOLD DE BAUFFRÉMONT; see Group XI., Hybrid Noisette.

17. **MADAME BARNEY**; flowers satin-like rose, large and full.

18. **MADAME BARBIOT**; flowers light rose, shaded, large and fine; growth, vigorous.

MADAME PLANTIER; see Group XI., Hybrid Noisette.

MALTON; see Fulgens.

19. **MARÉCHAL SOULT**; flowers light vermilion.

20. **MISS INGRAM**; flowers blush-white; form, globular; growth, vigorous.

21. **PAUL VERDIER**; flowers light red, of fine globular form. A good pot Rose. Growth, vigorous.

MARIE DE NERREA; see Group XI., Hybrid Noisette.

22. **TRIOMPHE DE BATEUX**; flowers creamy white.

23. **VELOURS EPISCOPAL**; flowers bright red, shaded with violet-purple, of medium size, full; form, globular. Habit, erect; growth, moderate.

24. **VIVID**; flowers brilliant crimson, very showy. A fine pillar or climbing Rose. Growth, vigorous.

WILLIAM JESSE; see Group XXIII., Hybrid Perpetual.

ROSA GALLICA.

GROUP XI.—HYBRID NOISETTE.

THE Hybrid Noisette Roses form but a small group. They are, nevertheless, a distinct and interesting one. Their parentage on the one side is mostly of the French or of the Provence, and on the other of the Noisette Rose. They resemble the Hybrid Chinese more nearly than any other group: they differ from them in the flowers being of smaller dimensions, and formed in large corymbs or clusters; owing to which, there is a greater succession and longer duration of bloom. They are suitable for the same purposes, and require the same treatment as the Hybrid Chinese, Group X.

1. **LÉOPOLD DE BAUFFRÉMONT**; flowers pale rose, large and very double; form, cupped. Habit, branching; growth, vigorous.

2. **MADAME PLANTIER**; flowers creamy white when newly opened, changing to pure white, of medium size, full; form, compact. Habit, branching; growth, vigorous; shoots, slender; foliage, light green. An immense bloomer, and a

beautiful Rose, forming a large bush or tree, producing a sheet of white blossom, and lasting a long time in flower.

3. **MADELINE** (*Emmeline*) (*Double-margined hip.*); flowers creamy white, or sometimes pale flesh, usually margined with crimson, large and very double; form, compact. Habit, erect; growth, vigorous. A beautiful Rose when produced true to character, and by no means an inconstant one.

4. **MARIE DE NERREA**; flowers clear pale pink, dying off lively blush, large and double; form, expanded. Habit, branching; growth, moderate.

ROSA GALLICA.

GROUP XII.—HYBRID BOURBON.

THE Hybrid Bourbon Roses are also, in greater part, descended from the French or the Provence crossed with the Bourbon, or *vice versa*. They are less diffuse and more robust in growth than the Hybrid Chinese, being readily distinguished from them by their broad stout foliage, the leaflets of which are more obtuse. The *tout ensemble* of these Roses is particularly fine: some are compact growers, many are abundant bloomers, and the flowers are in general large and handsome. They are well suited for growing in pots, either for forcing or exhibition. In pruning, they may, with few exceptions, be treated as recommended for the Hybrid Chinese.

1. **CHARLES DUVAL**; flowers deep pink, large and full; form cupped. Habit, erect; growth, vigorous; the shoots clothed with beautiful foliage. A good Rose for pot and pillar; forms also a handsome tree.

2. **CIMABUE**; flowers crimson; growth, vigorous.

CHÉNÉDOLÉ; see Group X., Hybrid Chinese.

3. **COMTE BOUBERT**; flowers rose-colour, some of the petals occasionally blush, large and double; form, cupped. Habit, branching; growth, robust.

4. **COUPE D'HÉBÉ**; flowers rich deep pink, exquisite in colour, large and very double; form, cupped, perfect. Habit, erect; growth, vigorous; foliage fine. Good for a pillar. Raised by M. Laffay of Bellevue. A good seed-bearer.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE; see Group X., Hybrid Chinese.

5. **JUNO**; flowers pale rose, very large and full. Habit, branching; growth, vigorous. A first-rate Pot-Rose.

MALTON; see Group X., Hybrid Chinese, "FULGENS."

6. **PAUL PERRAS**; flowers beautiful pale rose, large and very double; form, compact. Growth, vigorous. A good Rose for a pillar; forms also a fine tree. An abundant seed-bearer.

7. **PERFECTION**; flowers delicate pink, fine form; growth, vigorous.

ROSA ALBA.

GROUP XIII.—THE ALBA, OR WHITE ROSE.

WHAT shall be said of the varieties of this Rose? Their strongest claim to notice rests, perhaps, on their distinctness: they differ from all others. Although forming but a small group, the extreme delicacy and surpassing beauty of the flowers, which are chiefly of white, blush, flesh, and pink hues, make them a highly popular one. Great size they cannot boast of, but the flowers are neat and elegant, and produced in great abundance.

The upper surface of the leaves of the true Alba has a whitish appearance, beneath which is shown an intense green: the shoots are, in many instances, spineless; but the varieties are, as in most other groups, hybridized, and some are very spinous. They form handsome trees, both as Standards and Dwarfs: the strong growers require moderate pruning; the others close pruning.

The Alba Rose ranges over the middle of Europe, and was introduced in 1597.

1. BLUSH HIP, NEW; flowers delicate blush, their centres flesh, of medium size, full; form, compact. Habit, branching; growth, vigorous.

2. FÉLICITÉ PARMENTIER; flowers rosy flesh, their margins white, exquisite in bud; of medium size, full; form, compact. Habit, erect; growth, robust. A very abundant bloomer, and indispensable even in a small collection.

3. LA SÉDUISANTE; flowers rosy flesh, large and full; form, compact. Habit, erect; growth, vigorous. Shoots covered with small red spines.

4. LUCRÈCE; flowers pale rose, their centres deep rose, very large and double; form, globular.

5. MADAME AUDOT; flowers glossy flesh, edges creamy blush, large and full; form, cupped. Habit, branching; growth, vigorous.

6. MADAME LEGBAS; flowers pure white, their centres sometimes creamy, large and full; form, expanded. Habit, branching; growth, moderate.

7. PRINCESSE LAMBALLE; flowers pure white, sometimes delicately tinted with flesh, of medium size, full; form, compact. Habit, branching; growth, vigorous in some places, in others shy and delicate.

8. QUEEN OF DENMARK; flowers rosy pink, their margins paler, of medium size, full; form, cupped. Habit, erect; growth, moderate. A beautiful Rose; a hybrid.

9. SOPHIE DE MARSILLY; flowers blush, their centres rose, large and full; form, globular. Habit, erect; growth, vigorous; more spinous than others of the group. A beautiful Rose when about half-blown; but requires clear dry weather to produce its flowers in perfection.

10. VICOMTE DE SCHRYMACKER; flowers pale carmine, their margins lighter, large.

ROSA LUTEA.

GROUP XIV.—THE AUSTRIAN BRIAR.

THIS may be called a group of Yellow Roses, for the varieties which compose it are mostly of that colour. The Austrian Briar is a native of Germany and the South of France, and was introduced into England in 1596. It is distinguished by its small leaflets and solitary flowers, the bark of the wood being, for the most part, of a chocolate colour. The varieties are very hardy, but require a pure air and dry soil to flower them in perfection. Hence, they rarely succeed well near London: the *Harrisonii* is perhaps an exception. I have been told that the Persian Yellow grows wild in the hedges of Persia. If so, strange it is that a Rose of such rare beauty should only so recently have reached Europe. But probably it was the single kind which caught the eye of my informant.

The *Harrisonii* is capable of being formed into a perfect Weeping Rose. Select a plant on a four-foot stem, grow it vigorously, thinning out, but not shortening the shoots. Thus it will droop beautifully, producing its golden blossoms in gorgeous abundance. If a Weeping Rose is wanted every year, two plants should be grown, *that each may be cut in close every alternate year*, otherwise the tree becomes weak and shabby.

These Roses require very little pruning: the flowers are usually produced from the eyes at the middle or near the top of the shoots: the branches should, therefore, be well thinned out in ordinary pruning, the shoots left having their mere tips taken off.

1. COPPER; flowers rich reddish copper, single; form, cupped. Habit, branching; growth, moderate.

2. DOUBLE YELLOW (Williams'); flowers bright yellow, of medium size, double; form cupped. Habit, branching; growth, moderate. An abundant and early bloomer; requiring but little pruning. A good seed-bearer. Raised by Mr. Williams of Pitmaston.

3. HARRISONII; flowers fine golden yellow, of medium size, double; form, cupped. Habit, pendulous; growth, moderate. An abundant and early bloomer, producing a splendid effect on the tree, but very transitory. Requires little pruning. Introduced from America about thirty-five years since.

4. PERSIAN YELLOW; flowers of the deepest yellow, large and full; form, globular. Habit, branching; growth, various, often vigorous. Requires but little pruning. Introduced from Persia by Sir H. Willock in 1837.

YELLOW PROVENCE; see *Rosa Sulphurea*, Group II., "DOUBLE YELLOW."

5. SINGLE YELLOW; flowers bright primrose, large and single; form, cupped. Habit, branching; growth, moderate.

ROSA ARVENSIS.**GROUP XV.—THE AYRSHIRE ROSE.**

THIS is a native species, abounding also throughout Europe, trailing over waste lands, and climbing the hedges and thickets, often completely hiding the undergrowth from view, producing its solitary blossoms in magnificent profusion in June and July. This is the hardiest of Climbing Roses, growing exceedingly rapid where others will scarcely exist. The shoots are slender, owing to which the varieties form admirable Weeping Roses when worked on tall stems; they are also of the best description for planting to cover banks, and rough places in parks or shrubberies, soon converting the dreary waste into a flowery plain. "Buga," one of the best of the group, is apparently a Hybrid between the Ayrshire and Tea-scented. It was raised in Italy, and is hardy, notwithstanding the proverbial delicacy of the one parent.

As may be supposed from the names of these Roses, they are chiefly of British origin; indeed, we scarcely find mention of them in foreign Catalogues.

1. ALICE GRAY (*Scandens*); flowers creamy salmon-blush.
2. BENNETT'S SEEDLING (*Thoresbyana*); flowers white, of medium size, double; form, expanded. A free bloomer.
3. COUNTESS OF LIEVEN; flowers creamy white, of medium size, double; form, cupped.
4. DUNDEE RAMBLER; flowers white, of medium size, double; form, compact. MYRRH-SCENTED; see *Splendens*.
5. QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS; flowers creamy white, thick petals, large and double; form, expanded.
6. BUGA; flowers flesh-colour, changing to creamy white, large and double; form, cupped; very sweet. A good seed-bearer.
- SCANDENS; see Alice Gray.
7. SPLENDENS (Myrrh-scented); flowers pale flesh, buds crimson when young, presenting a pretty effect on the tree, large and double; form, globular. One of the best of Weeping Roses. A good seed-bearer.
- THORESBYANA; see Bennett's Seedling.

ROSA SEMPERVIRENS.**GROUP XVI.—THE EVERGREEN ROSE.**

THE Sempervirens Rose abounds throughout the middle of Europe, and is supposed to have been introduced in 1629. It is suited for the same purposes as the Ayrshire, from which it differs by producing its flowers in corymbs, instead of singly, and by holding its beautiful dark green leaves till the depth of

winter. On account of these properties, we think it more valuable than the last mentioned. It is not strictly evergreen, as its name would lead us to suppose. It is very hardy, of vigorous growth, and an abundant bloomer. As Pillar Roses some varieties are very beautiful, rising quickly to the height of ten or twelve feet, their pretty ranunculus-shaped flowers drooping in graceful corymbs of from ten to fifty blooms each. In pruning they require much thinning, and the shoots left should be merely tipped.

1. ALBA PLENA ; flowers pure white, full.

2. ADELAIDE D'ORLÉANS (*Léopoldine d'Orléans*) ; flowers creamy white, of medium size, full ; form, globular. Blooms in large handsome clusters. A good Climbing or Weeping Rose.

3. BANKSIEFLORA ; flowers cream-colour, with yellowish centres of medium size, very double ; form, cupped. A distinct and good Pillar or Climbing Rose ; the foliage of a fine light green. Requires very little pruning.

4. DONNA MARIA ; flowers pure white, of medium size, full ; form, cupped, fine. A beautiful Rose, blooming in large handsome trusses ; foliage, pale green ; growth less vigorous than others. Raised by M. Vibert.

5. FÉLICITÉ PERPÉTUE ; flowers flesh-colour, changing to white, produced in graceful trusses, drooping with their own weight, of medium size, full ; form, compact. A superb Pillar, Climbing, or Weeping Rose. Raised at the Château de Neuilly, in 1828.

6. FLOBA ; flowers fine bright rose, full.

LÉOPOLDINE D'ORLÉANS ; see Adelaide d'Orléans.

7. FORTUNE'S YELLOW ; flowers coppery yellow, very showy.

8. JAUNÂTRE ; flowers rosy fawn.

9. MYRIANTHES RÉNONCULE ; flowers pale peach, their centres white, hanging in graceful trusses, of medium size, full ; form, cupped, fine. A handsome Climbing or Pillar Rose.

ODORATA ; see Triomphe de Bolwyller, Group XXXII., the Noisette Rose.

10. PRINCESSE LOUISE (*Princesse Marie*) ; flowers creamy white, the back petals shaded with rose, large and double ; form, cupped. Raised at the Château de Neuilly, in 1829.

11. RAMPANTE ; flowers pure white ; sometimes produced in Autumn. A profuse bloomer.

12. REINE DES FRANÇAIS ; flowers flesh-colour, tinted with rose.

13. ROSEA PLENA ; flowers rosy flesh, changing to white, large and very double ; form, cupped ; foliage, glossy, fine. Raised by M. Laffay.

14. SPECTABILE (*Noisette Ayez*) ; flowers rosy pink, of medium size, double ; produced occasionally in the Autumn ; form, cupped ; pretty and distinct.

TRIOMPHE DE BOLWYLLER ; see Group XXXII., the Noisette Rose.

ROSA MULTIFLORA.

GROUP XVII.—THE MULTIFLORA ROSE.

To Japan and China we look for the habitats of the type of this group. It was introduced into England to 1804. These are also Climbing Roses, producing their flowers in large corymbs, and consequently continuing a long time in bloom. The varieties marked with an asterisk are not hardy, and should be planted against a wall: the others may be grown as open Climbers. The foliage of this group is particularly elegant, and the branches have but few spines. Lauré Davoust, a Hybrid, classed here, deserves a passing word. It forms a magnificent Weeping or Climbing Rose, but requires a sheltered situation.

1. *ALBA; flowers creamy white, small and very double; form, compact.
2. CRIVELLI; flowers bright red.
3. DE LA GRIFFERAIE; flowers deep rose in bud, changing to blush, large and full; form, compact. Extremely robust.
4. *ELEGANS; flowers reddish rose, small and full.
5. GRAULHIÉ; flowers pure white, outer petals tinged with rose, of medium size, full; form, cupped.
6. LAURÉ DAVOUST; flowers clear pink, changing to flesh, dying off white, small and full; form, cupped. The flowers are produced in large and elegant trusses, the three colours showing on the truss at the same time.
7. PURPUREA; flowers rosy purple.
8. RUSSELLIANA (*Scarlet Grevillei*); flowers rich dark lake, gradually changing to lilac, of medium size, very double; form, expanded. A good and distinct Pillar Rose.
9. TRICOLOR; flowers pink, mottled with white.

ROSA BANKSIÆ.

GROUP XVIII.—THE BANKSIÆ ROSE.

THE Banksiæ Rose, so named in compliment to Lady Banks, is a complete departure from the ordinary run of Roses: the flowers, indeed, resemble more closely those of the double-blossomed Cherry. The White variety, which is deliciously sweet, was introduced from China in 1807, and about twenty years later our gardens were enriched by the arrival of the Yellow one.

In "*La Rose*, &c., par Dr. Deslongchamps," we find mention of a remarkable White Banksiæ Rose growing in the Jardin de la Marine, at Toulon. If still in existence, it is now about fifty-four years old. In 1842 the trunk was 2 feet 4 inches in circumference at its base. It divided into six branches at a little distance from the ground, the thickest of which was 12 inches in girth. Its branches covered a wall 75 feet broad and 15 to 18 feet high; and were there greater

space, it could be covered, for the tree is subjected to severe pruning every alternate year to keep it within bounds; and the more it is pruned the faster does it seem to grow, often producing shoots 15 feet long in a year, and as thick as the thumb. The flowers are produced from the middle of April to the middle of May; and at the time that it is in full blossom it is calculated that there cannot be less than from 50,000 to 60,000 flowers on the tree. The effect is described as magnificent, almost magical.

In the same work is mentioned a plant of the same variety, growing at Caserta, in the Kingdom of Naples, the branches of which had climbed to the top of a large poplar tree 60 feet high. The poplar was dead, killed probably by the embrace of its insidious friend, whose branches almost exclude it from view, presenting, at the epoch of flowering, a most lovely spectacle.

There was growing at Goodrent, Reading, the seat of Sir Jasper Nicholls, Bart., some twenty years since, a Yellow Banksia Rose, planted out in the conservatory border. It produced one year above 2,000 trusses of flowers, and there were from six to nine expanded Roses on each truss. It was trained up to a horizontal wire, fixed about three feet from the glass. There was a plant of the White variety in the same house, but with very few flowers on it.

The Banksia Roses are of very rapid growth, but they are not hardy, and can only be grown successfully out of doors against a wall; and if a dry warm border can also be secured for them, it is all the better. They should be pruned in Summer, immediately after they have flowered: the gross shoots, if any, should be cut out and the plants well thinned, merely tipping the shoots that are left: these will then form new wood, which, cut back to three or four eyes in Spring, will throw an abundance of flowers. There have arisen lately several new varieties, but they bloom indifferently in our climate, and we cannot say much in their favour. Unfortunately, these elegant Roses do not thrive well out of doors in the atmosphere of the metropolis.

1. ALBA GRANDIFLORA; flowers white.
2. FORTUNEI; flowers yellow, of larger size than those of the old Yellow.
3. JAUNE SERIN (*Lutescens spinosa*); flowers bright yellow, larger, deeper in colour, and fuller than the old Yellow.
4. JAUNE VIF; flowers bright yellow.
5. ODORATISSIMA; flowers white, fragrant.
6. WHITE; flowers pure white, small and full; form, compact. Neat, and exceedingly pretty. Very fragrant.
7. YELLOW; flowers bright yellow, small and full; form, compact. Very pretty and distinct.

CLASS II.—AUTUMNAL ROSES.

BLOOMING FROM MAY TILL NOVEMBER, OR LATER, IF NOT PREVENTED BY FROST.

ROSA SPINOSISSIMA.

GROUP XIX.—THE PERPETUAL SCOTCH.

THESE are Scotch Roses, hybridized, probably, with the Damask Perpetual, and blooming in the Autumn. The Stanwell is, perhaps, the only one worthy of the attention of the Amateur. It is among the first to unfold its delicate blossoms, flowering in May, and throughout the Summer and Autumn, till arrested by frost. It is deliciously sweet: some say it has the fragrance of the Attar of Roses; but it appears to me more closely to resemble the Provence Rose in this particular.

1. SCOTCH; flowers pale rosy blush, large and double; form, expanded; growth, moderate.

2. STANWELL; flowers rosy blush, their centres often pink, large, and double; form, cupped. Habit, branching; growth, moderate. Raised at Stanwell; hence its name.

ROSA CENTIFOLIA.

GROUP XX.—THE PERPETUAL MOSS.

HERE we have a group of Moss Roses blooming in the Autumn. The flowers are not oppressed with moss, although they have sufficient to denote their origin. They require the same treatment as the Summer-blooming Moss, (Group VII.)

1. ALFRED DE DALMAS; buds rose-colour, flowers light pink, blush edges; produced in clusters; distinct and good. Growth, robust.

2. EMPRESS EUGÉNIE; flowers rose, not large, but of exquisite form. Growth, dwarf. The prettiest of the group, but perhaps the most delicate.

3. EUGÈNE DE SAVOIE; flowers bright red, shaded, of good form, average size, and full. Growth, moderate.

4. EUGÉNIE GUINNOISEAU; flowers reddish cerise, changing to reddish violet, large and full. Growth, vigorous.

5. GENERAL DRUOT; flowers purple and crimson shaded, of fair size, but not very double. A good hardy free-flowering sort.

6. HORTENSE VERNET; flowers white shaded with rose, of good average size, and very double. Growth, moderate.

- 6A. JAMES VEITCH ; flowers violet shaded, free bloomer. Growth, vigorous.
7. MADAME CHARLES SELLERON ; flowers deep crimson shaded.
8. MADAME EDOUARD ORY ; flowers bright rosy crimson, large and full. Growth, moderate. One of the freest and best.
9. MADAME WILLIAM PAUL ; flowers bright rose, large, full, and of finely cupped form ; blooms freely. One of the best. Growth, vigorous.
10. PERPETUAL WHITE ; flowers white, produced in large clusters, buds plentifully and beautifully mossed. Growth, vigorous.
11. SALET ; flowers bright rose, blush edges, large and full. Growth, vigorous. One of the best.
12. SOUVENIR DE PIERRE VIBERT ; flowers dark red, shaded with carmine and violet, large and full ; blooms freely. Growth, moderate.

ROSA BRACTEATA.

GROUP XXI.—THE MACARTNEY ROSE.

THE original Bracteata Rose was introduced from China by Lord Macartney, in 1795. It is a shy seed-bearer, and consequently few varieties have been obtained from it. Perhaps the only one the Amateur will care for is the Maria Leonida, but the single is also beautiful. Both are of vigorous growth, but not very hardy. The best situation for them is a south or east wall, where they form most interesting objects, flowering during Summer and Autumn.

The plants are evergreen ; the foliage dark, and shining as if varnished ; which feature, in contrast with the milk-white apricot-scented flowers, is striking and beautiful.

The *Berberiifolia Hardii*, according to previous arrangements, finds place by the side of this species. We think it distinct enough to stand alone ; but, as there is only one variety, we retain it in its accustomed place. This pretty plant, differing from all its congeners, was raised from seed by M. Hardy, of the Jardin du Luxembourg, from between *R. INVOLUCRATA* and *R. BERBERIIFOLIA*. The latter species has always been extremely delicate in Britain, baffling the skill of the ablest cultivators, although in its native habitats, in the north of Persia, it grows so freely that it is used for fire-wood.

1. ALBA SIMPLEX (*Grandiflora*) ; flowers white, large and single ; form, cupped ; free bloomer when trained against a wall. Very showy.
 2. MARIA LEONIDA ; flowers white, centre rosy, and sometimes creamy, large and full ; form, cupped ; growth, vigorous.
 3. BERBERIIFOLIA HARDII ; flowers bright yellow, with a deep chocolate spot at the bottom of each petal, small and single ; form, cupped. Habit, branching ; growth, vigorous ; shoots, slender.
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ROSA MICROPHYLLA.

GROUP XXII.—THE MICROPHYLLA, OR SMALL-LEAVED ROSE.

THIS Rose is a native of the Himalaya Mountains, and also of China, and was introduced to England about forty years since. It is a decided curiosity. The leaves are composed of numerous small leaflets, sometimes as many as fifteen ranging on the sides of the petiole; the branches are of a whitish brown, the outer bark often peeling off in Autumn: they are almost destitute of prickles, but the broad sepals of the calyx are densely covered with them, owing to which the flower-buds are as rough as a hedgehog. The Microphylla appears to delight in a warm sandy soil: it is rather tender, and requires a wall to ensure the production of its flowers in full beauty. It requires very little pruning. No varieties have yet been raised to surpass the original.

1. DU LUXEMBOURG; flowers deep pink, shaded with blush, large and full; form, cupped. Habit, branching; growth, moderate.
2. RUBRA, OLD OR COMMON; flowers rosy carmine, margined with blush, large and full; form, globular. Habit, branching; growth, moderate.
3. RUGOSA; flowers violet and crimson, expanded; very large, hardly double; very free and showy. Growth, vigorous.

ROSA DAMASCENA.

GROUP XXIII.—HYBRID PERPETUAL.

How came we in possession of these lovely Roses which have so suddenly delighted us with their presence, forming, as they do, the most valuable group among Autumnals? Their origin is various; doubtless, in many instances unknown. The first varieties were raised by M. Laffay from between the *Hybrid Bourbon* or *Hybrid Chinese* and *Damask Perpetual*. *Princesse Hélène*, which was introduced in 1837, was the first *striking* variety that was obtained; *Queen Victoria* followed next; and in 1840 there were above twenty varieties enumerated in the Rose Catalogues. Several of these, however, were drawn from other groups: one-fourth were Bourbon Perpetuals.

If we analyse this group, we shall find several races or strains of flowers, which, in some cases, may be traced very near to their first source. Other varieties are so intermixed, that it is difficult to say which race preponderates. After maturely weighing all the circumstances, I have cast these Roses into three groups:—HYBRID PERPETUAL, which is intended to contain those varieties in which the Damask Perpetual or Hybrid Chinese is distinctly traceable; BOURBON PERPETUAL, embracing those in which the Bourbon Rose preponderates; and ROSE DE ROSOMÈNE, to which certain kinds resembling the *Gloire de Rosomène* seem naturally referrible. There are also many minor distinctions; for

instance, there is the *Géant des Batailles* race, the *General Jacqueminot* race, and others, but such divisions are less strongly marked than those above given.

I remember when the first Hybrid Perpetual Roses were introduced, it was generally asked,—“Will they bloom freely in Autumn?” The question now is,—“Will they grow?” the perpetual-blooming propensity having been developed to such a degree as to produce in some cases feebleness of constitution. Kinds of the latter nature, which bloom very freely, should be planted in a rich soil, pruned closely, and have some of the flower-buds cut away when just forming, at any time of the year when they can be best spared.

The group before us, spoken of in reference to their external characters, might be called Hybrid Chinese blooming in the Autumn. They are indeed fine Roses, quite hardy, and very sweet. They thrive under common treatment, and are generally suited alike for Standards and Dwarfs, for pot-culture and forcing. Indeed, nowhere are they out of place: they grow and flower well in the vicinity of London, and in the northern parts of England and Scotland.

ABBÉ BRAMEREL; see page 138.

1. ABBÉ VENIÈRE; flowers rosy carmine.
- 4 1*. ABBÉ GIRAUDIER; flowers rosy cherry, very large, full, and good.
2. ABEL GRAND; flowers rosy blush, large, full, and free. A fine Rose. Growth, vigorous.
3. ABRAHAM LINCOLN; flowers carmine, shaded with purple.
4. ACHILLE GONOD; flowers bright rosy carmine, very large and full; growth, vigorous.
5. ADELAÏDE FONTAINE; flowers deep pink, large and full.
6. ADELINA PATTI; flowers rosy carmine.
- 6*. ADMIRAL NELSON; flowers brilliant crimson, of exquisite colour, and fine cupped form. Resembles *Chéné-dolé* in habit and flowers. Growth, vigorous. Not a full Rose.
7. ADOLPHE BROGNIART; flowers beautiful bright carmine-red, large, full, and of fine form; very sweet; growth, moderate.
8. ADRIEN MARX; flowers bright cherry.
9. ADRIENNE DE MONTEBELLO; flowers bright salmon-pink, large and full.
10. AGATOÏDE; flowers rose, tinted with pink, large, full, and showy; growth, vigorous.
11. ALBA CARNEA; flowers white, tinted with rose, the reverse of the petals white; full and of fine form; growth, vigorous.
12. ALBA MUTABILIS; flowers white, shaded with rose, large and full; growth, vigorous.
13. ALBION; flowers cerise-scarlet, large, full, and of globular form. Blooms freely. Growth, moderate.
14. ALEXANDRE BRETON; flowers cherry-red.
15. ALEXANDRE DUMAS; flowers velvety violet-purple, intensely dark.
16. ALEXANDRE FONTAINE; flowers reddish cerise, fine form, blooms freely; growth, moderate.

17. ALEXANDRE HUMBOLDT ; flowers bright red, large, and globular.
18. ALEXANDRINE BACHMETEFF ; flowers fine bright red, large and full ; growth, vigorous. A good hardy free-growing sort.
19. ALEXANDRINE BELFROY ; flowers peach-colour, shaded with white ; growth, vigorous.
20. ALFRED COLOMB ; flowers bright fiery red, large and full ; form, globular, and excellent ; very effective. One of the best. Growth, vigorous.
- 20*. ALFRED DE BOUEMONT ; flowers crimson and purple shaded, large and very double.
21. ALPAIDE DE BOTALIER ; fine transparent rose-colour, glossy, large, full, and of good form ; growth, vigorous.
22. ALPHONSE BELIN ; flowers cherry-red.
23. ALPHONSE DAMAIZIN ; flowers brilliant shaded crimson, blooming in clusters, showy ; growth, moderate.
24. ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE ; flowers rosy blush, of medium size, full.
25. ALPHONSE FONTAINE ; flowers bright reddish carmine, large, full, and blooms freely ; growth, vigorous.
26. ALPHONSE KARR ; flowers bright rosy pink, of medium size, full.
27. ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE ; flowers crimson and purple shaded.
28. AMANDINE ; flowers pale rose, pretty and distinct.
29. AMÉLIE DE LA CHAPELLE ; flowers rosy flesh-colour ; growth, vigorous.
30. AMIRAL GRAVINA ; flowers blackish purple, shaded with scarlet.
31. AMIRAL LAPEYROUSE ; flowers bright red and violet.
32. ANDRÉ DESPORTES ; flowers rose-colour, large and full.
- ANDRÉ DUNAND ; see page 138.
33. ANDRÉ FRESNOY ; flowers bright red, shaded with purple, large, full, and of fine form ; growth, vigorous.
34. ANDRÉ LEROY ; flowers dark purplish crimson, colour fine, large, and full ; growth, vigorous.
35. ANNA ALEXIEFF ; flowers rose, tinted with pink, large, full, and produced in great abundance ; form, cupped ; growth, vigorous. A first-rate bedding Rose.
36. ANNA DE DIESBACH ; flowers clear rose, unusually large ; petals also large and thick ; deeply cupped ; growth, vigorous. One of the finest.
37. ANNIE LAXTON ; flowers deep rose, flushed with cherry-crimson, large, full, and distinct.
38. ANTOINE DUCHER ; flowers bright purplish red, very large, full, and fine. One of the best. Growth, robust.
- ANTONINE VERDIER ; see page 138.
39. ARCHÉVÊQUE DE PARIS ; flowers crimson and purple shaded.
40. ARISTIDE.
41. ARISTIDE DUPUIS ; flowers slate-colour, flamed with scarlet, large, full, and free ; growth, vigorous.
42. ARMIDE ; flowers rosy salmon, paler edges, expanded, large and full.
43. ASPASIE ; flowers clear red, centre bright crimson, large and full ; growth, vigorous.

44. AUGUSTE MIE; flowers light glossy pink, large, full, and globular; blooms late; growth, vigorous. One of the best.

45. AUGUSTE NEUMANN; flowers bright red, shaded with violet, large and full. AUGUSTE RIGOTARD; see page 139.

46. AUBORE BOREALE; flowers brilliant red.

47. AUBORE DU MATIN; flowers bright pink.

48. BARON ADOLPHE DE ROTHSCHILD; flowers fiery red, very large and full. A very effective Rose of excellent habit. Growth, vigorous.

49. BARON CHAURAND; flowers velvety scarlet, shaded with blackish purple, large, full, and of finely-cupped form. The best very dark Rose. Growth, vigorous.

BARON DE BONSTETTEN; see page 139.

50. BARON HAUSSMANN; flowers bright dark red, fine form, large and full, blooming in clusters. One of the best. Growth, vigorous.

51. BARON PELLETAN DE KINKELIN; flowers vivid rose, shaded with purple.

52. BARON ROTHSCHILD; flowers brilliant crimson, large and full.

53. BARONNE DE BEAUVERGER; flowers rosy cerise, large and full; growth, vigorous.

54. BARONNE DE LASSUS DE SAINT GENIES; flowers purple.

BARONNE DE PRAILLY; see page 139.

55. BARONNE HALLEZ; flowers dark red, of medium size, full.

56. BARONNE HAUSSMANN; flowers bright carmine-red, large, and of fine form; growth, vigorous.

BARONNE LOUISE UXKULL; see page 139.

57. BARONNE MAURICE DE GRAVIERES; flowers reddish cerise.

+ 58. BARONNE PRÉVOST; flowers clear pale rose, glossy, very large and full; form, compact. Habit, erect; growth, vigorous. A superb kind. Raised by M. Desprez of Yèbles. One of the largest and best.

59. BEATRIX; flowers carmine.

60. BEAUTY OF WALTHAM (Wm. Paul); flowers rosy crimson, cupped, large, full, and very sweet; petals, of good substance; blooms abundantly. Raised by me from Jules Margottin in 1859. Growth, vigorous.

61. BELLE BRUNE; flowers violet shaded.

62. BELLE DE PRINTEMPS; flowers rosy carmine.

63. BELLE JARDINIÈRE; flowers blush, pink centres.

64. BELLE NORMANDE; flowers pale rose.

64*. BELLE ROSE; flowers glossy rose.

65. BERCÉAU IMPÉRIAL; flowers rosy flesh, distinct, large, and full.

66. BERNARD PALISSY; flowers carmine.

67. BERTHE BARON; flowers delicate rose shaded with white, large, full, free, and fine; growth, vigorous.

68. BERTHE CHANU; flowers rosy carmine.

69. BLACK PRINCE (Wm. Paul); flowers dark crimson shaded with black, cupped, large, full, and of fine form; growth, vigorous. One of the best dark Roses.

71. *BLANCHE DE MARS* ; flowers white, with very centres.
72. *BLANCHE DE NÈGRE* ; flowers pure white, the petals of great substance, of medium size, good habit, early and free ; growth, vigorous.
- BLANCHE DE NÈGRE* : see page 123.
73. *CAMILLE DESJARDINS* ; flowers bright red, large, full and of fine form, double, very early ; growth, vigorous.
74. *CANTON* ; flowers pale flesh-colour passing to white, large and full ; growth, moderate.
75. *CANTON DE LANTIER* ; flowers deep red, changing to violet, large, full, and of fine form ; growth, vigorous.
76. *CARDINAL PATRIZI* ; flowers brilliant red, shaded with purple.
77. *CARL COHEN* ; flowers dark purple, large and full ; growth, vigorous.
78. *CAROLINE DE HANNAU* ; flowers clear flesh-colour, edges blush, very large and fine ; form, cupped ; growth, vigorous. One of the best in fine weather, *see page 123*.
79. *CESTIVIA ROSA* ; flowers bright pink, large, and of beautiful cupped form, good and free ; growth, vigorous.
80. *CHAMP DE MARS* ; flowers crimson, small.
81. *CHARLES FOSTAINE* ; flowers deep crimson.
82. *CHARLES LEFEBVRE* ; flowers bright crimson, with purplish centres, large, very double, and of fine form. One of the best. Growth, vigorous.
83. *CHARLES LEE* ; flowers dark clear red ; growth, moderate.
84. *CHARLES MARGOTTIN* ; flowers brilliant carmine, their centres fiery red, very large, full, and sweet ; growth, vigorous.
85. *CHARLES BOUILLARD* ; flowers beautiful pale rose, with brighter centres, large, full, and of perfect form. One of the best. Growth, vigorous.
86. *CHARLES TURNER* ; flowers bright red, large and full ; growth, vigorous.
87. *CHARLES TURNER (Margottin)* ; flowers bright glossy red, very large, full, and of fine form ; growth, vigorous.
88. *CHARLES VERDIER* ; flowers rose-colour bordered with white, large and full ; growth, vigorous.
89. *CHARLES WOOD* ; flowers deep red, shaded with dark crimson ; growth, vigorous.
90. *CHARLOTTE CORDAY* ; flowers reddish purple.
91. *CHARLOTTE GAGNEAU* ; flowers rosy cerise shaded.
92. *CHEVALIER NIGRA* ; flowers beautiful delicate rose, large, full, and of good form. Growth, vigorous.
93. *CHRISTIAN PUTTNER* ; flowers purple, shaded with crimson.
94. *CHRISTINE NILLSON* ; flowers bright rose.
95. *CLAUDE MILLION* ; flowers scarlet-crimson.
96. *CLEMENCE JOIGNEAUX* ; flowers red, shaded with lilac, cupped ; of fine form, large and very double ; growth, vigorous.
97. *CLEMENT MAROT* ; flowers clear rosy lilac, globular, large and very double.
98. *CLÉMENT BAUX* ; flowers blush, edged and spotted with rose, very large and full ; growth, moderate.



98. CLÉOSTINE ; flowers rose, large and globular.
99. CLIMBING VICTOR VERDIER ; flowers bright cherry-red, large and full. A good climbing Rose.
100. CLOTHILDE ROLLAND ; flowers beautiful pale cherry-rose, large and very full ; growth, vigorous.
101. CLOVIS ; flowers bright red, shaded with purple.
102. CŒUR DE LION (Wm. Paul) ; flowers bright even rose colour, large, full, and of exquisite form ; growth, vigorous.
103. COLONEL CAMBRIELS ; flowers crimson, shaded ; growth, vigorous.
104. COLONEL DE ROUGEMONT ; flowers pale rose, shaded with carmine, expanded, large and full ; growth, robust.
105. COMTE ALPHONSE DE SERENYE ; flowers crimson, shaded.
106. COMTE DE NANTEUIL ; flowers rose, darker edges, large and full ; form, cupped, perfect ; growth, vigorous. One of the best.
107. COMTE LITTA ; flowers purple and scarlet.
108. COMTE RAIMBAUD ; flowers dark carmine-cerise, brilliant, large, full, and good ; growth, vigorous.
109. COMTESSE DE CHABRILLANT ; flowers pink, large and full ; form, cupped, perfect ; growth, vigorous ; foliage and habit fine. One of the best.
110. COMTESSE DE COURCY ; flowers bright rose.
111. COMTESSE DE FALLoux ; flowers rose-colour, shaded.
112. COMTESSE DE JAUCOURT ; flowers fine rosy flesh-colour, large and full. Hardy, distinct, and good. Growth, vigorous.
113. COMTESSE DE POLIGNAC ; flowers vermilion.
114. COMTESSE D'HAINHAULT ; flowers rose-colour.
115. COMTESSE DE PALIKAO ; flowers pale rose, shaded.
116. COMTESSE DE PARIS ; flowers rosy-crimson.
117. COMTESSE DE SEGUIER ; flowers crimson, large and full ; form, expanded.
118. COMTESSE D'ORLEANS ; flowers blush.
119. COMTESSE D'OXFORD ; flowers bright carmine red, shaded, very large, full, and of fine form ; foliage handsome ; growth, vigorous. One of the best.
120. COMTESSE DE TURENNE ; flowers flesh-colour ; growth, vigorous.
121. COMTESSE DE VALLIER ; flowers violet, shaded.
122. COQUETTE DES ALPES ; flowers white, their centres shaded with carmine, fine form, full, and blooms freely ; growth, vigorous.
- COQUETTE DES BLANCHES ; see page 139.
- COQUETTE NORMANDE ; see page 139.
123. CRIMSON PERPETUAL, or Rose du Roi ; flowers crimson, cupped.
124. CURÉ DE CHARENTAY ; flowers dark purple, produced in corymbs, large, very double, and of good outline. Growth, vigorous. A fine decorative Rose.
125. DARZENS ; flowers rosy pink, very large and double ; growth, robust.
126. DENIS HELYE ; flowers rosy carmine.
127. DEUIL DE L'EMPEREUR MEXIQUE ; flowers crimson-purple.

128. **DEUIL DE PRINCE ALBERT** ; flowers blackish crimson.
129. **DEVIIENNE LAMY** ; flowers beautiful carmine-red, large, full, and fine ; growth, moderate.
130. **DOCTEUR ANDRY** ; flowers dark bright red, very large and full. One of the best. Growth, vigorous.
- DOCTEUR DE CHALUS** ; see page 139.
- DOCTEUR LEMÉÉ** ; see page 139.
131. **DOCTOR LINDLEY** (Wm. Paul) ; flowers crimson, with black centres, very large and full ; growth, robust.
132. **DOCTEUR SPITZER** ; flowers dark crimson.
133. **DOCTEUR VINGTRINGIER** ; flowers rosy carmine.
134. **DUC D'ANJOU** ; flowers dark red.
135. **DUC DE BASSANO** ; flowers velvety crimson.
136. **DUC DE CAZES** ; flowers crimson, shaded with blackish velvety purple, large and very double ; form, globular ; growth, vigorous.
137. **DUC D'OSSUNA** ; flowers crimson, changing to rose, of medium size and good form ; growth, moderate.
138. **DUC DE ROHAN** ; flowers red, shaded with vermilion, large, full, and good.
139. **DUC DE RUSHPLER** ; flowers rose-colour ; growth, vigorous.
140. **DUCHESS OF NORFOLK** ; flowers rich purplish crimson, of medium size, full ; fine form ; growth, moderate.
141. **DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND** ; flowers fresh rosy pink, very large and very double ; form, cupped. Habit, erect ; growth, vigorous. Raised by M. Laffay. Introduced in 1839.
142. **DUCHESS D'ALENÇON** ; flowers cerise, shaded ; growth, moderate.
143. **DUCHESS D'AOSTA** ; flowers bright glossy rose, large, full, and good ; growth, vigorous.
144. **DUCHESS DE CAYLUS** ; flowers brilliant carmine, large, full, and of perfect form. One of the best. Growth, moderate.
145. **DUCHESS DE MAGENTA** ; flowers flesh-colour, changing to white, large, and very double ; form, cupped ; exquisite in the bud state ; growth, moderate ; rather delicate.
146. **DUCHESS DE MEDINA CÆLI** ; flowers bright red.
147. **DUCHESS D'ORLEANS** ; flowers lavender-blush, very large and full ; growth, robust. One of the best.
148. **DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE** ; flowers dark red, of medium size ; growth, moderate.
149. **DUKE OF EDINBURGH** ; flowers brilliant scarlet-crimson, often shaded with maroon, large, full, and very effective. Growth, vigorous. One of the best.
150. **DUKE OF WELLINGTON** ; flowers bright velvety red, shaded with blackish maroon, large and very effective. Growth, moderate.
151. **DUPUY JAMAIN** ; flowers brilliant cerise, of fine form and substance, large, full, and blooms freely ; growth, vigorous. One of the best.

152. EDWARD MORREN ; flowers bright cherry, in the way of Jules Margottin, very large and full, occasionally splendid ; growth, vigorous.
153. ELIE MOREL ; flowers rosy lilac, with white edges, very large and full, distinct ; growth, vigorous. One of the best.
154. ELISE BOELLE ; flowers white, tinted with rose ; growth, vigorous. Very pretty.
155. ELIZABETH VIGNERON (Wm. Paul) ; bright rosy pink, very large and full, blooms continuously ; one of the sweetest and best ; grown by thousands in France for bedding and market purposes ; growth, vigorous.
156. EMILIE HAUSBURG ; flowers delicate satin-like rose, glossy, the petals edged with white, large and full, and of perfect imbricated form ; growth, moderate.
157. EMPEREUR DE MAROC ; flowers rich velvety maroon, of medium size and good substance. An intensely dark Rose, very distinct ; growth, vigorous.
158. ERNEST BERGMANN ; flowers pale rose.
159. ERNEST BONCENNE ; flowers rose, shaded with carmine ; growth, vigorous. ETIENNE LEVET ; see page 139.
- 159*. EXPOSITION DE BRIE ; flowers brilliant light red, large, full, and of excellent form ; growth, vigorous. One of the best.
160. EUGÈNE APPELT ; flowers scarlet and crimson shaded, very velvety ; petals thick ; colours splendid ; form, irregular ; growth, robust ; foliage, fine.
161. EUGÈNE BOURCIEE ; flowers purple and crimson shaded, cupped, large, and almost full ; growth, vigorous.
162. EUGÈNE SCRIBE ; flowers crimson-scarlet.
163. EUGÈNE VERDIER ; flowers crimson.
164. EUGÈNE VARIN ; flowers bright cerise.
165. FANNY PETZOLD ; flowers bright rose.
- 165*. EVÊQUE DE NISMES ; flowers bright purplish red, sometimes scarlet-crimson, large and full ; form, expanded.
166. FELIX GENERO ; flowers beautiful violet-rose, large, full, and of globular form ; growth, vigorous. One of the best.
- 166*. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS ; flowers purple, shaded with violet, large, full, and of fine form ; growth, vigorous.
167. FISHER HOLMES ; flowers magnificent reddish scarlet, shaded with deep velvety crimson, very brilliant, large, full, and of good form ; growth, vigorous. One of the best.
168. FLOBEAT ETONA ; flowers flesh-colour, shaded with peach.
169. FRANÇOIS ARAGO ; flowers rich velvety purple, large and full.
170. FRANÇOIS FONTAINE ; flowers dark reddish purple, illuminated with scarlet, fine form, large and full ; growth, vigorous.
171. FRANÇOIS LACHARME ; flowers bright carmine, full and globular ; growth, vigorous.
172. FRANÇOIS LOUVAT ; flowers red, shaded with lilac, large and full ; growth, vigorous.

FRANÇOIS MICHELON ; see page 139.

173. FRANÇOIS PREMIER ; flowers brilliant red, often shaded with crimson and purple, of medium size, full ; form, expanded ; growth, moderate.

174. FRANÇOIS TREYVE ; flowers dark shining scarlet, in form like the Cabbage Rose, large, full, and very effective ; growth, vigorous.

175. FREDERIC BIHOREL ; flowers violet-red, centre bright carmine, large, full, and fine ; distinct. Growth, robust.

176. GABRIEL DE PEYRONNY ; flowers fiery red, shaded with violet, large and very double ; growth, vigorous.

177. GÉANT DES BATAILLES ; flowers brilliant crimson, shaded with purple, large, full, and sweet ; growth, moderate.

178. GENERAL DE LA MARTINIÈRE ; flowers dark rose, with centres of vermillion-rose, very large, full, and of fine form, foliage and habit fine ; growth, vigorous.

179. GENERAL D'HAUTPOULT ; flowers brilliant reddish scarlet, large, full, and of globular form ; growth, moderate.

180. GENERAL GRANT ; flowers scarlet, shaded with carmine, large and full ; growth, vigorous.

181. GENERAL JACQUEMINOT ; flowers brilliant red, large and very double ; form, cupped ; growth, vigorous. One of the best.

182. GENERAL MILORADOVITSCH ; flowers red, shaded with violet, large and showy.

183. GENERAL WASHINGTON ; flowers bright crimson, very large and full ; form, expanded ; occasionally splendid, but uncertain ; growth, vigorous.

184. GEORGE PAUL ; flowers bright rose.

185. GEORGE PRINCE ; flowers fine brilliant red, shaded with dark rose, large, full, globular, and good ; growth, vigorous.

186. GLOBOSA (Wm. Paul) ; clear dark bright crimson, colour uniform throughout, flowers globular, forming a complete crimson ball ; growth, moderate.

187. GLOIRE DE DUCHER ; flowers purple, illuminated with crimson and scarlet, extra large and double, handsome foliage, quite distinct and fine ; growth, vigorous.

188. GLOIRE DE LYON ; flowers crimson, shaded with violet, large and full.

GLOIRE DE ROSOMÈNE ; see Rose de Rosomène, Group XXV.

189. GLOIRE DE SANTENAY ; flowers scarlet crimson, often shaded with violet ; large, full, and of fine form ; growth, robust. Somewhat uncertain, but usually first-rate.

190. GLOIRE DE VITRY ; flowers bright rosy carmine, large and full ; form, globular ; growth, vigorous. One of the best.

191. GLORY OF WALTHAM (Wm. Paul) ; flowers very large, very double, and sweet ; growth, vigorous. One of the best Climbing or Pillar Roses.

192. GUSTAVE PERSIN ; flowers purple, shaded.

193. GUSTAVE ROUSSEAU ; flowers crimson-violet.

194. H. LAURENTIUS ; flowers deep crimson, large and full.



195. HENRI LEDECHAUX; flowers beautiful bright carmine-rose, very large, full, and of fine form; growth, moderate.

196. HENRI PAJES; flowers lilac-rose, large and full; fine form, good habit; growth, vigorous.

197. HIPPOLYTE FLANDBIN; flowers beautiful bright rose, very large, full, and of fine form; growth, moderate.

198. HORACE VERNET; flowers beautiful velvety purplish red, shaded with dark crimson, very large and full; growth, vigorous. One of the best.

199. HORTENSE BLACHETTE; flowers blush, with pink centres.

200. IMPÉRATRICE CHARLOTTE; flowers clear rose; growth, moderate.

201. IMPÉRATRICE EUGÉNIE; flowers white, tinted with rose, of medium size, full; growth, moderate. Rather shy.

202. IPSWICH GEM; flowers rosy carmine.

203. JACOB PEREIRE; flowers rosy salmon, large and full.

JACQUES PLANTIER; see page 139.

204. JACQUES CARTIER; flowers clear rose, shaded, large and full; growth, vigorous.

205. JACQUES LAFITTE; flowers crimson.

206. JEAN BAPTISTE GUILLOT; flowers rich purple, shaded with reddish purple.

207. JEAN BART; flowers red and violet shaded, large and very double.

208. JEAN BROUSSE; flowers pale rose.

209. JEAN CHERPIN; flowers velvety purple, shaded; growth, vigorous.

210. JEAN GOUJON; flowers beautiful clear red, very large, full, and good; growth, vigorous.

JEANNE GROS; see page 140.

211. JEAN LAMBERT; flowers dark red, shaded with scarlet, very large, full, and fine; growth, vigorous.

212. JEAN ROSENKRANTZ; flowers bright coral-red, large, full, and of perfect form; growth, vigorous. One of the best.

213. JEAN TOUVAIS; flowers beautiful reddish purple, shaded with crimson, very large and full.

214. JOAN OF ARC; flowers white, with rosy centres, large, full, and of exquisite form. Unsurpassed as a flower, but of shy growth.

215. JOHN GOULD VEITCH; flowers dark crimson.

216. JOHN GRIER; flowers clear red, large and full; growth, vigorous.

217. JOHN HOPPER; flowers lilac-rose, their centres rosy crimson, cupped, large and full; growth, vigorous. An effective Rose in the garden.

218. JOHN KEYNES; flowers bright reddish scarlet, shaded with maroon, large and full; growth, vigorous.

219. JOHN NASMITH; flowers crimson-purple.

220. JOHN STANDISH; flowers violet-crimson, form expanded.

221. JOSEPH FIALA; flowers bright dark red.

222. JOSEPHINE BEAUBAERNAIS; flowers delicate rose.

223. JULES BOURGEOIS ; flowers dark velvety red.

224. JULES CALOT ; flowers beautiful bright reddish carmine, large, and of good form ; growth, vigorous.

225. JULES CHRÉTIEN ; flowers bright rose ; growth, vigorous.

226. JULES MARGOTTIN ; flowers bright cherry-colour, large and full ; form, cupped ; growth, vigorous. One of the best.

227. JULES SEURBE ; flowers vermillion-red, shaded, large and full ; growth, vigorous.

228. JULIA TOUVAIS ; flowers pure flesh-coloured rose, satin-like, extra large ; growth, vigorous.

229. JULIA TREYVE ; flowers white, the back of the petals lilac-rose ; form, globular ; growth, moderate.

230. KATE HAUSBURG ; flowers bright rose.

231. KING'S ACRE ; flowers rose shaded.

232. LA BRILLANTE ; flowers transparent carmine, very bright and beautiful ; growth, vigorous.

233. LA COMMANDANTE ; flowers brilliant crimson.

234. LA COQUETTE ; flowers brilliant crimson.

235. LA DUCHESSE DE MORNAY ; flowers bright delicate rose-colour, the reverse of the petals silvery, large and full ; growth, vigorous.

236. LA ESMERALDA ; flowers crimson-rose.

237. LA FONTAINE ; flowers purplish rose, very large and full ; growth, vigorous. A good show Rose, although sometimes a little coarse.

238. LA FRANCE ; flowers beautiful pale peach, silvery rose centre, very large, full, and sweet ; very free ; growth, vigorous. A good bedding and decorative Rose. One of the best.

239. LA MOTTE SANGUINE ; flowers reddish carmine, very large and full ; growth, vigorous.

240. LA PHOCÉENE ; flowers rosy crimson, large, and very double ; growth, vigorous.

241. LA PIVOINE ; flowers rosy pink.

242. LA REINE ; flowers rose, often shaded with lilac, sometimes with crimson, very large and full ; form, cupped. Habit, erect ; growth, moderate. A magnificent Rose, but varies much as to quality. Raised by M. Laffay. Introduced in 1843.

243. LA TOUR DE CROUY ; flowers rose and white.

244. LA VILLE DE ST. DENIS ; flowers rosy carmine, large and full ; form, cupped, fine ; growth, moderate. One of the best.

245. LADY EMILY PEEL ; flowers white, shaded, full and free ; growth, vigorous.

246. LADY GEORGIANA MILNER ; flowers glossy pink.

247. LADY SUFFIELD (Wm. Paul) ; flowers purplish crimson, colour uniform throughout, large, full, and of perfect form ; fine habit ; blooms freely ; growth, moderate. One of the best.



248. LAURENT DESCOURS; flowers deep purplish crimson, large and full; growth, vigorous.

LE HAVRE; see page 140.

L'ESPERANCE; see page 140.

249. LE JUIF ERRANT; flowers bright violet crimson.

250. LE RHÔNE; flowers vermillion, large, full, and of good form. One of the best. Growth, moderate.

251. LE SERIN; flowers bright crimson, large and full.

252. LENA TURNER; flowers cerise, shaded with violet; growth, vigorous.

253. LÉOPOLD II.; flowers rose-colour, tinged with salmon, very large, full, and of finely-cupped form; growth, vigorous.

254. LÉOPOLD HAUSBURG; flowers carmine, shaded with purple, large, good outline; growth, vigorous.

255. LÉOPOLD PREMIER; flowers bright dark red, large and full, fine form; growth, vigorous.

256. LION DES COMBATS; flowers reddish violet, sometimes shaded with crimson-scarlet, large and full; growth, robust.

257. LISETTE DE BÉRANGER; flowers pale flesh-colour.

258. LÆLIA; flowers rose, shaded with lilac, very large and very fine; growth, robust. Closely resembles Louise Peyronny, but the flowers appear larger and the growth freer.

259. LORD CLYDE; crimson and purple, deeply shaded, large and full; growth, vigorous.

260. LORD HERBERT (Wm. Paul); rosy carmine, large, full, and finely formed; growth, robust.

261. LORD MACAULAY (Wm. Paul); flowers rich scarlet-crimson, sometimes maroon-crimson, large and full, petals of great substance; good habit; foliage, handsome; growth, robust. A first-class Rose.

262. LORD NAPIER; flowers magenta-carmine, beautiful colour, large and full; growth, vigorous.

LORD PALMERSTON; see Bourbon Perpetual, Group XXIV.

263. LORD RAGLAN; flowers scarlet-crimson, edged with violet-crimson; form, expanded; growth, vigorous.

264. LOUIS BULLIAT; flowers dark crimson.

265. LOUIS CHAIX; flowers bright red, shaded with crimson.

LOUIS CHARLIN; see page 140.

LOUIS CORBIE; see page 140.

266. LOUIS NOISETTE; flowers rosy carmine.

267. LOUIS VAN HOUTTE; flowers reddish scarlet and amaranth, the circumference blackish crimson, very large, full, and of fine globular form; growth, moderate.

LOUIS XIV.; see Rose de Rosomène, Group XXV.

268. LOUISA WOOD; flowers fine bright rose, large, full, and constant; growth, vigorous.

268*. LOUIS DARZENS ; flowers pure white, not large, but full ; one of the best for masses ; growth, vigorous.

269. LOUISE MAGNAN ; flowers white, tinged with flesh-colour, large and full ; growth, vigorous. A beautiful Rose, but uncertain.

LOUISE MARGOTTIN ; see Bourbon Perpetual, Group XXIV.

LOUISE ODIER ; see Bourbon Perpetual, Group XXIV.

270. LOUISE PEYRONNY ; flowers rose, shaded with lilac, large and full ; form, globular. Growth, robust.

LYONNAISE ; see page 140.

271. MADAME ADÈLE HUZARD ; flowers rosy pink ; growth, vigorous.

272. MADAME ALFRED DE ROUGEMONT ; flowers pure white, shaded, large and full.

273. MADAME ALICE DUREAU ; flowers clear rose-colour, very large, full, and of good form ; very sweet ; growth, vigorous. A first-class Rose.

MADAME BARNY ; see Hybrid Chinese, Group X.

MADAME BARBIOT ; see Hybrid Chinese, Group X.

274. MADAME B. DESPORTES ; flowers rose-colour ; growth, moderate.

275. MADAME BELLENDEN KER ; flowers white, large and full ; growth, moderate.

MADAME BELLON ; see page 140.

276. MADAME BOLL ; flowers rose-colour, sometimes edged with blush ; a very large, full, and handsome Rose, with some of the blood of the Rosa Gallica in it. Growth, vigorous.

277. MADAME BOUTIN ; flowers cherry crimson, large, full, and of good form. Growth, vigorous.

278. MADAME CAILLAT ; flowers bright even rose, large and double, very smooth ; shape, good ; growth, vigorous.

279. MADAME CAMPBELL ; flowers pale rose, sometimes striped with red.

280. MADAME CHARLES CRAPELET ; flowers rosy scarlet, often veined with lilac ; large and full ; form, cupped ; growth, vigorous. One of the best.

281. MADAME CHARLES VERDIER ; flowers vermeil-rose ; growth, robust.

282. MADAME CHARLES WOOD ; flowers vinous crimson, very large, full, and effective ; growth, robust.

282*. MADAME CHIRARD ; flowers fresh clear rose-colour, large, full, and of fine globular form ; growth, vigorous. Quite first-rate.

MADAME CHATÉ ; see page 140.

283. MADAME CLÉMENCE JOIGNEAUX ; see Clémence Joigneaux.

284. MADAME CLEET ; flowers salmon-rose, large and full.

285. MADAME COMTESSE ; see Bourbon Perpetual, Group XXIV.

286. MADAME CREYTON ; flowers brilliant carmine, shaded with rose, and tipped with white, large, full, and of fine form ; growth, robust. One of the best.

287. MADAME DE CAMBACÈRES ; flowers rosy crimson, large and full ; growth, vigorous.

288. MADAME DE CANROBERT ; flowers rosy white.
288*. MADAME DECOUB ; flowers beautiful bright rose, very large and striking ; growth, robust.
289. MADAME DE LAMORICIÈRE ; flowers bright pink.
MADAME DE RIDDER ; see page 140.
MADAME DE ST. PULGENT ; see page 140.
290. MADAME DE TROTTER ; flowers rosy carmine ; growth, vigorous.
291. MADAME DÉSIRÉ GIRAUD ; flowers white, striped with lilac, large and full ; growth, vigorous. Pretty and distinct.
292. MADAME DOMAGE ; flowers bright rose, very large and double ; growth, vigorous. A fine showy Rose.
293. MADAME DUCHÈRE ; flowers rosy white, delicate tint ; of medium size, full ; growth, moderate.
294. MADAME DUCAMP ; flowers crimson and scarlet.
MADAME DERREUX DOUVILLE ; see Bourbon Perpetual, Group XXIV.
295. MADAME DUSTOUR ; flowers vermilion-rose ; growth, robust.
296. MADAME ÉLISE VILMORIN ; flowers dark carmine.
297. MADAME ÉMILE BOYAU (Wm. Paul) ; flowers soft rosy flesh-colour, changing to blush, large, perfect in form ; hardy, distinct, and good ; growth, robust.
298. MADAME ERNEST DREOL ; flowers bright rose.
299. MADAME EUGÈNE APPERT ; flowers salmon-rose ; growth, vigorous.
300. MADAME EUGÈNE VERDIER ; flowers deep pink, large and full ; form, finely cupped ; growth, vigorous.
301. MADAME FARFOUILLON ; flowers rose shaded.
302. MADAME FILLION ; flowers fine salmon-rose, with deeper centres, very lovely, large, full, and finely formed ; growth, vigorous. One of the sweetest and best.
303. MADAME FREEMAN ; flowers white.
304. MADAME FURTADO ; flowers rosy crimson, very large and full ; form, globular ; growth, moderate. Very sweet.
305. MADAME GEORGE PAUL ; flowers dark bright rose, with whitish edges, large and full ; growth, vigorous. A good hardy rose.
MADAME GEORGE SCHWARTZ ; see page 140.
306. MADAME GONOD ; flowers clear rose.
307. MADAME GRONDIER ; flowers rosy blush.
308. MADAME GUILLOT DE MONT FAVET ; flowers whitish flesh-colour, glossy, large, full, and globular ; growth, vigorous.
309. MADAME HECTOR JACQUIN ; flowers clear rose shaded with lilac, very large and full ; form, globular ; growth, vigorous.
310. MADAME HERMAN STENGER ; flowers rose.
MADAME HIPPOLYTE JAMAIN ; see page 140.
311. MADAME HOSTE ; flowers rosy flesh-colour ; growth, moderate.
312. MADAME JACQUIER ; flowers purple, very large, full and globular ; growth, vigorous.

313. MADAME JAMES GROS; flowers light rose.
314. MADAME JULIE DABAN; flowers purplish vermilion, very large and full.
315. MADAME KNOBE; flowers bright rose, pale edges, large and full; form, cupped; growth, moderate. Very sweet.
316. MADAME LA BARONNE DE ROTHSCHILD; flowers beautiful clear pale rose, shaded with white, very large and full; growth, robust. One of the best.
317. MADAME LAFFAY; flowers rosy crimson, large and double; growth vigorous.
- 317*. MADAME LAURENT; flowers bright cerise.
- MADAME LEFEBVRE BERNARD; see page 140.
318. MADAME LEFRANÇOIS; flowers rose-colour.
- 318*. MADAME LIABAUD; flowers rosy white, changing to pure white, large, full, and of fine form; growth, moderate.
319. MADAME LIERVAL; flowers rosy carmine.
- MADAME LIVIA FREGE; see page 141.
320. MADAME LOUISE CARIQUE; flowers bright rosy carmine, large and full; growth, vigorous. A good climbing Rose.
321. MADAME LOUISE SEYDOUX; flowers rose; growth, moderate.
322. MADAME MACKEE; flowers white shaded.
323. MADAME MARIE CIRODDE; flowers beautiful clear rosy pink, large and full; very sweet; growth, vigorous.
324. MADAME MARTIN DE BESSE; flowers pink.
325. MADAME MASSON; flowers reddish crimson, changing to violet, very large and full; growth, vigorous.
326. MADAME MELANIE; flowers crimson and purple shaded.
327. MADAME MOREAU; flowers red, shaded with violet; growth, moderate.
328. MADAME NOMAN; flowers pure white, with blush centres, of fine form and full; growth, moderate.
329. MADAME PAULINE VILLOT; flowers crimson-purple.
330. MADAME PIEBSON; flowers rosy pink, large and full; form, globular.
331. MADAME PULLIAT; flowers dark rose, of perfect form, globular and full; growth, vigorous.
332. MADAME PUISSANT; flowers bright rose.
- MADAME RENARD; see page 141.
333. MADAME RIVAL; flowers pale satin-like rose, large, full, and of fine form; growth, vigorous.
334. MADAME RIVERS; flowers clear flesh, changing to blush, large and full; form, cupped, fine; growth, vigorous.
335. MADAME ROLLAND; flowers rosy white.
336. MADAME ROUSSET; flowers silvery pink; growth, vigorous.
337. MADAME SCHMIDT; flowers rose-colour, changing to pink.
- MADAME SCIPION COCHET; see page 141.
338. MADAME STANDISH; flowers clear pale pink, of medium size; growth, vigorous.

MADAME THÉRÈSE DE ST. PARRIEU ; see page 141.

339. MADAME VALEMBOURG ; flowers shaded crimson.

340. MADAME VAN HOUTTE ; flowers rosy blush, of medium size ; growth, moderate.

341. MADAME VERSCHAFFELT ; flowers rose-colour.

342. MADAME VICTOR VERDIER ; flowers rich bright cherry-colour, very large, full, and of fine form ; growth, vigorous. A superb and most effective Rose.

343. MADAME VIDOT ; flowers transparent flesh-colour, shaded with rose, large and full ; form, cupped, exquisite. Very fragrant. Growth, robust. One of the best.

344. MADAME VIGNERON ; flowers rose-colour, large, full, and fragrant.

MDLLE. ALICE LEROY ; see Bourbon Perpetual, Group XXIV.

344*. MDLLE. ADÈLE LAUNAY ; flowers delicate rose.

345. MDLLE. AMÉLIE HALPHIN ; flowers rosy carmine ; growth vigorous.

346. MDLLE. ANNIE WOOD ; flowers beautiful clear red, very large, full, and of excellent form ; growth vigorous. One of the best.

347. MDLLE. BERTHE LÉVÊQUE ; flowers flesh-colour.

348. MDLLE. BONNAIRE ; flowers pure white, with rosy centres, of medium size, full ; form, exquisitely cupped ; growth, moderate. One of the best.

349. MDLLE. ELEANOR GRIER ; flowers rosy carmine.

350. MDLLE. ÉLISE CHABRIER ; flowers rose-colour ; growth, vigorous.

351. MDLLE. EUGÉNIE VERDIER ; flowers bright flesh-coloured rose, the reverse of the petals silvery white, very large and full, of fine form and habit ; growth, robust. Totally unlike Princess Christian.

352. MDLLE. JEANNE MARIX ; flowers bright rose.

353. MDLLE. JULIETTE HALPHIN ; flowers bright flesh-coloured rose, large and full, of fine form and habit ; growth, vigorous.

355. MDLLE. MARIE DE LA VILLEBOISNET ; flowers pink.

356. MDLLE. MARIE GONOD ; flowers white ; growth, vigorous.

357. MDLLE. MARIE RADY ; flowers fine brilliant red, very large, full, and of perfect form, blooms freely ; growth vigorous. A first-class Rose.

358. MDLLE. MARGUERITE DOMBRAIN ; flowers delicate whitish rose-colour, extra large, full, globular, and of perfect form ; growth robust. Very sweet.

359. MDLLE. THÉRÈSE COUMER ; flowers glossy rose.

360. MDLLE. THÉRÈSE LEVET ; flowers rosy pink, large, full, and of fine globular form ; growth, vigorous. Distinct, pleasing, and one of the best.

MALFILATRE ; see page 141.

361. MARCEL GRAMMONT ; flowers dark red.

362. MARCELLA ; flowers salmon-rose.

363. MARÉCHAL FOREY ; flowers reddish crimson.

364. MARÉCHAL SOUCHET ; flowers rosy carmine.

365. MARÉCHAL VAILLANT ; flowers purplish red, large, full, and of good form, hardy and free ; growth, vigorous. One of the best.

366. MARGUERITE DE ST. AMANDE ; flowers rosy flesh-colour, large, full, and

of fine form, an abundant bloomer; habit, fine; growth, vigorous. One of the best.

367. MARIA PORTEMER; flowers purplish red, large and full; form, globular.

368. MARIE BAUMANN; flowers bright carmine, very large, smooth, and of excellent form, something in the way of Beauty of Waltham; growth, vigorous. Quite first-rate.

369. MARIE BROSSÉ; flowers white, shaded.

370. MARIE DE ST. JEAN; flowers white, large and full.

371. MARIE LOUISE DE VITRY; flowers bright rose.

372. MARIE THIERRY; flowers bright rosy carmine, large and full; form, expanded.

373. MARQUIS DE VEEDUN; flowers cherry-red.

374. MARQUISE DE CASTELLANE; flowers beautiful bright rose, very large and full; form, perfect; blooms freely; growth, robust. One of the best.

MARQUISE DE CHAMBON; see page 141.

375. MARQUISE DE GIBOT; flowers clear rose-colour, large, full, and of fine half-globular form; fine foliage; flowers freely; growth, vigorous.

376. MARQUISE DE MORTEMART; flowers beautiful satin-like white, shaded with delicate flesh-colour, very clear, large, and full; growth, moderate. Beautiful, but rather delicate.

377. MARQUISE DE LIGNERIS; flowers transparent rose, shaded with vermilion, very large, full, and of fine form, and habit; growth, moderate.

378. MATHURIN REGNIER; flowers pale rose, large and full; form, expanded.

379. MAURICE BERNARDIN; flowers vermilion, large, full, and of fine form; growth, vigorous. One of the best.

380. MAURICE LEPELLETIER; flowers vermilion.

381. MAURICE PERRAULT; flowers cerise-red.

382. MAXIME; flowers violet-rose, large and full; growth, moderate.

MAXIME DE LAROCHESTERIE; see page 141.

MAXIMILIAN II.; see Rose de Rosomène, Group XXV.

383. MERVEILLE D'ANJOU; flowers purplish red; growth, robust.

384. METEOR; flowers crimson-scarlet, shaded.

385. MINEEVA; flowers reddish scarlet, shaded; growth, moderate.

386. MIRANDA; flowers bright pink.

MISS INGRAM; see Hybrid Chinese, Group X.

388. MISS POOLE; flowers rose, large and full.

389. MONSIEUR BARILLET DES CHAMPS; flowers brilliant red, large and full; growth, vigorous.

390. MONSIEUR BONCENNE; flowers violet-crimson, richly shaded, large and full; growth, vigorous.

391. MONSIEUR CORDIER; flowers brilliant red, large and full; form, expanded, in the way of Géant des Batailles; growth, vigorous.

391*. MONSIEUR DE MONTIGNY; flowers rosy carmine, very large and full; form, globular; growth, vigorous.

392. MONSIEUR DE PONTBRIANT ; flowers dark blackish crimson.
393. MONSIEUR JOURNEAUX ; flowers reddish scarlet, large and full ; growth, vigorous.
394. MONSIEUR LIEVAL ; flowers crimson.
395. MONSIEUR NOMAN ; flowers delicate rose-colour, bordered with white, large and full ; growth, robust. Quite first-rate.
396. MONSIEUR PLAISANSON ; flowers carmine.
397. MONSIEUR RAVEL ; flowers crimson-scarlet.
398. MONSIEUR THIERS ; flowers vivid red.
399. MONSIEUR WOOLFELD ; flowers beautiful bright rose ; of globular form, very large and full ; growth, robust.
400. MONTE CHRISTO ; flowers blackish purple, often dashed with scarlet, large and full ; growth, moderate.
401. MRS. JOHN BERNERS ; flowers rose-colour.
402. MRS. WARD ; flowers rosy pink.
403. MRS. WILLIAM PAUL ; flowers bright violet-red, shaded with fiery red, large and full ; growth, vigorous.
404. MURILLO ; flowers purplish red, pleasing.
405. NAPOLEON III. ; flowers scarlet and violet shaded, large and full, very showy ; growth, moderate.
406. NARDY FRÈRES ; flowers dull violet-rose, of fine globular form ; distinct ; growth, vigorous.
407. NEWTON ; flowers bright red.
408. NOEMI ; flowers blush, pretty, but small.
409. NOTAIRE BONNEFOND ; flowers velvety purplish red, very large and full ; growth, moderate.
410. NOUVELLE ÉTENDARD DU GRAND HOMME ; flowers yellowish fawn.
411. OCTAVIE CHAQUET ; flowers pale rose.
- CEILLET FANTAISIE ; see page 141.
412. OLIVIER DELHOMME ; flowers brilliant red, large and perfect shape ; growth, moderate.
413. ODERIC VITAL ; flowers silvery rose, very large and full ; form, expanded.
- ORIFLAMME DE ST. LOUIS ; see Rose de Rosomène, Group XXV.
414. ORNEMENT DES JARDINS ; flowers brilliant crimson, velvety.
415. PAUL DELAMEILLERAY ; flowers purplish cerise ; growth, vigorous.
416. PAUL DESGRAND ; flowers fine bright red, large and full ; form, globular ; growth, vigorous.
417. PAUL NÉRON ; flowers dark lilac-rose, of extra size, fine form and habit ; growth, vigorous. The largest Rose yet introduced.
418. PAULINE LANSEZEUZ ; flowers bright crimson, changing to violet.
419. PAVILLON DE PREGNY ; flowers rose and white.
- PAUL VERDIER ; see Hybrid Chinese, Group X.
420. PERFECTION DE LYON ; flowers rose-colour, the reverse of the petals lilac,

large, full, and of the most perfect cupped form. A first-class Rose. Growth, vigorous.

421. PERLE BLANCHE; flowers white, with blush centres, large and full.

422. PETER LAWSON; flowers brilliant red, shaded; growth, vigorous.

PIERRE ISAMBART; see page 141.

423. PIERRE NOTTING; flowers blackish red, shaded with violet, very large and full: form, globular; habit, good; growth, vigorous. One of the best.

424. PITORD; flowers fiery-shaded red, velvety, fine form, very large and full; very effective; growth, vigorous.

425. PICS THE NINTH; flowers crimson-purple, large and full; growth, vigorous.

426. PLINE; flowers dark crimson.

427. PRAIRE DE TERRE NOIRE; flowers velvety purple, large and full; form, cupped; colour, rich and distinct; growth, moderate.

428. PRESIDENT LINCOLN; flowers cherry-red.

429. PRESIDENT MAS; flowers deep crimson.

430. PRESIDENT PORCHER; flowers shaded carmine.

PRESIDENT THIERS; see page 141.

431. PRESIDENT WILLEMOZ; flowers bright rose, beautifully cupped; form, large and showy; growth, vigorous.

432. PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN; flowers crimson-maroon, very rich and velvety, large and full; growth, vigorous.

433. PRINCE DE JOINVILLE (Wm. Paul); flowers purplish crimson. A fine, large, showy Rose, vigorous and hardy, forming a good Climbing or Pillar Rose.

434. PRINCE DE PORTIA; flowers dark bright vermilion, colour striking and beautiful, large, full, and of fine form; growth, vigorous. Very effective.

435. PRINCE EUGÈNE BEAUHARNAIS; flowers brilliant reddish scarlet, shaded with purple, large and full; form, cupped; free and showy; growth, vigorous.

436. PRINCE HENRI DES PAYS BAS; flowers crimson shaded.

437. PRINCE HUMBERT; flowers beautiful bright violet-red, very velvety; form and habit perfect; large and full; growth, vigorous. One of the best.

438. PRINCE IMPERIAL; flowers rosy carmine, very large and full; form, globular; growth, moderate.

439. PRINCE LEON; flowers bright crimson; form, compact; growth, moderate.

440. PRINCE LEOPOLD (Wm. Paul); beautiful deep red, large, full, and of fine circular outline; growth, vigorous.

441. PRINCE NOIR; flowers dark crimson-purple, velvety, colour exquisite, but not double enough; growth, moderate.

PRINCE STIRBEY; see page 141.

442. PRINCE OF WALES; flowers pink, extra large, of globular form; distinct; growth, vigorous.

443. PRINCESS ALICE; flowers bright rose.

444. PRINCESS BEATRICE (Wm. Paul); flowers deep pink, large, full, and of

globular form ; petals of great substance, very distinct. An exquisitely finished flower. Growth, vigorous.

445. PRINCESS CHRISTIAN (Wm. Paul) ; flowers bright rosy peach, sometimes salmon-colour, glossy, very large and double ; of finely-cupped form ; growth, robust ; cupped form, foliage and habit perfect. A splendid Rose, altogether unique in character and habit.

PRINCESSE DE METTERNICH ; see page 141.

446. PRINCESS LOUISE ; white, sometimes blush, of medium size, globular form, free ; good habit and very hardy ; growth, vigorous.

447. PRINCESS LOUISE VICTORIA ; flowers rosy salmon-pink. A promising Climbing or Pillar Rose.

448. PRINCESS MARY OF CAMBRIDGE ; flowers pale rose ; large, full, and very showy ; growth, vigorous.

449. PRINCESS OF WALES (Wm. Paul) ; flowers vivid crimson, cupped, large, and very double ; free, hardy, and of good habit ; growth, vigorous. Quite first-rate.

450. PRINCESSE CLOTHILDE ; flowers brilliant rose, large and full ; growth, vigorous.

451. PRINCESSE IMPÉRIALE CLOTHILDE ; flowers white, rosy centres, of medium size, full ; form, cupped ; growth, moderate. An exquisitely beautiful Rose, of shy growth.

PRINCESSE MATHILDE ; see Rose de Rosomène, Group XXV.

452. PROFESSEUR DUCHATRE ; flowers bright red.

452*. PROFESSOR KOCH ; flowers cerise, shaded ; growth, vigorous.

453. PRUDENCE BESSON ; flowers light carmine.

454. PRUDENCE RIESER ; flowers rosy lilac.

455. PUEBLA ; flowers brilliant reddish crimson, large, full, and of fine form ; growth, vigorous.

456. QUEEN OF DENMARK ; flowers lilac-flesh, large and full ; growth, moderate.

457. QUEEN VICTORIA ; flowers white, shaded with pink, colour of the old Celestial Rose, very large and full ; form, globular ; growth, vigorous.

458. RAVEL ; flowers brilliant crimson ; growth, moderate.

459. RED ROVER (Wm. Paul) ; flowers fiery red. A fine Pillar Rose.

460. REINE BLANCHE ; flowers white, very slightly tinted with rose, large, full, and of good form ; growth, moderate.

461. REINE DE LA PAPE ; flowers dark rose.

462. REINE DES BEAUTÉS ; flowers flesh-coloured white, of medium size, fine form and full ; growth, vigorous ; very sweet.

463. REINE DES BLANCHES ; flowers creamy white, large and full ; growth, moderate.

464. REINE DU MIDI ; flowers brilliant rose, very large and double, in the way of La Reine ; growth, robust.

465. REINE MATHILDE ; flowers pale rose.

466. RÉNÉ DANIEL ; flowers bright red.

REYNOLDS HOLE; see Bourbon Perpetual, Group XXIV.

RICHARD WALLACE; see page 141.

467. ROI D'ESPAGNE; flowers carmine, shaded.

468. ROME PERFECTION; flowers brilliant rose.

ROMA BONHEUR; see page 141.

469. RUMFORD RADCLIFFE; flowers clear red, large, full, and of good form; growth, vigorous.

470. SALVATOR ROMA; flowers red, large, and very double; growth, vigorous.

471. SEMIRAMIS; flowers clear pink.

472. SENATEUR CHEVEAU; flowers bright red.

473. SENATEUR FAVRE; flowers vermilion; growth, vigorous.

474. SENATEUR REVEIL; flowers rich crimson.

475. SENATEUR VAISSE; flowers brilliant red, large and full; form, cupped; growth, vigorous. Quite first-class.

SILVIA; see page 141.

476. SEUR DES ANGES; flowers rosy flesh-colour; growth, vigorous.

477. SOPHIE DE COQUERELLE; flowers blush, rosy centres, large and full, colour clear and pleasing. Sometimes good, but uncertain. Growth, vigorous.

478. SOPHIE DE LA VILLEDONNET; flowers rose-colour, frosted with silver, large and full; growth, robust.

479. SOUVENIR D'ABRAHAM LINCOLN; flowers crimson-scarlet.

480. SOUVENIR D'ADRIEN BAHIVET; flowers reddish crimson, shaded.

SOUVENIR DE BELLANGER; see page 142.

481. SOUVENIR DE BÉRANGER; flowers rose-colour, very large and full; growth, moderate. A fine variety.

482. SOUVENIR DE BERNARDIN DE ST. PIERRE; flowers velvety crimson, shaded, large, and full.

483. SOUVENIR DE CAILLAT; flowers violet-purple and scarlet, large and full; growth, moderate.

SOUVENIR DE CHARLES MONTAULT; see Rose de Rosemène, Group XXV.

484. SOUVENIR DE COULOMNIER; flowers red.

485. SOUVENIR DE COMTE CAVOUR; flowers crimson and black.

486. SOUVENIR DE DR. JAMAIN; flowers bluish violet, large, full, and finely formed; growth, vigorous.

487. SOUVENIR DE FRANÇOIS FONSARD; flowers bright rose, globular, large and full; growth, robust.

SOUVENIR DE JULIE GONOD; see page 142.

488. SOUVENIR DE LADY EARDLEY; flowers crimson.

489. SOUVENIR DE LA REINE D'ANGLETERRE; flowers bright glossy rose, very large and full; petals of great substance; form, cupped; growth, vigorous. A fine hardy Rose.

SOUVENIR DE L'EXPOSITION DE DARMSTADT; see page 142.

SOUVENIR DE MONTAULT; see Rose de Rosemène, Group XXV.

SOUVENIR DE M. BOURGEOIS; see Rose de Rosemène, Group XXV.

490. SOUVENIR DE LEVESON GOWER ; flowers dark red, changing to ruby, very large and full ; form, cupped ; growth, vigorous.

491. SOUVENIR DE MADAME CORVAL ; flowers yellowish rose.

SOUVENIR DE MADAME HENNECART ; see page 142.

492. SOUVENIR DE MONSIEUR BOLL ; flowers cerise-red, colour uniform throughout, very large, full, and of perfect form ; growth, vigorous.

493. SOUVENIR DE POITEAU ; flowers salmon-rose, new shade of colour, large, full, and of finely cupped form ; growth, vigorous.

494. SOUVENIR DE PONSARD ; flowers metallic rose, flamed with scarlet, large and full ; growth, vigorous.

495. SOUVENIR DE REDOUTÉ ; flowers crimson.

496. SOUVENIR DE WILLIAM WOOD ; flowers dark blackish maroon, shaded with scarlet, large, full, and very effective ; growth, moderate.

497. SOUVENIR DU CHAMP DE MARS ; flowers crimson.

SOUVENIR DU DOCTEUR DAVIERS : see page 142.

SOUVENIR DU GENERAL DOUAI ; see page 142.

498. SUSANNAH WOOD ; flowers bright rose, large, full, and fine ; growth, vigorous.

THERESA ; see page 142.

499. THOMAS METHVEN ; flowers brilliant carmine, large and full.

500. THORIN ; flowers beautiful pure bright rose, large, full, and of fine form ; growth, vigorous. One of the best.

THOMAS RIVERS ; see Bourbon Perpetual, Group XXIV.

501. THYRA HAMMERICK ; flowers delicate bright rosy flesh, very large and double. Distinct ; growth, robust.

502. TOURNEFORTE ; flowers crimson-scarlet.

503. TRIOMPHE D'ALENÇON ; flowers bright red, shaded, very large and full ; form, cupped ; growth, robust.

TRIOMPHE D'ANGERS ; see Rose de Rosomène, Group XXV.

504. TRIOMPHE D'AVRANCHES ; flowers bright red, large and full ; growth, dwarf.

505. TRIOMPHE DE CAEN ; flowers brilliant scarlet, shaded with purple, large and full ; growth, vigorous.

506. TRIOMPHE DE LA TERRE DES ROSES ; flowers rose-colour shaded.

507. TRIOMPHE DE L'EXPOSITION ; flowers reddish crimson, large and full. A good free hardy Rose, of vigorous growth.

508. TRIOMPHE DE LYON ; flowers dark crimson, shaded with blackish purple, large and full ; growth, moderate.

509. TRIOMPHE DE NANCY ; flowers scarlet and crimson, shaded with black, the reverse of the petals dark violet, large and full ; growth, vigorous.

510. TRIOMPHE DE PARIS ; flowers dark velvety crimson, large and full ; growth, robust.

511. TRIOMPHE DE SOISSONS ; flowers rosy pink.

512. TRIOMPHE DE VILLECRESNES ; flowers rosy pink, striped with red.

513. TRIOMPHE DES BEAUX ARTS; flowers crimson and purple shaded, velvety; form, cupped; growth, moderate.
514. TRIOMPHE DES FRANÇAIS; flowers brilliant crimson, beautifully shaded with black, large, finely cupped; growth, vigorous. Very effective.
515. TURENNE; flowers brilliant red; growth, robust.
516. VAINQUEUR DE GOLIATH; flowers crimson-scarlet; growth, vigorous.
517. VAINQUEUR DE SOLFERINO; flowers dark red, brighter centres, large and full; form, cupped; growth, moderate.
518. VELOURS POURPRE; flowers crimson-purple.
519. VELOUTÉE D'ORLEANS; flowers purple shaded.
- VICOMTE DOUGLAS; see page 142.
520. VICOMTE MAISON; flowers carmine.
521. VICOMTE VIGIER; flowers crimson-maroon, large and very double; form, cupped; growth, vigorous.
522. VICOMTESSE DE VEZINS; flowers beautiful bright red, fine form, large, full, hardy and free; growth, vigorous.
523. VICOMTESSE DOUGLAS; flowers light rose.
524. VICTOIRE DE MAGENTA; flowers red, shaded with purple: growth, moderate.
525. VICTOR LE BIHAN; flowers beautiful bright carmine-rose, very large and full; growth, robust.
526. VICTOR TROUILLARD; flowers brilliant crimson and purple shaded; form, irregular.
527. VICTOR VERDIER; flowers rosy carmine, purplish edges, very large and full; form, cupped; growth, robust. One of the best.
- VICTOR VERNE; see page 142.
528. VILLE DE LAON; flowers rose and white.
529. VILLE DE LYON; flowers dark rose, very large, full, and of good form; growth, vigorous.
530. VIRGIL (Wm. Paul); flowers clear lavender-pink, very large, full, and of nicely cupped form; growth, vigorous. A good and distinct Rose, hardy, free, and sweet.
531. VIRGINAL; flowers pure white, delicately tinted with flesh, large and very double; form, cupped, exquisite; growth, moderate. A lovely Rose, of rather shy growth.
532. VULCAIN; flowers bright purplish violet, shaded with black.
533. WILLIAM BULL; flowers brilliant-cherry red, large, full, and of fine globular form; growth, vigorous.
534. WILLIAM GRIFFITHS; flowers pale satin-like rose, large and full; form, expanded; growth, robust.
535. WILLIAM JESSE; flowers crimson, tinged with lilac, very large and double; form, globular; growth, vigorous. Very sweet.
536. WILLIAM PAUL; flowers deep crimson, rich and velvety; growth, moderate.

537. WILHELM PFITZER; flowers deep crimson-scarlet.

538. XAVIER OLIBO; flowers velvety black, shaded with amaranth, large and full; growth, vigorous. Very showy.

ROSA INDICA.

GROUP XXIV.—THE BOURBON PERPETUAL.

THIS Group embraces the "Hybrid Perpetuals" of some Catalogues, in which the characters of the Bourbon Rose are strikingly developed. They are generally of dwarf and compact growth, with roundish shining leaflets. They form beautiful objects grown as Dwarfs or Dwarf Standards; and, if planted in a rich soil, are certain Autumnal bloomers. It is only necessary to keep them growing, for every new shoot will bear bloom. The flowers are not large, but they are well formed, and usually produced in clusters. They thrive best when closely pruned.

1. BARON GONELLA; flowers pink and lilac, shaded, large and full; form, cupped, fine; growth, moderate.

2. BARONNE DAUMESNIL; flowers bright crimson, large.

2*. BARONNE DE MAYNARD; flowers beautiful pure white, of medium size very smooth; flowers abundantly; growth, moderate.

3. BARONNE DE NOIRMONT; flowers rose, large, full, and very sweet; form, cupped, fine; growth, moderate.

4. CATHERINE GUILLOT; flowers pink; of moderate size, full; form, cupped, fine; growth, moderate. A superb Rose in Autumn.

4*. CELINE GONOD; flowers clear rose-colour, of fine form; growth, moderate.

5. COMTESSE BARBANTANNE; flowers flesh-colour, large and full; form, cupped; growth, vigorous. A good, useful Rose.

6. EMOTION; flowers white, tinted with rose, of medium size, full, of perfect form; growth, moderate.

7. HEROINE VAUCLUSE; flowers clear rose, of beautiful form, blooms freely; growth, vigorous.

8. JULES CÉSAR; flowers dark cerise-rose, large, full, and of fine form; growth, vigorous.

9. L'AVENIR; flowers glossy pink; large and full; form, cupped, fine; growth, vigorous.

10. LORD PALMERSTON; flowers cherry-red, of medium size, full; form, cupped; growth, moderate. A very sweet and distinct free-flowering Rose.

11. LOUISE MARGOTTIN; flowers delicate satin-like rose, of medium size; growth, moderate.

12. LOUISE ODIER; flowers bright rose, of medium size and full; growth, vigorous. A good hardy Rose.

13. MADAME ANNA BUGNET; flowers light rose.

14. MADAME CHARLES BALTET; flowers clear pale rose, of perfect form, large and full; growth, vigorous. One of the best.

10. **MARIE DORVILLE**: flowers flesh-colour, of medium size, full.
11. **MARIE DE FRANCE**: flowers bright rose, large, full, and of fine form; growth vigorous.
12. **MARIE DORVILLE DORVILLE**: flowers delicate glossy rose, bordered with white, large, full, and of fine form; growth vigorous.
13. **MARIE DE FRANCE DORVILLE**: flowers white, shaded with rose and crimson, of medium size, full, form pleasing; growth moderate.
14. **MARIE DORVILLE DORVILLE**: flowers dark red.
15. **MARIE DORVILLE**: flowers red.
16. **MARIE ANNE LAMOT**: flowers delicate rose, shaded.
17. **MARIE ELISE**: flowers white, with very narrow, of medium size, full; growth moderate.
18. **MARIE FANTINE**: flowers light rose.
19. **MARIE THÉRÈSE LAMOT**: flowers pink-colour, large and full; shape, cupped petals; a few and constant blooming Rose of moderate growth.
20. **MARGUERITE VIOLE**: flowers rose-shaded; growth moderate.
21. **MARGUERITE DORVILLE**: flowers white, shaded with flesh-colour, full, and of fine form; growth vigorous.
22. **MARIE LAMOT**: flowers deep rose, shaded with very white, fine form, good; growth vigorous.
23. **MARIE DORVILLE**: flowers beautiful very pink, large, full, and of fine form; bloom freely. One of the best. Growth vigorous.
24. **MARIE DE PERFECTION**: flowers very pink; large and full; form, pleasing; vigorous; growth moderate. A beautiful Rose.
25. **PATRICE BONAPARTE**: flowers white, with flesh-coloured centres. Early bloom.
26. **REY. H. DORVILLE**: flowers crimson; growth vigorous.
27. **ANTHONIS ROSE**: flowers pink, large, not very full; growth, vigorous.
28. **DORVILLE DE M. CORTAL**: flowers salmon-rose.
29. **THOMAS ROYER**: flowers rosy blue, large and double; form, cupped; growth moderate.

ROSA INDICA.

GROUP XXV.—THE ROSE DE ROSOMÈNE.

WHEREVER we see the Gloire de Rosomène, the type of this group, it is difficult even to conjecture, so distinct is it in appearance from all its congeners. It was raised by M. Villeri, of Angers; but I believe he does not know from what source. The brilliancy of the flowers caused some stir among lovers of Roses when it was first introduced, and cultivators have long been striving to obtain full Roses to vie with it in colour. This is now accomplished, and in this small group are some of the richest and most beautiful of high-coloured Roses. I have classed here only such kinds as have the features of the Gloire de Rosomène plainly

visible ; although it is pretty evident that *Géant des Batailles*, *Lord Raglan*, and others of like aspect, are of the same blood. But in these there is more of the Hybrid Chinese. The kinds of moderate and dwarf growth require close pruning ; the others, which, with the Tea-scented, are the very finest of Wall-Roses, should be pruned sparingly.

1. *COMTE BROBINSKY* ; flowers crimson-scarlet, large and full ; growth, moderate.

1*. *COMTE D'EU* ; flowers brilliant carmine, large and very double ; form, cupped ; growth, moderate.

2. *COMTE DE BEAUFORT* ; flowers blackish purple, centre fiery crimson ; large and full ; form, cupped.

3. *ECLAIR DE JUPITER* ; flowers rosy crimson, large and showy ; growth, vigorous.

4. *GLOIRE DE ROZOMÈNE* ; flowers brilliant carmine, large and semi-double. A good Autumn-blooming climbing Rose, of vigorous growth.

5. *LOUIS XIV.* ; flowers rich blood-colour, large and full ; form, globular ; growth, moderate.

6. *MDLLE. HAIMAN* ; flowers brilliant cerise, large and double ; growth, vigorous.

7. *MAXIMILIAN II.* ; flowers crimson, shaded with blackish purple, of medium size, full ; form, cupped ; growth, dwarf.

8. *ORIFLAMME DE ST. LOUIS* ; flowers brilliant carmine, large and very double ; growth, vigorous. A superior Pillar Rose.

9. *PRINCESSE MATHILDE* ; flowers crimson maroon and purple shaded, of medium size, double ; form, expanded ; growth, vigorous.

10. *SOUVENIR DE CHARLES MONTAULT* ; flowers bright red.

11. *SOUVENIR DE MONTCEAU* ; flowers scarlet-crimson, shaded with maroon, of medium size, full ; form, cupped ; growth, vigorous. Colours exquisite.

12. *SOUVENIR DE M. ROUSSEAU* ; flowers vermilion, shaded.

13. *TRIOMPHE D'ANGERS* ; flowers rich velvety crimson.

ROSA INDICA.

GROUP XXVI.—THE BOURBON ROSE.

THE type of this group, which has furnished us with some of the most lovely Roses of Autumn, was discovered by M. Breon, in the Isle of Bourbon, in 1817. He noticed it growing among a lot of seedlings of a different cast, raised for forming a hedge. He took charge of and flowered it ; and, in 1819, sent seeds to M. Jacques, gardener at the Château de Neuilly, near Paris. A little later it found its way to England. Its origin is unknown, but it is supposed to be a hybrid between the Chinese and Four-seasons. What a numerous progeny has it given birth to, and what a lovely assemblage they form, graduating from pure white to

the darkest tints! The brilliancy and clearness of the colours, the large smooth petals of the flowers, their circular outline, and the beauty of the foliage, have rendered them especial favourites. The tardy growth of Spring seldom produces them in full beauty; but the more rapid growth of Summer provides us with an ample supply of perfect flowers during the Autumn months.

The Bourbon Roses have been recommended for planting against walls; but they are hardy, and thrive well under ordinary culture. Surely, then, this extra care is unnecessary: we would rather choose the Rose de Rosomène and Tea-scented for that purpose, for the former are improved by wall-culture, and the latter need protection.

The kinds of vigorous growth form handsome standards; they also look chaste and elegant trained up pillars or poles. The moderate growers are very pretty as Dwarf Standards; the Dwarf form striking and beautiful objects when grown on their own roots. A great many are excellent for Pot-culture, and are beautiful in the Forcing-house. All prefer and delight in a rich soil, requiring (with the exception of the vigorous kinds) close pruning.

1. *ACIDALIE*; flowers pure white, their centres blush, large and full; form, globular; growth, vigorous. A beautiful Rose in fine weather. An excellent kind for forcing. Very sweet.

2. *ADELAIDE BOUGÈRE*; flowers dark velvety purple, changing to dove, large and full; growth, moderate.

3. *ADRIENNE DE CARDOVILLE*; flowers light rose.

AMÉDÉE DE LANGLOIS; see page 138.

4. *APOLLINE*; flowers light pink, large and full; form, cupped, fine; growth, vigorous.

5. *ARMOSA*; flowers deep pink, of medium size, full; growth, moderate. A most abundant bloomer, partaking somewhat of the Chinese. A good variety for planting in masses; good also for a Standard or Pot-Rose.

6. *AURORE DU GUIDE*; flowers purplish violet, sometimes crimson-scarlet, large and full; form, globular; growth, robust; foliage, magnificent.

BARON GONELLA; see Group XXIV., Bourbon Perpetual.

BARONNE DE DAUMESNIL; see Group XXIV., Bourbon Perpetual.

BARONNE DE NOIRMONT; see Group XXIV., Bourbon Perpetual.

7. *BEAUTÉ SÉDUISANTE*; flowers purplish pink, large and full; growth, vigorous.

8. *BOUQUET DE FLORE*; flowers light glossy carmine, very large and double; form, cupped, exquisite; growth, vigorous; foliage and petals particularly elegant. Flowers sweet. Forms a fine Standard or Pillar; good also for Pot-culture. A good seed-bearer.

9. *CAMILLE DE CHÂTEAUBOURG*; flowers purple and crimson, shaded, large and double; form, cupped. A distinct and good variety, of vigorous growth.

10. *CAROLINE RIGUET*; flowers pure white, centres blush. A free-blowing Rose, of vigorous growth, with handsome foliage.

11. *CATHERINE D'ALBRET*; flowers bright red, shaded with purple, fine.

visible; although it is very common to find the others of like age, size, and color, but the Hybrid Chinese. The same is true of the others, which was the first and last of the be pruned sparingly.

1. COMTE BERNARD : à son caractère est
moderate.

1*. COMTE 5120: 1 cupped; growth moderate.

2. CONTE DE BATHURST 1790 - 1800
and full; form. 1790 - 1800

3. ECLAIR DE JOURNEE : - - - - -
vigorous.

4. GLOIRE DE D. N. I. E. : .

A good Autumn-breeze _____

5. *Lotus XIV.* *Lotus* ...
growth, moderate.

6. MIDDLE HALF is vigorous.

form,

size, full; form: curved.

light purple,

8. URIFLAKKE in ...
double; growth ...

purple, large

medium size gunner

10. SOURCE OF FUNDING

11 Summary

of medium size in

10. Summary

13. Тренировка 1-й раз 1-й раз

of delicate habit.

perpetual.

perpetual.
centres salmon and fawn, of

moderate. A beautiful and

∴, changing to white; growth,

shaded, produced in large clusters.

finely cupped form.
 flour, edges white, of medium size,

1000

MADAME MASSOT ; see Group XXXII., Noisette.

MDLLE. EMAIN ; see Group XXIV., Bourbon Perpetual.

32. MDLLE. FÉLICITÉ TRUILLOT ; flowers clear soft pink, of medium size, with large smooth petals, elegantly arranged ; growth, moderate, and blooms freely.

33. MDLLE. JENNY GAY ; flowers flesh-coloured white, of fine form and full.

34. MARQUIS BALBIANO ; flowers rose-colour, tinged with lilac, large and full ; form, cupped, fine ; growth, vigorous, well furnished with handsome foliage.

35. MARQUISE DE MURAT ; flowers pink, pale edges ; growth, moderate.

36. MARQUISE DE MOYRIA ; flowers bright carmine, large and full.

37. MENOUX ; flowers carmine, large and full ; form, cupped.

MODÈLE DE PERFECTION ; see Group XXIV., Bourbon Perpetual.

38. MRS. BOSANQUET ; flowers white, their centres delicate flesh, large and full ; form, cupped ; growth, vigorous. A beautiful Rose, sweet, and an abundant bloomer. Good either for Bedding, Pot-culture, or a Standard.

39. OCTAVIE FONTAINE ; flowers white, tinted with flesh-colour, of medium size, full ; form, compact, good ; growth, moderate.

40. OMAR PACHA ; flowers brilliant red, large and full ; form, compact ; growth, moderate.

PAULINE BUONAPARTE ; see Group XXIV., Bourbon Perpetual.

41. PAUL JOSEPH ; flowers rich purplish crimson, often shaded with fiery crimson, large and full ; form, compact ; growth, moderate.

42. PIERRE DE ST. CYR ; flowers pale glossy pink, large and very double ; form, cupped ; growth, vigorous. A good Weeping Rose.

44. PRINCE ALBERT ; flowers scarlet-crimson, of medium size, very double ; form, compact ; growth, moderate. A beautiful Rose, flowering in clusters.

45. PRINCE DE CHIMAY ; flowers purplish crimson, large and very double. Flowers freely. Growth, moderate.

46. PRINCE IMPÉRIAL ; flowers white, shaded with rose ; growth, moderate.

47. PRINCE NAPOLEON ; flowers bright rose-colour, shaded.

48. QUEEN ; flowers delicate salmon-flesh, often tinged with buff, large, and very double ; form, cupped, fine ; growth, moderate. An abundant bloomer, sweet, and of fine habit ; excellent for bedding.

49. REINE DE CASTILLE ; flowers bright rose, nicely formed.

50. REINE DES VIERGES ; flowers delicate rosy flesh, occasionally fine, but opening with difficulty.

51. RÉVEIL ; flowers cherry-crimson, richly shaded with violet-purple, large and full ; growth, vigorous. A fine hardy dark Bourbon Rose.

52. SCIPION ; flowers crimson, shaded with scarlet, large and very showy, the colours splendid ; growth, moderate.

53. SIE JOSEPH PAXTON ; flowers bright rose, shaded with crimson, large and full ; form, expanded ; growth, vigorous. A fine hardy Rose, with handsome foliage, good for a wall or pillar.

54. SOUCHET ; flowers bright rosy purple, sometimes brilliant crimson, glossy,

very large and full; form, compact; growth, moderate. A good Rose, and sweet.

55. SOUVENIR DE BARON ROTHSCHILD; flowers reddish crimson.

56. SOUVENIR DE MALMAISON; flowers flesh-colour, their margins almost white, very large and full; form, compact; growth, vigorous. A magnificent Rose, with large, thick petals. A fine sort for a Standard or Pot-culture.

57. SOUVENIR D'UN FRÈRE; flowers brilliant crimson, of medium size, very double; growth, moderate.

TRIOMPHE DE LA DUCHÈRE; see Group XXXII., Noisette.

58. VICOMTE DE CUSSY; flowers cherry-colour, tinged with purple, large and very double; form, compact. Growth, moderate.

59. VICTOR EMMANUEL; flowers purple and purplish maroon shaded, large and double; form, cupped. A good Rose, of moderate growth.

60. VORACE; flowers dark crimson-purple, large and full; form, cupped. Growth, moderate. Sometimes fine, but rather uncertain.

ROSA SEMPERFLORENS.

GROUP XXVII.—THE CRIMSON CHINESE ROSE.

THE original of this group was introduced from China in 1789. There are perhaps no Roses more beautiful late in the year, when the Autumn is mild. I was particularly struck with this in the Autumn of 1846. A few cold misty days had obscured their brightness, when warm weather succeeded, and the buds, which the wet and cold had sealed, suddenly expanded, producing a brilliant show in November. There are some very handsome blood-coloured Roses here. All are of a branching habit, and of moderate growth. Some do not thrive well as Standards, but all luxuriate on their own roots, and form pretty and interesting objects budded on dwarf stocks. They thrive best in a rich soil, with close pruning: there are none better for planting in clumps on lawns or in the flower-garden, where the soil is rich and tolerably dry, for they produce a great number and regular succession of flowers throughout the Summer and Autumn.

1. ALBA (*White*); flowers white, tinged with straw-colour, of medium size, double; form, cupped.

2. BELLE DE FLORENCE; flowers pale cherry, produced in elegant clusters, of medium size, semi-double; form, cupped. A showy Rose.

3. BELLE EMILIE (*Theresia Stravius*); flowers blush, their centres flesh, large and double; form, expanded.

4. CRAMOISIE ÉBLOUISSANTE (*L'Eblouissante*); flowers vivid crimson, small and full.

5. CRAMOISIE SUPÉRIEURE; flowers velvety crimson, of medium size, very double; form, cupped; exquisite in bud. A good Pot-Rose. Growth, moderate.

CRIMSON; see *Sanguinea*.

6. DUCHESS OF KENT; flowers creamy white, sometimes beautifully edged with rose, then very pretty and distinct, small and full; form, cupped.

7. EUGÈNE BEAUHARNAIS (*Prince Eugène*); flowers amaranth, the buds beautiful when first unfolding, sometimes dying off blackish crimson, large and very double; form, cupped.

8. FABVIER; flowers crimson-scarlet, of medium size, semi-double; form, expanded. One of the most brilliant of Roses, very showy, and a superb kind for planting in masses.

9. HENRY THE FIFTH; flowers crimson-scarlet, often striped with white, large and very double; form, cupped.

10. LADY OF THE LAKE; flowers pure white.

L'ÉBLOUISSANTE; see *Cramoisie Éblouissante*.

11. LUCULLUS; flowers dark purplish crimson.

12. LOUIS PHILIPPE; flowers dark crimson, the edges of the centre petals almost white, of medium size, full; form, globular. Raised at Angers.

13. MARJOLIN; flowers rosy crimson to deep crimson, variable, large and full; form, cupped. Raised at the Jardin du Luxembourg.

14. PRESIDENT D'OLBECQUE; flowers cherry-red; form, cupped. Free and good.

15. PRINCE CHARLES; flowers brilliant crimson, often suffused with light purple, of medium size, full; form, cupped.

16. SANGUINEA; flowers crimson, small and very double.

THERESIA STRAVIUS; see *Belle Emilie*.

ROSA INDICA.

GROUP XXVIII.—THE CHINESE, OR MONTHLY ROSE.

THE varieties of this and the preceding species are included in one group by many cultivators; and in some of the hybrids the balance is so nicely adjusted, that it is hard to say to which species they belong. But the majority are well marked in character. Compare, for instance, *Alba*, *Cramoisie Supérieure*, *Fabvier*, &c., of the former group, with *Archduke Charles* and *Napoleon* of the present. *Archduke Charles*, and many others classed here, are distinct and beautiful as variegated Roses: they expand rose and white, soon become mottled with, then change wholly to, crimson, from the action of the sun's rays. Strange that he who bids the colours of other Roses fly at his approach should lend these a deeper and more brilliant tint!

The varieties of this group are also of even growth, although more robust than the *Crimson Chinese*: they are suited for the same purposes, thriving under common treatment. It has been said that the *Bourbon* Roses are hardier than the *Chinese*, which has led many to suppose that they are easier of culture; but nothing could be more contrary to fact. The *Bourbons* are *less susceptible of*

frost; but if we except the varieties hybridized with the Tea-scented, *which are marked thus **, the Chinese are of the freest growth. The first Chinese Rose was introduced from China in 1789. The varieties which have sprung from it are too numerous to be described, and withal *resemble each other so closely*, that we content ourselves with making a selection of the best.

1. ARCHDUKE CHARLES; flowers rose, their margin almost white when newly expanded, gradually changing to rich crimson, from which peculiarity the plant bears flowers of various tints at the same time; very large and full; form, expanded.

2. *CAMELLIA BLANC; flowers white, large and double: form, globular.

3. *CELS MULTIFLOBA; flowers white, their centres flesh, large and full; form, cupped; growth, moderate.

4. *CLARA SYLVAIN (*Lady Warrender*); flowers pure white, large and full; form, cupped. A very fine Rose, suitable either for the borders or the greenhouse.

5. DUCHER; flowers pure white, of medium size and fine form, full. Promising as a free and continuous white bedding Rose.

6. LE CAMÉLÉON; flowers whitish pink, often changing to blackish crimson before decaying, of medium size, double; form, expanded.

7. LA FRAÎCHEUR; flowers rosy white, centres yellowish; growth, moderate.

LA SÉDUISANTE; see Virginale.

9. MADAME BRÉON; flowers rich rose-colour, sometimes a little tinged with salmon, very large and full; form, compact. A beautiful Rose, with handsome foliage.

10. MADAME BUREAU (*Infidélité de Lisette*) (*Madame de Rohan*); flowers white, their centres inclining to straw, large and very double; form, cupped. One of the freest of White Autumnal Roses.

11. *MADAME DESPREZ; flowers white, tinged with lemon, large and very double; form, cupped.

MADAME DE ROHAN; see Madame Bureau.

MADAME LACHARME; see Virginale.

12. *MIELLEZ; flowers pale lemon, changing to white, of medium size, double; form, cupped.

MRS. BOSANQUET; see Group XXVI., Bourbon.

13. NAPOLEON; flowers blush, mottled with pink, large and double; form, cupped.

14. SULLY; flowers pale rose, shaded with fawn; form, cupped.

15. TANCREDI; flowers light purple, suffused with crimson, variable, large and full; form, cupped. A distinct and desirable variety.

16. TRIOMPHE DE GAND; flowers rose, mottled, large and double.

17. *VIRGINALE (*La Séduisante*) (*Madame Lacharme*); flowers flesh-colour, of medium size, full; form, globular. A fine forcing Rose, but seldom opens clean and good out of doors.

18. *VIRGINIE; flowers rose, shaded, large and full; form, cupped.

19. VIRIDIFLOBA; flowers green, curious.

ROSA INDICA.

GROUP VIII.—THE LAURENCEANA OR FAIRY ROSE.

The first of these interesting Roses was introduced from China in 1831. The varieties from many sources introduced in 1844 nearly exceeding a Dozen in height. Thousands of them are sold in our markets every year, and beautiful they are, when covered with their tiny blossoms. In dry soils the Fairy Roses may be planted in masses, also as edgings for beds in the Rose-arden: for the latter purpose the hardiest kinds should be chosen. They require the same treatment as the varieties of the preceding group.

1. *Alba* or *Blanc*. Flowers white, delicate.

Height 30 Feet.

2. *Fairy Blush*. Flowers pale pink.

3. *Alba* and *Laurenceana*. Flowers dark crimson.

4. *Fairy Ruby*. Flowers bright crimson.

5. *Laurenceana*. Flowers crimson.

6. *Veronica*. Flowers crimson, changing blackish. Larger and more robust in habit than the others.

7. *Violet*. Flowers very dark crimson.

8. *Alba* and *Laurenceana*. Flowers bright rose.

Height 30 Feet.

ROSA INDICA.

GROUP IX.—THE YELLOW-SCENTED ROSE.

In 1841 the *Blush Tea-scented Rose* was introduced from China, and in 1842 years after the *Yellow variety* was received from the same country. They have given birth to a very numerous family, some remarkable for their large double petals, others for possessing a strong tea-like scent; and others for the brilliancy and sweetening tint of the flowers. It has been said, both by French and English writers on this subject, that the *Yellow*, although a fertile seed-bearer, never produces varieties worthy of notice. As if to redeem its character from this aspersions, a few years ago I procured, in this country, the *Devonshire*,* one of the finestest of the group, raised by Mr. Foster, of Plymouth, with others from the same parent, one of which was a *Nonette* of a *Yellow* rose.

It must be admitted that this beautiful group is somewhat difficult of culture. See p. 114. They require a rich well-drained soil, close pruning, and if grown out of doors, a dry warm border, and protection from frost. The position of

* Since the publication of the Second Edition of this Work, I have been told that this *Rose* was not raised at Plymouth, but brought there from the West of France. The story is a long one, and the evidence in support of it reliable and weighty. Still the late Mr. Foster, at Exeter, is a better man before me, than any name for it an English origin.

removing them from the ground for protection during winter, and again transferring them to their places in the Rosarium in Spring, is not altogether satisfactory. To remove a plant once endangers its growth and perfect flowering the first year, and to remove it twice more than doubles the risk of failure. Tea-Roses may be divided into two classes; "Ligneous*," represented by the Comte de Paris; and "Herbaceous," of which we may instance the Yellow. The former are far hardier than the others, and form good Standards. If the latter are grown as such, they must be thoroughly protected during Winter. (See p. 122.)

If trained to a wall with a south or east aspect, the Tea-Roses grow vigorously, and flower in great beauty, much earlier and finer than in the open ground, producing a constant succession of flowers for one-half of the year. They also flower well grown in pots and plunged in the open ground, if removed to a cold frame for protection during Winter. But for Pot-culture under glass, for Forcing, and for planting out in the Conservatory, they are unsurpassed.

1. ABBICOTÉ (*Fanny Dupuis*); flowers apricot colour, their margins flesh, large and double; form, cupped; growth, moderate. A beautiful Rose.

2. ADAM; flowers rich rosy salmon, very large and full; form, globular; growth, moderate. A superb Rose, and very sweet.

3. ADRIENNE CHRISTOPHLE; flowers yellow, copper, and apricot, shaded with rosy peach and deep yellow, large and full; growth, vigorous. Distinct and beautiful.

4. ALBA ROSEA; flowers white, centres rose, large, full, and very sweet; growth, vigorous.

5. ALEXINA; flowers white, fine.

6. AMABILIS; flowers flesh-colour, buff centres, thick petals, large and full; form, expanded; habit, branching; growth, vigorous. A good hardy free sort.

7. ANNETTE SÉANT; flowers orange-yellow, changing to white, large, and of fine form; growth, vigorous.

8. ARCHIMÈDE; flowers rosy fawn, darker centres, large and full; form, expanded; growth, vigorous.

9. AUGUSTE OGEE; flowers rose-colour, centres copper-colour, large and full; form, cupped, fine; growth, moderate.

10. AUGUSTE VACHER; flowers golden fawn, shaded with copper colour, large and full; form, cupped; growth, moderate.

BARILLET DESCHAMPS; see Madame Barillet Deschamps.

11. BELLE CHARTEONNAISE; flowers bright red, shaded with rosy crimson, large and full; growth, vigorous.

12. BELLE DE BORDEAUX; flowers pink, centres crimson, large and full; growth, vigorous.

13. BELLE LYONNAISE; flowers deep canary-yellow, changing to white, often tinted with salmon, large, full, and of fine form and habit. Quite first-rate. Growth, vigorous.

* The words "Ligneous" and "Herbaceous" are not used here in their strict botanical sense, but to distinguish the two races.

14. **BELLE MACONNAISE**; flowers pale rose, large, full, and of fine form; growth, vigorous.

15. **BELLE MARGUERITE**; flowers rose, shaded with crimson, large and very double; form, expanded: growth, robust.

16. **BELLE MARIE**; flowers white, shaded with rose, large and full; growth, moderate. **BLANQUI**; see page 139.

17. **BLANCHE DE SOLLEVILLE**; flowers white.

BLUSH; see *Odorata*.

18. **BOUGÈRE**; flowers deep salmon-colour, very large and full; form, cupped; growth, vigorous. A superb Pot or Forcing Rose, with thick petals.

19. **BOUTON D'OR**; flowers bright deep yellow, the reverse of the petals white; of fine form and habit, of medium size; growth, moderate.

20. **BRIDE OF ABYDOS**; flowers white, beautifully tinted with rose, large and semi-double.

21. **BURET**; flowers crimson, tinted with light purple, of medium size, full; form, globular. A free bloomer. A distinct Rose, of vigorous growth.

22. **CANARY**; flowers bright canary-colour, beautiful in the bud, of average size, hardly double; growth, moderate.

23. **CAROLINE**; flowers blush, suffused with deep pink, large and full; form, cupped. Grows and flowers freely.

24. **CATHERINE MERMET**; flowers flesh-coloured rose.

25. **CHAMOIS**; flowers bright chamois. Pretty in bud.

26. **CHARLES REYBAUD**; flowers pink, large and double; form, expanded.

CLARA SYLVAIN; see Group XXVIII, Chinese.

27. **CLIMBING DEVONIENSIS**; flowers identical in appearance with the old *Devoniensis*. Growth, very vigorous. Invaluable as a climber.

28. **CLOTILDE**; flowers rose, sometimes violet-rose, with red centres, very large and full; growth, robust. **COMTE DE GRIVEL**; see page 139.

and full; growth, robust.

29. **COMTE DE PARIS**; flowers flesh-colour, shaded with rose, very large and full; form, cupped. A noble Rose. Raised at the Jardin du Luxembourg. Growth, robust.

COMTE TAVERNA; see page 139.

30. **COMTESSE DE BROSSARD**; flowers bright yellow, large, full, and fine; growth, vigorous.

31. **COMTESSE DE LABARTHE**; flowers salmon-pink.

COMTESSE DE NADAILLAC; see page 139.

32. **COMTESSE OUVAROFF**; flowers rose-colour, shaded with pink and fawn; large and full; growth, vigorous. Beautiful in bud.

33. **COQUETTE DE LYON**; flowers canary-yellow, of medium size, fine form, and full; growth, vigorous.

34. **DAVID PRADEL**; flowers rose-colour, mottled, large and full; growth, vigorous.

35. *DEVONIENSIS*; flowers creamy white, their centres sometimes buff, sometimes yellowish, very large and full; form, cupped. A splendid Rose, of vigorous growth.

36. *DUO DE MAGENTA*; flowers bright rosy salmon, shaded with flesh-colour and fawn, very large and full; growth, moderate. A fine Rose, with large thick petals.

37. *ÉLISE ROUCOLLE*; flowers pale yellow.

38. *ÉLISE SAUVAGE*; flowers pale yellow, their centres sometimes inclining to buff, sometimes to orange, large and full; form, globular. One of the most beautiful, but of a rather delicate habit.

39. *ENFANT DE LYON*; flowers pale yellow, large and full; form, cupped, fine; growth, moderate. A beautiful Rose, similar to, but paler than *Narcisse*.

40. *EUGÈNE DESGACHES*; flowers rose, large and full; form, cupped; growth, vigorous. One of the best.

41. *FRÈRES SOUPERT ET NOTTING*; flowers yellow, edged with carmine, the back of the petals lilac, large, full, and of fine form; growth, vigorous.

42. *GENERAL TARTAS*; flowers flesh-colour, shaded with rose, large and full; growth, moderate.

43. *GIGANTESQUE*; flowers rosy carmine, large and coarse.

GLOIRE DE BORDEAUX; see *Belle de Bordeaux*.

45. *GLOIRE DE DIJON*; flowers yellow, buff, orange, and salmon, shaded, large and full; form, globular; growth, vigorous. One of the best. A splendid Wall or Pillar Rose.

46. *GOUBAULT*; flowers bright rose, very large and double; form, expanded. The young buds of this Rose are of the most elegant form, showing a rich deep crimson as the sepals part. Very sweet; growth, vigorous.

47. *GRANDIFLORA*; flowers shaded rose, very large and double; growth, vigorous.

HENRI LECOQ; see page 139.

48. *HOMER*; flowers blush rose and salmon, very variable; form, cupped; growth, vigorous. A good hardy free-blooming sort.

49. *HORTENSIA*; flowers rose-colour, the back of the petals whitish, large, full, and of fine form; growth, vigorous.

JAUNE; see *Yellow*.

50. *ISABELLA SPEUNT*; flowers sulphur-yellow, flowers abundantly, beautiful in bud; growth, vigorous.

51. *JAUNE D'OR*; flowers pale rosy yellow, of medium size, full; form, globular; growth, moderate.

JAUNE OF SMITH; see *Smith's Yellow*.

52. *JEAN PERNET*; beautiful bright yellow, passing to clear yellow, large, full, and altogether first-rate; growth, vigorous.

53. *JOSEPHINE MALTON*; flowers rich cream-colour, their centres often inclining to buff, the tops of the petals sometimes tinged with lake, large and very double; form, cupped, exquisite. A beautiful Rose. Very susceptible to frost.

54. **JULIE MANSAIS** ; flowers straw-colour, their margins almost white, large and full ; form, cupped. Very sweet. The buds long and very beautiful. Growth, moderate.

55. **LA BOULE D'OR** ; flowers fine golden yellow, petals broad and smooth, large and full ; form, globular ; growth, robust. A fine Rose under glass only.

LADY WARRENDER ; see Group XXVIII., Chinese, Clara Sylvain.

LA JONQUILLE ; see page 140.

56. **LA SYLPHIDE** ; flowers blush, very large and double.

57. **LA TULIPE** ; flowers white, tinted with rose and lilac, large ; growth, vigorous.

58. **LAURE FONTAINE** ; flowers white.

59. **LAURETTE** ; flowers rosy blush, shaded with salmon, large and very double ; growth, vigorous.

60. **LAYS** ; flowers pale yellow, full and of fine form, and blooms freely ; growth, moderate.

61. **L'ENFANT TROUVÉ** ; closely resembles, if not identical with, *Élise Sauvage*.

62. **LE FLOBIFÈRE** ; flowers white, shaded with salmon.

63. **LE MONT BLANC** ; flowers white, slightly tinted with yellow, of fine form, very large and full ; growth, vigorous.

LE NANKIN ; see page 140.

LE PACTOLE ; see Group XXXII., *Noisette*.

64. **LEONTINE DE LA PORTE** ; flowers sulphur and fawn, large and full ; form cupped ; growth, robust.

LOUIS GIGOT ; see page 141.

65. **LOUISE CLÉMENT** ; flowers creamy yellow ; growth, dwarf.

66. **LOUISE DE SAVOIE** ; flowers fine pale yellow, large and full ; growth, vigorous. Very sweet. One of the best.

MA CAPUCINE ; see page 140.

67. **MADAME AZELIE IMBERT** ; flowers salmon and yellow, large, full, and of fine form ; a seedling from *Madame Falcot* ; growth, vigorous.

68. **MADAME BAILLET DESCHAMPS** ; flowers white, creamy centres, large and full ; growth, moderate. A good free sort.

69. **MADAME BLACHETTE** ; flowers rose and fawn, very variable, and very sweet, large and full ; growth, dwarf.

70. **MADAME BERAUD** ; flowers clear rose, large, full, and of fine form, and good habit ; growth, vigorous.

71. **MADAME BERMÈDE** ; flowers rosy lilac.

72. **MADAME BRAVY** ; flowers cream, large and full ; form, cupped, good ; growth, moderate.

73. **MADAME BREMOND** ; flowers rosy pink, shaded.

MADAME CAMILLE ; see page 140.

74. **MADAME CELINA NOIRBY** ; flowers delicate shaded rose, the backs of the petals purplish, red, large, full, and of fine habit ; growth, vigorous.

75. **MADAME CHARLES** ; flowers apricot-colour, pleasing in bud ; growth, vigorous.

76. **MADAME CHRISTINE MESTER**; flowers salmon-yellow.
77. **MADAME DAMAIZIN**; flowers buff, cream, and salmon, variously shaded, large and full; form, cupped; growth, vigorous. A good, distinct, and hardy sort.
78. **MADAME DE ST JOSEPH**; flowers pink, with deeper centres, sometimes dying off apricot-colour, very large and double; form, expanded; growth, moderate. A splendid Pot-Rose.
80. **MADAME DE TARTAS**; flowers bright rose, large, full, and produced abundantly; growth, moderate.
81. **MADAME DE VATRY**; flowers deep rosy salmon, paler edges, large and full; growth, vigorous.
82. **MADAME DUCHER**; flowers clear lemon, large, full, and of fine form, flowers abundantly; growth, vigorous.
83. **MADAME ÉMILE DUPUY**; flowers yellow, tinted with salmon, large, full, and of globular form; growth, vigorous.
84. **MADAME FALCOT**; flowers rich saffron-yellow, large and very double; petals, large and thick; growth, moderate. In the way of Safrano, but of a higher colour.
85. **MADAME GAILLARD**; flowers salmon-yellow, large, full, and of fine form; growth, vigorous.
86. **MADAME HALPHIN**; flowers French-white tinted with salmon, pink, and fawn, large and very double; form, cupped; growth, moderate. A most beautiful Rose.
87. **MADAME HIPPOLYTE JAMAIN**; flowers pure white, their centres coppery yellow, tipped with delicate rose, outer petals large, centre petals smaller; large and full; growth, vigorous.
- MADAME JULES MARGOTTIN**; see page 140.
88. **MADAME LABTAY**; flowers yellow, shaded with salmon, large and full, growth, moderate. A good hardy free-growing sort.
89. **MADAME LEVET**; flowers yellow, outer petals tinged with violet, large, full, and of fine form. One of the best; growth, vigorous.
90. **MADAME MARGOTTIN**; flowers beautiful dark citron-yellow, the centres of a deeper shade, large and of globular form; growth, vigorous.
91. **MADAME MAURIN**; flowers creamy white, shaded with salmon, large and full; growth, vigorous. Good and distinct.
92. **MADAME PAULINE LABONTÉ**; flowers salmon, circumference creamy buff, very large and full; form, expanded; growth, vigorous. A good hardy sort.
93. **MADAME RETORNAZ**; flowers pale yellow, centres coppery, large and full.
- MADAME DE SEBTÔT**; see Madame Bravy.
94. **MADAME TRIFLE**; flowers salmon-yellow, outer petals sometimes deep coppery yellow, large, full, and of fine form and habit. One of the best; growth, vigorous.
95. **MADAME VILLERMOZ**; flowers white, centres fawn and salmon, large and full; form, cupped; growth, vigorous. A splendid Rose, and very hardy.

96. **MADAME WILLIAM** ; flowers rich yellow, orange centres, large and full ; form, globular, fine ; growth, moderate. Closely resembles *Élise Sauvage*.

97. **MDLLE. ADÈLE JOUGANT** ; flowers clear yellow ; growth, moderate.

MDLLE. CECILE BERTHOD ; see page 141.

98. **MARÉCHAL BUGEAUD** ; flowers bright rose, large and very double ; form, cupped ; growth, vigorous.

99. **MARÉCHAL NIEL** ; flowers beautiful deep yellow, large, full, and of globular form, very sweet. The finest of all Yellow Roses. A grand conservatory climber.

100. **MARIE** ; flowers white ; growth, dwarf.

101. **MARIE DUCHER** ; flowers transparent salmon-rose, large, full, of fine form, and good habit ; growth, vigorous.

102. **MARIE SISLEY** ; flowers yellowish white, broadly margined with bright rose, large, full, of globular form and good habit ; growth, vigorous.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE ; see page 141.

103. **MARQUISE DE FOUCAULT** ; flowers white, fawn, and yellow, variable, large, but not very double ; form, globular ; growth, vigorous. Good and distinct.

104. **MELANIE OGER** ; flowers creamy white, centres yellow.

105. **MIRABILE** ; flowers apricot-yellow, edged and shaded with rose, variable, of medium size, full ; form, cupped. A very pretty Rose when in true character.

106. **MOIRET** ; flowers fawn, sometimes yellowish, exquisitely tinted with rose, variable, very large and full ; form, cupped, fine ; growth, vigorous. A superb Rose, and very sweet.

107. **MONPLAISIR** ; flowers very dark salmon-yellow, very large and full ; growth, vigorous.

108. **MONSIEUR FURTADO** ; flowers clear sulphur-yellow, of fine form and habit. One of the most beautiful of yellow Roses, and well adapted for Pot-culture. Growth, moderate.

109. **NARCISSE** ; flowers pale yellow, large and full ; form, cupped, fine ; growth, moderate. One of the best.

110. **NINA** ; flowers white, delicately tinted with pink, large and very double ; form, globular. A free grower, and blooms freely.

111. **NIPHETOS** ; flowers white, their centres pale lemon, Magnolia-like, very large and full ; form, globular. A distinct and beautiful Rose, of vigorous growth.

112. **NISIDA** ; flowers rose and fawn, variously shaded, of medium size, very double ; form, cupped. Habit and foliage fine ; flowers deliciously sweet ; growth, moderate.

113. **ODORATA (Blush)** ; flowers blush, large, globular, and very sweet.

114. **OLYMPE FRECINAY** ; flowers yellow, produced abundantly.

PAULINE LABONTÉ ; see Madame Pauline Labonté.

PERFECTION DE MONPLAISIR ; see page 141.

115. **PRESIDENT** ; flowers rose, shaded with salmon, very large and full ; form, globular ; growth, moderate. One of the sweetest and best under glass.

116. PRINCESSE ADELAIDE; flowers straw-colour, their margin of a paler hue, large and full; form, cupped. Very sweet.

117. PRINCESSE MARIE; flowers rosy pink, large and full; form, globular. Uncertain out of doors, but forces well.

118. QUEEN VICTORIA; flowers pale yellow, large and full; form, globular. Closely resembles Princesse Adelaide.

119. REGULUS; flowers bright rose, shaded with copper, irregular in shape; growth, vigorous.

120. REINE DU PORTUGAL; flowers very deep bright yellow, sometimes shaded with rose and copper, full; growth, vigorous.

121. REINE DES PAYS BAS; flowers pale sulphur, deeper centres, large and full; form, cupped; growth, moderate. A free-blooming variety, of delicate beauty.

122. RUBENS; flowers white, shaded with rose, centres bronzy yellow, large and full; form, cupped, fine; growth, vigorous. A good and distinct sort.

123. SAFRANO; flowers saffron to apricot in the bud, changing to pale buff, large and very double; form, cupped. A pretty and hardy variety, worthy of place in every collection. Growth, vigorous.

124. SAFRANO À FLEURS ROUGES; flowers coppery red, pretty in bud.

125. SILÈNE; flowers rosy salmon, large and full.

126. SMITH'S YELLOW (*Yellow Noisette*); flowers pale straw-colour, large and full; form, globular. A fine forcing Rose, but seldom opens well out of doors.

127. SOCRATES; flowers deep rose, centres apricot, large and full; growth, vigorous.

128. SOMBREUIL; flowers white, tinged with rose, very large and full; form, cupped; growth, vigorous. A good hardy free-flowering sort.

129. SOUVENIR DE DAVID; flowers cherry-colour, very large and double; growth, moderate. Very distinct.

130. SOUVENIR D'ÉLISE VARDON; flowers creamy white, centres yellowish, very large and full; form, globular, fine; growth, robust. A splendid Rose.

131. SOUVENIR DE MADLLE. JENNY FERNET; flowers flesh-colour, shaded with rose and salmon.

132. SOUVENIR DE L'EMPEREUR MAXIMILIAN; flowers reddish carmine, often marbled.

SOUVENIR DE PAUL NÉRON; see page 142.

133. SOUVENIR D'UN AMI; flowers salmon and rose, shaded, large and full; form, cupped. Very fine; growth, vigorous.

134. SULPHUREUX; flowers sulphur-yellow; growth, vigorous.

135. TOUR BERTRAND; flowers yellow, shaded with buff, large.

136. TRIOMPHE DE GUILLOT FILS; flowers white, shaded with rose and salmon; growth, vigorous.

137. TRIOMPHE DU LUXEMBOURG; flowers flesh-colour, tinged with fawn and rose, very large, and full; form, globular; growth, vigorous. A beautiful Rose, and very sweet. Raised at the Jardin du Luxembourg.

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methodology used in the study. It includes information about the sample size, the data collection methods, and the statistical analysis techniques.

3. The third part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study. It presents the findings of the research and compares them with the previous studies in the field. The discussion also includes a critical evaluation of the strengths and weaknesses of the study.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a list of references. The conclusion summarizes the main findings of the study and provides recommendations for future research. The references list the sources of information used in the study.

ROSA MOSCHATA.

GROUP XXXII.—THE NOISSETTE ROSE.

THE original Noisette, due probably to the accidental fertilization of the Chinese with the Musk Rose, was obtained by M. Philippe Noisette, in North America, and sent to Paris in 1817. The peculiar features recommended to notice were its hardy nature, free growth, and large clusters of flowers, produced very late in the year, which were indeed recommendations of no common order. Its appearance was hailed with delight, and it soon spread throughout Europe. But we are losing the old style of Noisette, and multiplying kinds hybridized with the Tea-scented. This is a matter of regret, for however much we may extend the range, or improve the delicacy of the colours, by this process, we are rendering a hardy group of Roses tender, and blotting out the prettiest feature of the group—flowers produced in large and elegant trusses.

The kinds partaking of the nature of the Tea-scented require a wall, and the treatment advanced for Tea Roses: they are marked thus \$, that they may be distinguished from the others. Among the true Noisettes the kinds of vigorous growth form handsome, late-flowering Weeping or Pillar Roses; the others thrive equally well either as Dwarfs or Standards. Rather less pruning is required here than is recommended for the Chinese and Tea-scented: a common soil suffices. I have often seen these Roses blooming unchecked amid the early storms of Winter.

1. \$ADELAIDE PAVIE; flowers pale lemon, large and double, flowering in clusters; growth, vigorous.
2. AIMÉE VIBERT; flowers pure white, produced in large clusters, of medium size, full; form, compact. Growth, vigorous. Forms a noble Standard, the foliage of a dark green, and shining; good also for bedding. Raised by M. Vibert, at Angers.
3. AIMÉE VIBERT SCANDENS; resembles Aimée Vibert, but of more vigorous growth.
4. \$AMERICA; flowers creamy white, centres fawn, very large and full; form, cupped; growth, vigorous. A fine Climbing Rose under glass, but good out of doors in fine weather only.
5. BEAUTY OF GREENMOUNT; flowers bright rose, changing to pale rose, small and double, produced in clusters, in the way of, but scarcely equal to, Fellenberg.
6. CAMELLIA ROUGE; flowers rosy pink.
7. CAROLINE MARNIESSE; flowers creamy white, produced in large clusters, small and full; form, compact; growth, vigorous.
8. \$CELINE FORESTIER (*Liesis*); flowers pale yellow, deeper centres, large and full; form, cupped; growth, vigorous. An excellent and hardy Rose, good for wall or pillar.
9. \$CLAUDIA AUGUSTIN; flowers white, yellow centres; growth, vigorous.
10. \$CLOTH OF GOLD (*Chromatella*); flowers creamy white, their centres yellow,

138. **UNIQUE** ; flowers white

139. **VICOMTESSE DE CA**

copper-colour, large and v

Growth, moderate.

VICTORIA ; see Queen

VIRGINALE ; see Gro

140. **VIRGINIE** ; flo

141. **VICTOR PUL**

fine form ; growth,

142. **YELLOW** ;

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flowers yellow, edged with white and shaded with rose;

MARGÉ; flowers yellow, shaded with fawn, sometimes tinged
growth, moderate.

flowers white, their centres sometimes flesh-colour, produced
small and full; form, cupped; growth, dwarf. Much in the
Vibert, but the flowers are smaller and more regularly formed.

Raised by M. Vibert.

flowers reddish copper, the outer petals rosy and fawn, of
very double; form, cupped; growth, vigorous. Distinct and
handsome. An excellent Wall or Weeping Rose.

ALA ALBA; flowers white, small and double; form, cupped. A free
small growth, good for bedding.

YELLOW; see Group XXX., Tea-scented.

REVE D'OR; flowers deep yellow, sometimes coppery yellow, large and
growth, vigorous.

SEMPATERRE; flowers creamy white, their centres bright sulphur, very
full; form, cupped; growth, vigorous. A fine Rose, with handsome
and very sweet. Excellent for a Wall. Raised from Noisette Lamarque.
in 1843.

TRIOMPHE DE BOLWYLLER; flowers cream-colour, shaded; form, cupped.

TRIOMPHE DE LA DUCHÈRE; flowers pale rose, produced in large clusters,
medium size, full; form, cupped. Raised by M. Beluze, of Lyons. Intro-
duced in 1846.

7. TRIOMPHE DE RENNES; flowers canary, cream edges, large and full; form,
cupped, fine; growth, vigorous. A good hardy Rose, and very sweet.

VAUCANSON; see page 142.



APPENDIX.

THE BOTANY OF THE ROSE.*

BOTANICALLY considered, the Roses constitute one of the most difficult families the student has to encounter. Notwithstanding this, they have many attractions, and the Wild Roses of our woods and hedge-rows, though of a simple type, are the very impersonations of elegance and beauty.

Doubtless, at the present day, when beauty of form is less generally prized than masses of colour, the number of cultivators who would care to collect, in their prim gardens, the aboriginal species of Roses, whether native or exotic, may be limited; but, amongst those who are interested in Rose-culture, there may be some who may desire to know the extent of materials which the genus affords, especially in reference to the working-out, by hybridization, of characters differing from those which predominate in the races at present cultivated; and those who wish to do this, may find some useful hints in the particulars which follow.

The Botanist can by no means assent to the broad and sweeping conclusion, at which perhaps the genuine Florist would arrive, that the original forms or species of Roses are unfit to find a place in our gardens. He might justly maintain that many of them are very worthy objects. There is among them a much greater diversity of elegance than the cultivated varieties, with all their richness and splendour, are found to possess; and hence it may be assumed that there are many Wild Roses which are quite admissible into select Rose-gardens, and many more which the hybridist might turn to his advantage. Moreover, a plea might be urged on behalf of the Single Roses, on account of their exquisite modelling; they are often, indeed generally, set aside as inferior to those having double blossoms, and no doubt they are less enduring; but for all that, to quote but one example, who could affect to despise, or look with indifference upon the Austrian Briar?

Before proceeding to sketch the various groups of Wild Roses, it may be useful to the uninitiated to explain the application of some of the terms which are employed in referring to the different parts of the Rose tree.

Root-shoots, or *Surculi*, are the strong one-year old shoots produced from the base of the plant; these do not usually bear any blossoms, except on their lateral branches, which are most commonly produced during the second season. The habit of these root-shoots is different, and this helps to distinguish some of the species.

Branches are the ramifications of either the root-shoots or the principal stems.

Branchlets are the small lateral shoots produced in some instances from the stronger shoots of the same season's growth.

Arms indicate the armature of the stems and branches, that is to say, the rigid

* For this chapter on Wild Roses I am indebted to my friend, Mr. Thomas Moore.



APPENDIX.

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BOTANICALLY considered, the *Roses* constitute one of the most difficult families the student has to encounter. Notwithstanding this, they have many attractions, and the Wild *Roses* of our woods and hedge-rows, though of a simple type, are the very impersonations of elegance and beauty.

Doubtless, at the present day, when beauty of form is less generally prized than masses of colour, the number of cultivators who would care to collect, in their prim gardens, the aboriginal species of *Roses*, whether native or exotic, may be limited; but, amongst those who are interested in *Rose-culture*, there may be some who may desire to know the extent of materials which the genus affords, especially in reference to the working-out, by hybridization, of characters differing from those which predominate in the races at present cultivated; and those who wish to do this, may find some useful hints in the particulars which follow.

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Branches are the ramifications of either the root-shoots or the principal stems.

Branchlets are the small lateral shoots produced in some instances from the stronger shoots of the same season's growth.

Arms indicate the armature of the stems and branches, that is to say, the rigid

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or glandular disk; (2), numerous stamens, inserted with the petals on the rim of the tube of the calyx; and (3), numerous dry bony pericarps, which are enclosed in the fleshy calyx-tube. The accompanying section of a Rose-flower will make these peculiarities more intelligible. The segments of the calyx are usually divided in a pinnate manner, but not in all cases, and they are sometimes deciduous. The petals are normally five in number, the five-petaled flowers being well represented by the



BRACTS (indicated at *a*), see page 239.

Wild Roses of our hedge-rows. The ovaries, which are numerous, and enclosed in the calyx-tube, are distinct, bristly, and tipped by the style, which passes up to the orifice of the tube: these styles are usually separate, but in some few species they are joined together into an elongated column. The leaves of Roses are what are



DIAGRAMMATIC SECTION OF A ROSE FLOWER:

a, sepals; *b*, petals; *c*, stamens; *d*, pistils; *e*, pericarps.

called imparipinnate, that is, pinnated with a terminal leaflet, and stipules grow to the sides of their stalks.

Roses are either erect or scandent shrubs. The species enumerated or described, computed at the time of Lindley's *Monograph* at one hundred, have been increased to two hundred and fifty or upwards, exclusive of garden forms; but the most recent authorities (Bentham and Hooker), adopting the view that these have been in-

ordinately multiplied by the elevation of varieties to specific rank—a view which is probably correct in the main—reduce the total number of known species to about thirty, which are distributed throughout the temperate and subalpine regions of the Northern Hemisphere, are rare in America, and have their southern limit in Abyssinia, the East Indian Peninsula, and Mexico.

The Rose family is broken up by Botanists into several distinct groups, of which those most generally adopted are:—1, *Feroces*; 2, *Bracteatz*; 3, *Cinnamomez*; 4, *Pimpinellifoliz*; 5, *Centifoliz*; 6, *Villosz*; 7, *Rubiginosz*; 8, *Caninz*; 9, *Systylz*; and 10, *Banksianz*.

The *FEROCES* consist of deciduous bushes, whose branches are clothed with permanent down. The leaves fall early in Autumn, after which the branches are remarkable for their hoary bristly appearance; the sepals are usually toothed; and the fruits are perfectly smooth.



ROSA FEROX.

This group is represented by *R. ferox*, a shrub from 3 to 4 feet high, introduced to our gardens from the Caucasus, before the close of the last century. Its branches are densely covered with prickles, which are all of the same shape; the leaves consist of from five to nine elliptic retuse leaflets; the flowers are large and red; and the globose fruits are scarlet. One of its forms, called *nitens*, has smooth leaves, and paler crimson flowers. Another species is *R. kamtschatica*, which bears solitary flowers of a very deep red. The *Feroces* do not appear to have as yet influenced our Garden Roses.

To this group belongs the *R. rugosa* of Japan (figured by MM. Linden and André as *R. Regehana*), introduced in 1868 to the Belgian Gardens. It is a dwarfish hardy shrub, with erect branches bearing numerous prickles, bright green leaves hoary beneath, and terminal corymbs of very showy crimson flowers, resembling large single peonies.

The **BRACTEATÆ** form evergreen and sub-evergreen bushes, the branches and fruit of which are clothed with permanent tomentum. The leaves are dense and



ROSA BRACTEATA.

usually shining; and the prickles of the stem are placed under the stipules in pairs. The sepals are nearly or quite simple.

The type of this group is *R. bracteata*, the parent of the Macartney Roses. It is a shrub from 3 to 4 feet in height, with erect branches, strong hooked prickles, and leaves



ROSA CINNAMOMEA, see page 243.

consisting of from five to nine obovate shining leaflets. The flowers are pure white, solitary, and nearly sessile within the appressed pectinated downy bracts. The fruits

are woolly and spherical, of an orange-red colour. This plant was introduced from China in 1795. *Maria Leonida*, which is one of the varieties, and which bears double white flowers, tinged in the centre with pink, is one of the finest and most distinct of Autumnal Roses.

R. involucrata, from Nepal and China, which has white, nearly solitary, flowers, surrounded by three or four approximate leaves, whence they are called involucrets, belongs here also. Another species referred to this group by some, but by others to the *Caninæ*, is *R. microphylla*, a small compact shrub, with slender branches, furnished beneath the stipules with straight prickles, and having small shining roundish-ovate leaflets, and solitary double full red flowers, whose calyx is covered with close-set straight prickles. It resembles the Macartney Rose in its general appearance, and has given rise to the garden group of *Microphylla* Roses.

The CINNAMOMEÆ are deciduous Roses, the stems being unarmed or setigerous towards the base, and bearing bracts upwards. The leaflets are lanceolate, without glands; the disk of the calyx-tube is never thickened; and the sepals are long and narrow, and fall immediately after the ripening of the small round fruits.

This group is chiefly one of botanical interest, not having yielded, at least directly, any of the choice races which are prized in gardens. It contains a good many North American species, and some of our common English ones. Hence, being very hardy, the species might be employed to impart the desirable quality of hardness to some of the fine tender breeds so much prized. Among them are:—*R. nitida*, a bush 2 feet high, with crowded slender straight red prickles, dark green leaves, consisting of from three to seven narrow lanceolate shining leaflets, and deep red flowers, succeeded by bright scarlet depressed spherical fruits. *R. lucida*, the Single Burnet Rose, a compact shrub from 4 to 6 feet high, with erect branches, nearly solitary prickles under the stipules, and a few scattered setæ; the leaves consisting of nine oblong imbricated flat shining leaflets; and the flowers red, overtopped by the leaves and young branches. *R. Lindleyi*, a diffuse shrub, from 3 to 4 feet high, with twiggy, almost unarmed branchlets; leaves consisting of from seven to nine opaque glaucescent oblong leaflets; and rose-coloured flowers, usually growing in pairs. *R. parviflora*, a dwarf shrub, a couple of feet in height, with slender branches, linear stipules, needle-shaped prickles, leaves of about five lance-shaped finely-toothed shining leaflets, and pale blush flowers usually growing in pairs. *R. carolina*, a shrub from 3 to 6 feet high, with erect branches, twin or solitary straight prickles under the stipules, which are convolute; opaque leaves of seven lance-shaped leaflets; and crimson flowers with spreading sepals. *R. gemella*, a low shrub, armed with short hooked prickles growing in pairs beneath the axils of the leaves, which have oblong acute leaflets, the flowers being large and red. *R. Lyoni*, a shrub from 3 to 4 feet high, with glabrous stems, armed with straight scattered prickles; leaves formed of from three to five small ovate-oblong leaflets, which are smooth above and tomentose beneath; the flowers usually ternate, and of a pale red. All these are North American. *R. cinnamomea*, the Cinnamon Rose, which is the type of the group, is an erect grayish shrub, from 5 to 6 feet high, the branches armed with a pair of straightish prickles under the stipules; the leaves dense, made up of five, rarely seven, lanceolate leaflets, gray and smooth above, downy beneath; the flowers small, pale or bright red; and the fruits round, naked, crimson. It is a native of England, and is found also in the Middle and South of Europe. *R. Dicksoniana*, a shrub from 5 to 6 feet high, with flexuous setigerous branches, oval leaflets, white flowers, and ovate

urceolate naked fruits, is said to be a native of Ireland. *R. majalis*, the Dwarf Cinnamon or May Rose, is a small gray shrub 3 or 4 feet high; it has straight branches, scattered nearly equal prickles, and leaves composed of about seven oblong glaucous leaflets; the flowers are solitary, pale red, the fruits orange-red, spherical, and naked. This last is indigenous in Sweden and Denmark, and is also found in England, being the *R. cinnamomea* of some English Botanists.

The PIMPINELLIFOLÆ consist of deciduous bushes, whose stems and branches either bear crowded nearly equal prickles, or are unarmed, being also sometimes bractless, more rarely bracteate. The leaflets are ovate or oblong, varying in number from seven to fifteen. The sepals are connivent and permanent, and the disk is almost wanting.

This section is represented in two or three groups of our Garden Roses. Thus *R. alpina*, the Alpine Rose, a free-habited unarmed shrub from 5 to 8 feet high, with erect branches, is the original of the group of Boursault Roses. The leaves of the



R. WILSONI.

typal form of this Rose consist of from five to nine leaflets; it has solitary erect blush flowers, and orange-red pendulous elongated fruits. It was introduced in 1683 from the mountains of Europe. *R. rubella*, a small erect shrub, 2 or 3 feet high, having the branches covered with nearly equal weak setæ and prickles, and bearing deep red flowers, is a native of England. *R. sulphurea*, the Double Yellow, or Sulphur-coloured Rose, has become familiar in gardens for its beauty and its—intractability. It forms a shrub growing 4 or 5 feet high, having its branches beset with unequal scattered falcate or nearly straight prickles and setæ; while the leaves are glaucous, and consist of seven obovate leaflets; the flowers, which are large, transparent yellow, are only known in the double form. This species is recorded to have been introduced from the Levant, in 1629. *R. lutescens*, a North American and Siberian yellow Rose, forms a stout erect shrub from 4 to 6 feet high; the leaves dense, perfectly free from pubescence; the flowers solitary pale yellow, followed by large ovate black fruits.

The Scotch Rose, *R. spinosissima*, is another example of the section under notice. It has given us the group which bears the name of Scotch Roses—very distinct and

very pretty little plants. The species itself, which is one of our native plants, forms a dwarf compact bush, with creeping roots, and short stiff branches, the latter beset with very dense unequal, sometimes falcate, prickles and setæ. The leaves are close, free from pubescence, and consist of about seven flat nearly orbicular leaflets. The flowers are small, solitary, white or blush; the fruits ovate or roundish, purple or blackish, crowned by the connivent sepals. The varieties are numerous: some have the peduncles glandular or bristly, while some have them naked; certain of them are dwarf with slender prickles, the lower ones deflexed; others are taller, with unequal crowded prickles; and others, again, have the leaflets clothed with white down on the under-side. It is an early-flowering species, which must be regarded as a recommendation. The group of Perpetual Scotch Roses may also be referred to this type. *R. myriacantha* is like a stunted Scotch Rose, its almost simple erect shoots being defended by dense slender unequal straight prickles and setæ, the largest



ROSA CENTIFOLIA; a, Fruit of *R. damascena* sub-alba.

of the prickles being dagger-formed. *R. hibernica*, *involuta*, *Sabini*, *Doniana*, *gracilis*, and *Wilsoni* are further examples of Wild British Roses belonging to this group. The latter, which is shown in the accompanying figure, is a slender shrub from 2 to 4 feet high, the branches furnished with very unequal straight prickles and glandular setæ; the leaves consisting of from five to nine ovate hairy leaflets; the flowers of a beautiful dark pink colour, usually three together; and the fruits nearly globular, scarlet.

The CENTIFOLÆ are all setigerous deciduous shrubs, the stems bearing bristles and prickles, and being furnished with bracts. The leaflets are oblong or ovate, and wrinkled; the disk of the calyx-tube is thickened, so as to close in the throat; and the sepals are compound, that is, divided.

This is, for Rosarians, one of the most important of the groups, yielding them, under the hands of cultivators, the following distinct races, namely, the Damask, the Four Seasons, the Rose de Trianon, the Damask Perpetual, the Hybrid Per-

petual, the Bourbon Perpetual, all referrible to *R. damascena*; the Provence, the Pompon or Miniature Provence, the Moss, and the Perpetual Moss, all coming from *R. centifolia*; and the French, the Hybrid French, the Hybrid Chinese, the Hybrid Bourbon, and the Hybrid Noisette, all traceable to *R. gallica*, though, of course, in each case this parentage has been modified, sometimes to a considerable degree, by the influence of surrounding races. The Centifoliae undoubtedly comprise a large proportion of the finest and choicest of Garden Roses.

R. damascena, the Damask Rose, of which mention has just been made, is a compact shrub from 2 to 4 feet high, bearing on its branches unequal prickles, the larger of which are falcate. The flowers are large, and either white or red, single or double, the sepals being reflexed; and the fruits elongate. It is of Syrian origin. The French or Official Rose, *R. gallica*, forms a compact shrub from 2 to 3 feet high. Its branches are armed with weak nearly equal uniform prickles; its leaflets are elliptic, coria-



ROSA VILLOSA.

ceous, and rigid; its flowers are erect, red, crimson, or white, single or double; and its fruits coriaceous, and nearly globose. This comes from Central Europe.

R. centifolia, the Hundred-leaved, Provence, or Cabbage Rose, is the type of the group. It forms a shrub from 3 to 5 feet high, the branches of which are armed with unequal prickles, the larger ones being falcate. The leaflets are ciliated with glands. The flowers are cernuous or nodding, white or red, single or (most commonly) double, the sepals not being reflexed; and the fruits being oblong or roundish, not elongated. This species comes from the Eastern Caucasus, and yields us also the Moss Rose, the variety *muscosa* of Botanists which differs in having the glands of the surface of the calyx and peduncles developed into a moss-like covering. The Pompon Rose (variety *pomponia*) is smaller in every part. The Celery-leaved Rose, which has the leaves bipinnate, is the variety *bipinnata*.

The VILLOSAE comprise a set of deciduous shrubs, producing straight erectish surculi (root-shoots), and furnished with straightish prickles. The leaflets are ovate or

oblong, with diverging serratures; and the sepals are connivent and persistent, while the disk is thickened so as to close the throat of the calyx-tube.

R. villosa, the type of this section, is a native Rose. It forms a large shrub, sometimes a small tree, the branches being very glaucous, and armed with strong straight or somewhat falcate equal prickles, the branchlets sometimes bearing a few setæ. The leaves are large, grayish, composed of five unequal elliptic rugose leaflets, downy all over, and coarsely serrated. The flowers often grow in pairs, and are red or pink, succeeded by elliptical or globose, purplish-red or crimson bristly fruits, having a gray bloom. There are several varieties.

Here also belong:—*R. turbinata*, the Frankfort Rose, which has the habit of *R. damascena*, and is remarkable for its large, red, very double flowers, the tube of the calyx being turbinate. *R. tomentosa*, a common British Rose, forming a spreading gray-looking shrub, 7 or 8 feet in height, the branches armed with straight rarely falcate equal scattered prickles, and without setæ; its leaves are hoary, consisting of about five oblong or ovate obtuse leaflets; the flowers reddish, white at the base;



ROSA RUBIGINOSA.

and the fruits purplish, elliptical, and usually hispid. *R. alba*, the type of the garden group of Alba Roses, a spreading grayish shrub 6 or 7 feet high, the branches of which are armed with straightish slender scattered prickles, and have no setæ. The leaves consist of five or seven oblong glaucous leaflets. The flowers are large, numerous, white or delicate blush, and gratefully fragrant; and the fruits are oblong, deep scarlet. It is of European origin, and has been cultivated since 1597.

The RUBIGINOSÆ are deciduous erectish shrubs, with arching surculi, distinguished by the lower surface of the leaves being glandular. The stems are armed with unequal prickles, which are sometimes bristle-formed, rarely wanting; the leaflets are ovate or oblong, glandular, with diverging serratures; the sepals are permanent, and the disk thickened.

The Sweet Briar or Eglantine, *R. rubiginosa*, is a very favourite form of Rose, from the pleasant scent of its glandular foliage. It grows into a much-branched shrub, from 4 to 6 feet high, the flexuose branches of which are armed with numerous

strong hooked unequal prickles; the dull green, sweet-scented leaves consisting of from five to seven roundish-ovate leaflets, which are covered with numerous glands beneath; the flowers are pale blush or pink, two or three altogether, their peduncles and calyxes hispid, with weak setæ; and the fruits are orange-red, roundish or obovate, hispid or smooth, crowned by the ascending sepals. The varieties are numerous:—*micrantha* has the prickles nearly equal, the calyx deciduous, and the fruits small, elliptic or obovate; *umbellata* has the branches very prickly, the flowers several in a fascicle, and the fruits globose, nearly smooth; *grandiflora* has large flowers and purple fruits; *flexuosa* has very flexuose branches, and nearly orbicular leaflets; *rotundifolia* has flail-like branches, and roundish leaflets; *sepium* has slender flexuose branches, shining leaflets, sub-solitary flowers, and polished fruits; *inodora* has much-hooked, nearly equal prickles, nearly scentless oblong leaflets, deciduous sepals, and smooth oblong fruits; and *aculeatissima* has very prickly branches, usually solitary flowers, and ovate fruits. These forms are scattered throughout Europe,



ROSA CANINA.

some of them being found in Britain. *R. suaveolens*, the American Sweet Briar, is a shrub from 5 to 6 feet high, the branches furnished with straight scattered prickles; the leaflets scented, ovate, and sparingly glandular beneath; the flowers usually solitary, pink, with entire sepals; and the fruits ovate.

R. lutea is the Yellow Eglantine Rose, a naked-looking bush about 4 feet high, with erect dark brown shining branches, armed with pale straight nearly equal prickles, and no setæ. The leaves are shining, and consist of from five to seven elliptic leaflets, more or less hoary beneath; and the flowers are solitary, deep yellow, large, and cup-shaped. There are some varieties known:—*punicea*, the Austrian Briar, has the petals scarlet above and yellow beneath; *flore-pleno*, Williams's Double Yellow, is a handsome double-flowered yellow Rose; as also is *Hoggii*, an American variety. The species is indigenous to Germany and the South of France; it gives us the group known as Austrian Briars. There are many other Roses of this section, but they are little known, or lost to our gardens.

The CANINÆ consist of deciduous or sub-evergreen shrubs, which are in some

instances sarmentose, the larger surculi being arched, and the branches furnished with equal hooked prickles. The leaflets are ovate, glandless or glandular, with connivent serratures. The sepals are deciduous; and the disk is thickened so as to close the throat.

This group of the Dog-Roses shares, with the Centifoliæ, the highest position in respect to the value of its varieties as ornamental Garden Roses; for here we find the Chinese, the Tea-scented, the Bourbon, and the Rose de Rosomène, all owing parentage to *R. indica*; the Crimson Chinese, descendants of *R. semperflorens*; and the Fairy, which come from *R. Laurenceana*. These comprise some of the sweetest of all Roses, and deservedly hold a prominent place in popular estimation.

R. caucasica, the Caucasian Dog-Rose, is a very robust shrub 10 or 12 feet high, nearly allied to *R. canina*; it has remarkably soft ovate leaflets, and the large pale red or white flowers grow in bunches. *R. canina*, our Wild Dog-Rose, a straggling bush from 6 to 8 feet high, is one of the commonest of Wild Roses, growing in almost every hedge-row of our own country, and extending throughout Europe and Northern Asia. The branches are armed with strong scattered hooked nearly equal prickles, and are without setæ. The leaves are quite smooth, composed of five to seven ovate or oblong leaflets; the flowers large, pale red; the fruits ovate or oblong, shining, scarlet. The pulp of these fruits, divested of the seeds, forms a very grateful conserve with sugar, and, besides saccharine matter, contains citric acid. The varieties of this common Rose are exceedingly numerous. Some of the most striking are:—*aciphylla*, dwarf, with smooth leaves, and smaller flowers; *obtusifolia*, with the petioles glandular, the leaflets ovate-roundish and rather pilose beneath; *pilosiuscula*, with the petioles tomentose and hispid, and the leaflets ovate acute puberulous beneath, and smoothish above; *microcarpa*, with smaller fruits, and oblong-lanceolate leaflets, velvety beneath; *ambigua*, with straight prickles, solitary or ternate flowers, and ovate-globose fruits; *rubiflora*, with the prickles strong and rather puberulous, the leaflets large and smooth, and the flowers usually solitary, about the size of those of *Rubus Idæus*; *dumetorum*, with the leaflets flat and more or less hairy on both surfaces; *Fosterii*, with the leaflets more or less hairy, and not flat; *cæsia*, with very glaucous leaflets, hairy beneath. Several of them are to be found in Britain. Though scarcely ornamental as a garden plant, the Dog-Rose is very useful, as it furnishes one of the most extensively-used and most desirable of stocks for working other Roses upon. Doubtless, on the other hand, it is answerable for a large proportion of the mop-headed standard plants, which in many cases, at least, can scarcely be called ornaments of our gardens.

R. indica, the Monthly or Common China Rose, a stout shrub, with glaucous branches, armed with scattered compressed equal hooked brown spines, is the original source of the Chinese, Bourbon, Tea-scented, and Rosomène groups. In this the leaves are shining, without pubescence, and consist of from three to five elliptic leaflets. The flowers are pink, usually semi-double, and grow in panicles. The fruits are obovate, scarlet. There are numerous varieties, of which the most distinct are:—*odoratissima*, with most deliciously-scented flowers; *ochroleuca*, with large double cream-coloured scentless flowers; and *flavescens*, the true Tea-scented Yellow China Rose. The race of Noisette Roses is also sometimes attributed to a hybrid descendant from this species, though usually referred to the group *Systylæ*. *R. indica* comes from China, and was introduced in 1789. *R. semperflorens*, the Ever-flowering China Rose, is a smaller and more elegant shrub, with slender branches armed with scattered compressed hooked

prickles, and few glands; the leaves are shining, deeply stained with purple, and formed of from three to five ovate-lanceolate leaflets; the flowers are solitary, deep crimson, and the fruits are spherical. This, also introduced from China in 1789, gives us the Crimson Chinese Roses. *R. Lawrenceana*, a compact-habited shrub of about a foot high, whose branches are armed with large nearly straight prickles, whose leaflets are ovate, and whose flowers are small, semi-double, pale blush, is also of Chinese origin, and is the parent of the Fairy Roses. This little gem blossoms nearly all the year round.

R. sericea, one of the Dog-Rose group, was introduced a few years since to Kew in a living state. It forms a moderate-sized hardy bush, suitable for a wall, and has villose-glandular branches, furnished also with large distant purple prickles; leaves with from seven to nine small leaflets, silky beneath; and solitary white flowers, having usually four broadly-obcordate petals.



ROSA SYSTYLA.

The SYSTYLÆ are deciduous or sub-evergreen shrubs, resembling the Caninæ in habit, but differing in the styles cohering into an elongated column. Though not equalling either the Centifoliæ or the Caninæ in the number and value of the garden varieties it has originated, the present group affords some interesting subjects, as the Ayrshires, which come from *R. arvensis*; the Evergreens, which come from *R. sempervirens*; the Multifloras, which come from a species bearing that name; the Musks, the Hybrid Musks, and the Noisettes, which are commonly referred to the *R. moschata*; and the Prairie Roses, which spring from *R. rubifolia*. Some of the most valuable of Climbing Roses are comprised in this series.

R. systyla, a European species, also found in Britain, is a rambling slender shrub from 8 to 10 feet high, with much the character of *R. canina*; the surculi are ascendant; the prickles strong and hooked; the leaflets ovate; the flowers fragrant, pinkish; and the fruits ovate-oblong. *R. arvensis* is a rambling or trailing, sometimes sub-evergreen, shrub, with stems from 20 to 40 feet long, the slender branches armed with scattered equal prickles, which are either falcate or straightish. The leaves are dark

green, distant, formed of five or seven ovate somewhat waved leaflets. The flowers are white with a yellow base, slightly scented, solitary on the branchlets, numerous on the root-shoots, and they are followed by round or oblong scarlet fruits. A variety called *hybrida* has semi-double delicate flesh-coloured flowers; it is called in Nurseries the Double-hip Rose. The sub-evergreen Ayrshire Roses appear to have originated from a variety called *ayreshirea* or *capreolata*. The species, which is European, is found in hedge-rows and thickets.

R. sempervirens, the Evergreen Rose, from the North of Europe, is a climbing shrub, with long slender shoots, armed with slender somewhat hooked prickles; its leaves are shining, evergreen, formed of five or seven oval or ovate-lanceolate leaflets; its flowers are numerous, white, fragrant; and its fruits small, round, and orange-coloured. There are some cultivated varieties, among which are *Russelliana* and *Clarei*, the former with blush, the latter with deep red flowers.

R. multiflora, from China and Japan, is a sub-climbing shrub, with long naked flexuose branches, furnished beneath the pectinate stipules with a pair of hooked prickles. The leaves consist of five or seven approximate soft dull green lanceolate leaflets, hairy on both sides; and the flowers are small, numerous, single or double, white or pink, succeeded by red turbinate fruits. There seems little reason to doubt that the *R. intermedia* figured in the *Revue Horticole* (1868, 269, figs. 29, 30), which had been raised from Chinese seed by M. Léroy, is the typical form of this species, hitherto unknown in gardens; it is remarkable for its large panicles of small white flowers, about the size of those of a common blackberry, and hence giving the plant an appearance intermediate between that of *Rubus* and *Rosa*. There are some interesting old garden varieties of this plant, of which the form with double pink flowers was only known when Lindley wrote his *Monograph*:—*Thunbergiana*, with small double white clustered flowers; *carnea*, with small double pink clustered flowers; *Grevillei*, the Seven Sisters' Rose, a beautiful plant, with large, double clustered flowers, purple, changing colour as they fade; and *Boursaultii*, an early free-flowering Rose, with small double pink flowers, the petals of which have a reticulated appearance. *R. Brunonii*, a rambling shrub, with branches from 10 to 12 feet long, and white or pale red flowers in terminal bunches, is a distinct species from Nepal. *R. anemoniflora*, is a moderate-sized shrub, with smooth branching stems, the leaves usually ternate, and the flowers in globular clusters, small, pale blush, the outer petals broad, forming a kind of cup, filled up with narrow petals, resulting from the transformation of the stamens; this is a Chinese plant, found in the gardens of Shanghai.

R. moschata, the Musk Rose, is said to be the species which yields the precious Persian Attar of Roses. It is a rambling shrub, from 10 to 12 feet high, the branches glandular, armed with nearly equal strong hooked scattered prickles. The leaves are naked above, glaucous beneath, made up of five or seven unpolished ovate-lanceolate leaflets. The flowers grow in very numerous many-flowered cymes; they are pure white, with a scent of musk, and are followed by small red fruits. One variety of this, called *nivea*, has large white or pale rose-coloured very handsome flowers; while *multiplex* has double white flowers. The species comes from the North of Africa and Madeira. Some refer the Noisette Roses to this species, others to a cross-bred form of *R. indica*.

The Prairie Rose, *R. rubifolia*, found in North America, is a shrub from 3 to 4 feet high, with straight ascending root-shoots, glabrous branches armed sparingly with scattered falcate prickles, and distant leaves of about five ovate leaflets, shining above and downy beneath. The flowers are small pale red, and grow about three together. The fruits are small, round, naked. It blooms in August and September.

The **BANKSIANÆ** comprise rambling deciduous or sub-evergreen shrubs, somewhat tender in their constitution, having trailing stems, and usually ternate shining leaves, the stipules of which are nearly free, subulate or very narrow, and usually deciduous.

The most important Rose in this group is that known as the Banksian, of which yellow and white-flowered varieties exist. This plant, *R. Banksia*, Lady Banks' Rose, forms a climbing and rambling shrub, the branches of which are unarmed, weak, and of a dull green colour. The leaves are entirely free from pubescence, except at the base of the centre nerve, where they are very hairy, and they consist of three or five flat oblong lanceolate obtuse leaflets. The flowers are numerous, arranged in corymbs, nodding, small, white, and very double, with a weak but pleasant scent. The fruits are small, globose, black, unarmed. The variety called *lutea* differs in having the blossoms of a nankeen yellow. This Rose, which flowers in June and July, and was introduced in 1807, comes to us from China. It is a



ROSA SINICA.

remarkably fine conservatory plant. *R. sinica*, the Three-leaved China Rose, is also a rambling sub-evergreen shrub, the branches of which are covered with equal scattered red falcate prickles. The leaves are very shining, composed of three ovate-lanceolate leaflets, pale beneath, with a prickly midrib. The flowers are large white solitary, succeeded by elliptic orange-red muricate fruits, crowned with spreading rigid undivided sepals.

With this group of Banksians our Garland of Wild Roses is complete. They are especially commended to the notice of those who are busy at the fountain-head of that flood of sweets which each revolving year pours in upon our gardens in the shape of New Roses. A word to the wise is sufficient; and to point to the gains which would be realized by the acquisition of improved Macartney Roses with their evergreen foliage, of enlarged Banksian Roses with their graceful habit, of hardier Tea Roses with their delicious perfume—and with these the half is not told—should be enough to stir the imagination, and to fire the enthusiasm of the Hybridizer.

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